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Master Hands

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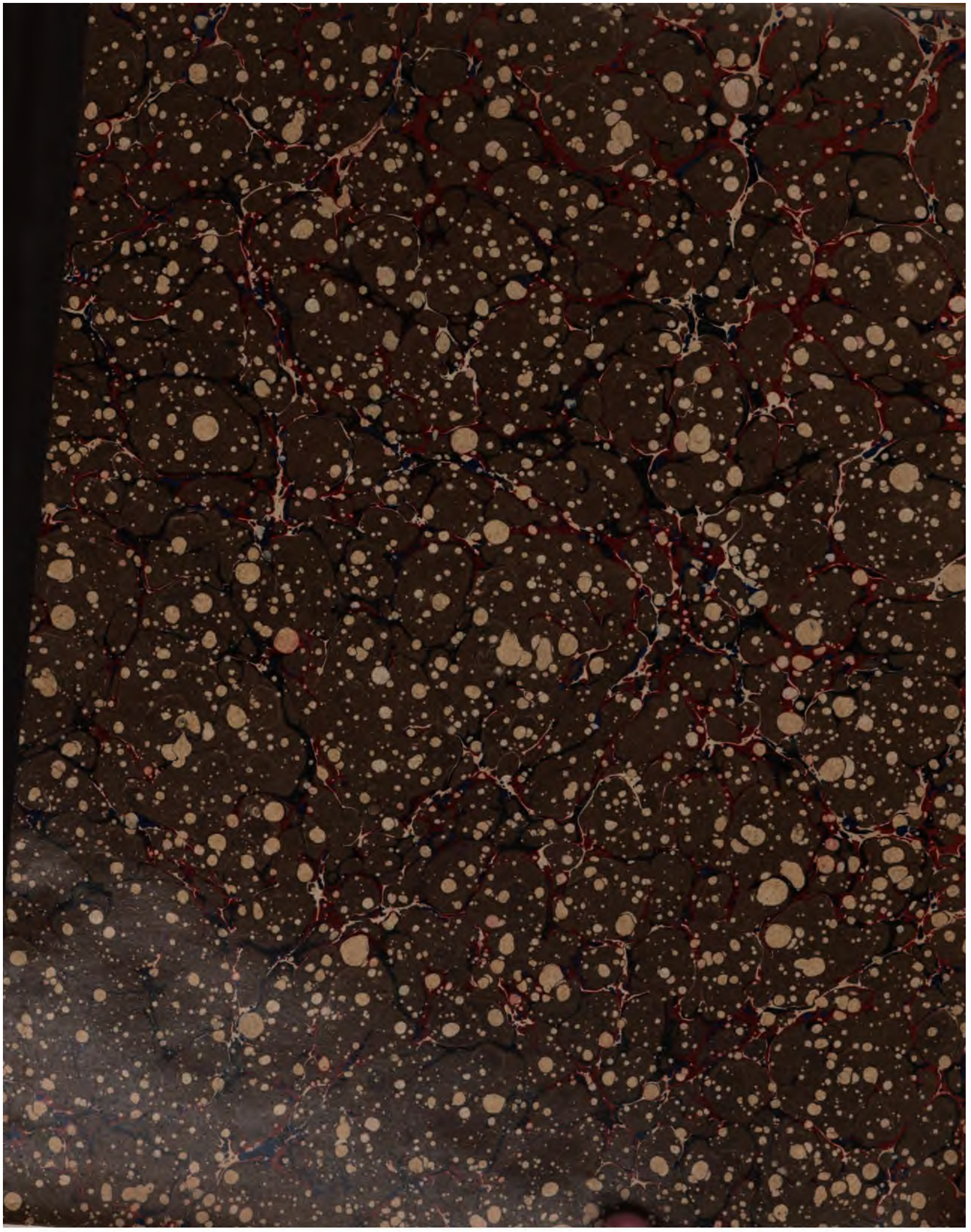

MASTER HANDS

IN THE

AFFAIRS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

*

Historical, Biographical and Descriptive

*

A RESUMÉ OF THE BUILDERS OF OUR MATERIAL PROGRESS

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SAN FRANCISCO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL AND PUBLISHING CO.
1892

ГУЛЕ ГІВКУВА

PREFACE

This volume is designed mainly to furnish information concerning the facilities and resources of this Coast, that the most comprehensive spirit of enterprise may be awakened at home, and increased patronage and favor come from abroad. While it will deal with the past in a brief measure, it has chiefly to do with the future, by directing in the present, the attention of skill and capital to our vast resources, and encouraging those powerful levers of industrial progression to utilize more thoroughly the facts which demonstrate the superiority of this section as a manufacturing and commercial centre. It is not claimed that this work is perfect—the difficulties in obtaining essential information have made that much desired end an impossibility—yet the utmost care has been exercised in collecting and presenting the matter to make it not only acceptable to the general reader, but in the highest degree valuable to the manufacturer, the tradesman, the financial institutions, the laboring classes—in a word, the section; for whatever tends to the advancement of the interests of a corporate body or section, even in the smallest degree, is a direct benefit to each individual that earns a livelihood within its limits or through its influence.

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INTRODUCTION

While this work is called "Master Hands in the Affairs of the Pacific Coast," it will be found upon reading that it should have been named "Master Hands of California," for the publishers have not gone out of the State for material, nor have they been derelict therein, for California and San Francisco have always furnished the "Master Hands" for the whole coast, even the Senators of adjoining States, and while geographically the Pacific Coast means all that part of the American continent west of the Rocky Mountains, still commercially to the East and even to the Coast people it means California and San Francisco.

So much so called history has been written of this section and its weather, its missions, and its days of gold, still we opine that a little can be said that does not take in the climate or the Dons, and yet be interesting to the business man who wants to know something of what is here in the shape of business. The publishers have therefore decided to compile this book under separate headings and give in as readable a style, as the ability of its writers will allow, an outline of the special branch of commerce, manufacture, or the profession under treatment, and follow each with sketches of the leading professional or business men connected therewith who are the "Master Hands" of their special line. This will, it is believed, afford the reader information in detail of the business actually transacted here, more reliable and satisfactory than could be furnished in any other form. Heretofore, too little attention has been given to such a work; while the country has resounded with the praises of our climate, the voice of business has not been heard. What we have lost by this oversight cannot, of course, be estimated. Competition is the law of our existence, and it is not always that the most meritorious wins the prize; more often it is the more forward, the more energetic, the more resolute. A section may possess all the business advantages in the world, but if it makes no effort to force them on the public, they will probably pass unseen and unappreciated, and other places less favored will be chosen. We must be permitted to interject the remark here that if the impression has obtained in the slightest degree that this is not an earnest, candid effort to outline the resources of this section to the best advantage consistent with the truth and the writer's ability for the work, we hope the impression will be dismissed at once, and that it will not be permitted to prejudice another line. Of course, it is not claimed, nor would it be fair to expect that in the limited space accorded in such a work, entire justice can be done to every interest, nevertheless, it is hoped that such a negative will be drawn of the original, such an outline of the section, its industries and resources, its professions, and its citizens, that a just conception of it may be formed, and a reasonably correct impression made. Very little will be said as to climate. If any person into whose hand this work may come is not already posted on the climate of this section, it would be needless to tell him of it. He would not read it, for he cannot read.

The United States is filling up with an immense population. Hitherto the great bulk of immigration has tarried on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, filling that section with wonderful rapidity. Soon immigration must be pushed further westward, and this section with its natural advantages, its resources—agricultural and manufacturing—should become the greatest in all this country. Without doubt, we have made great progress in the past few years, but if we are to realize the proud destiny of the great manufacturing and commercial section we have every reason to believe we can attain, we must go forward with greater strides in the future than we have in the past. To occupy the almost boundless fields of manufacture opening up, and to be opened in this sunny land, we need

more capital than we have, more progressive business men, more artisans, more mechanics more laborers, in short, we need more immigration—flood tides of immigration, and we must have it. That this section possesses advantages for commerce and manufactures almost unexcelled is conceded by every one who fairly weighs its claims with other sections. The fact that it possesses them is not alone sufficient. In order to secure immigration it is necessary that these advantages be known abroad. Public attention must be called to them, that those in less favored places may be informed of them and thus be led to transfer their interests and business here. If we fail to do this we would be as unworthy of the ten talents of silver entrusted to us as the shiftless servant was of the one. The folly of the five virgins who went out to meet the bridegroom:

"When night had drawn her sable curtain down, and pinned it with a star,"

without providing their lamps with oil, would find a parallel in the action of the merchant of to-day who should fill his store with goods but refuse to put himself to any trouble or expense to let the public know the nature of his stock or the inducements he offers. He must not only keep his lamp trimmed, but burning; he must "let his light shine." What is true of the individual is true of the state or section. If it makes no effort to advance its interests it cannot long prosper. Now the object of this work is, as has already been said, to give the outside some idea of what we have here—no fancy picture, but a plain statement of what is already at hand and in operation.

The chapter or section of the work that follows this will be devoted to the Bench and Bar, and with it a few sketches of some of the men who are its Master Hands, and who would occupy leading places in the legal profession in any state or country on the earth. Next will come the Medical Profession, and among its members will be found men learned in the profession, many of whom have made great names as specialists. Pharmacy, Education, Music, Art, Real Estate, will follow and under the head of Commerce will be found Banking, Insurance, the Packing and Canning of Fruit, Groceries, the Wine and Brandy Trade, etc., etc. Manufactures will embrace Iron Industries, Lumber, and in fact all the manufactures. Under these headings individual cases will be given from which an idea can be correctly formed of the business of the country.

There is a thoughtless and uneducated faith in the future of California and the Pacific Coast, which is of little value, if not indeed harmful in its influence. On the other hand, there is a solid, substantial basis for expectation that few, perhaps, stop to consider. Let us see what are not alone the possibilities but the inevitable future necessities of this State.

The increase of population in the United States is about 30 per cent. This continued for 100 years would give the country nearly 500,000,000, for the present 60,000,000. "Unless the growth of population is greatly retarded," says the author of "Our Country," "many who are adults to-day will live to see 200,000,000 in this country." Of this increase is not California likely to realize a good share? Its situation is such as to insure for it a much denser population than the East; first because of its western location. Who can doubt the westward course of the empire? And "there is no further west than California—beyond is the Orient." Next the undoubted charms and advantages of its climate, soil, and products will attract population. California really is but a little over forty years old. The discovery of gold in 1848 marked its birth as a feature of American history. Before surrendering to Colorado the supremacy in gold production, this State supplied the world with more than $1,100,000,000 of the precious metal.

Following this period the State became known for its generous soil, and sprang to the front as a wheat producing State, standing in 1890 No. 1 with nearly 50,000,000 bushels. It is now on the road to a similar leading position as to a multitude of products, fruit and wine taking the lead. Twenty years ago California was practically inaccessible. The completion of the Central Pacific Railway in 1869 brought it within reach, and up to 1880 it added 50 per cent to its population, notwithstanding the distance and cost of passage; and is there not room here for immense accessions to our population? California has 158,000 square miles, a territory a little larger than Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio; with a population of nearly 12,000,000, or New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland with as many. Its territory is larger than Great Britain and Ireland with their 35,000,000, or Japan with its 36,000,000, and 50 per cent larger than Italy with its corresponding climate and 28,000,000 of people. Place the 62,000,000 people in the United States in California and the population would still lack 13,000,000 of being as dense of that of Belgium. It is urged that California has a large extent of unproductive territory, unavailable for agricultural purposes. How does it compare in this respect with the states named on the Atlantic seaboard? From the census of 1880 it appears that only 42 per cent of the territory of those States was improved, leaving 58 per cent unutilized. If New England can support such a population, as it does upon half their territory, what can we not expect from the prolific soil of California. Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, with nearly the same territorial extent, had but 52 per cent of their lands improved in 1880.

Moreover, in speaking of unproductive territory, it must be remembered that the great principle of irrigation has reached its highest degree of excellence and effective application in California, and vast areas of arid land have been reclaimed and the desert has literally been made to blossom as the rose.

And so far as the reclaimed territory is concerned, the work of irrigation in this great State may be said to have been but just begun.

Again, whereas other States can point back to centuries of development, California can lay claim to little more than four decades. In such a case truly "comparisons are odious." But California instead of shrinking from comparison with any portion of the country, eagerly courts it, and at the Columbian Exposition will certainly demonstrate that, though for years her claims have been declared to be founded in boastfulness, the half has not been told.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CALIFORNIA

The State of California is second to none in the United States in the quality of her legal talent. Her history is adorned with the names of men who have made themselves conspicuous in the field of jurisprudence. In the lucid exposition of the law, in the correct application of legal principles, as legislators, judges and authors, members of the legal fraternity of the Golden State are justly entitled to a front rank in the profession. The code of laws which govern the State, while in some respects defective, yet aims to be liberal and in consonance with the modern spirit of progress. It is greatly to the credit of the Legislature and the Judiciary of the State that in some instances they have shown themselves independent of hide-bound traditions, and have passed laws and administered them, in conformity to something like common sense and a due regard to the eternal fitness of things. Because of the almost iron rigidity of the rules of the common law, the system of equity jurisprudence with which we are familiar in these modern times, came into vogue. In many of the older States of the country the common law and equity jurisdiction of the courts are distinct and constitute separate entities, so to speak, but under the California Code they are merged in a certain sense, and a party plaintiff is certain of obtaining a hearing and an adjudication upon the merits of his claim, without those harassing and expensive delays so frequently experienced where the English system of practice yet obtains. For this simplification in the mode of legal redress for wrong and for the admirable arrangement of its court system, the citizens of California are indebted to the able and enlightened policy pursued by the members of the legal profession of this State in the halls of legislation, on the bench and at the bar. It has been for time out of mind a common expression that "the lawyers lead the people," and it is a truism. It must, from the necessity of things, be true, that men possessed of the technical knowledge to frame laws, to see to their proper execution, to control the disposition of property, and to manage affairs of State, are the natural and competent rulers of the land. It would be difficult to note any historical event of importance that did not owe its origin, either directly or indirectly, to the influence of the legal profession. True, in numerous instances there have been sovereigns and rulers who have been a law unto themselves and to their subjects, but taking a broad survey of the past, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that human affairs have been mainly guided and controlled by men "learned in the law." In the light of history and experience, therefore, we say that the influence of the legal profession is practically almost unbounded. That it has been exercised, and is still wielded, in the interest of the masses of the people of this State, no one will deny. The democratic maxim of "the greatest good for the greatest number," has been kept constantly in view in the frame and enactment of laws. In the administration of justice the courts have sought to maintain fairness and impartiality of judgment, and, as a whole, the members of the bar have pursued their sometimes difficult and onerous tasks, with a conscientious devotion to duty and a full realization of the responsibility that rested upon them, as members of the greatest of all the professions. The expression is used advisedly and is in no sense hyperbolical. The Gymnosophists were anciently renowned for their wisdom and profound knowledge of philosophy and metaphysics. Alexander the Great summoned ten of them before him and propounded to each a question that he thought the most difficult to answer. One was asked: "Which is the greater, the land or the sea?" The reply was: "The land—for it contains the sea." So of the profession of the law, it may be said to contain all others, and to reach the uttermost limit of human understanding. It is manifest that there is no department of knowledge that is not tributary to the legal profession, and it may well be compared to the mighty ocean into which flow all the waters of the earth. It is evident to the most ordinary mind, that a case may arise at any time, involving an inquiry into the most obstruse and scientific questions and theories, which at this moment would appear as far removed from the forum of jurisprudence, as the most distant planet discoverable by the magnificent telescope in the Lick Observatory is removed from the little world that we inhabit. It is not inconceivable that such obsolete and exploded systems as astrology and alchemy could again be rescued from the oblivion of the past, and given a vulgar notoriety under the fierce glare of judicial investigation. Hence it is that a

lawyer who is faithful to his profession needs to be as familiar as possible with everything "in the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth." He has a most difficult work to perform, and it may truthfully be declared that his labor ceases not, but with his death. It has been well said that "the Law is a jealous mistress." Those who pay court to her and seek for her favors and for fame must pay the homage of a lifetime of devotion. Some eminent member of the profession—possibly it was Curran—advised a young man who contemplated studying law, something after the following strain: "My young friend, if you have neither influence nor wealth, and expect to attain success in the practice of the law, you must be prepared to confine your whole mind and your thoughts to legal subjects, to the exclusion of everything else. You must never witness a wedding without thinking of marriage settlements. Whenever you see a funeral procession you must immediately put a tax upon your mental energies, and consider the subject of the rights of executors, administrators, heirs, devisees, etc." Now while this is in a certain sense the truth, it must be taken *cum grano salis.* Whoever as a lawyer permits his mind to be "cribbed, cabined and confined" by the contemplation of professional subjects, that all other topics are excluded from consideration, is the most narrow-minded and ungenerous of mankind. But, as has been previously intimated in this article, such a thing would be impossible. The variety of questions constantly presented for solution would alone force in upon his understanding a certain amount of what is termed "general information." Macaulay has observed that the only use of miscellaneous reading is to expand the mind; it is in no sense a necessity. But this can only be true as to the general public; certainly those who engage in any of the learned professions cannot know too much. Lord Byron admitted at, or near, the time of his death, that he "stood only upon the shore of Truth," and there is an old and very familiar adage that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." In no profession in the world has the scriptural injunction, "Seek and ye shall find," more absolute force than in that of the law. Here in California, as the Reports of Cases, tried and adjudicated in her Courts, abundantly attest, there has been no attempt to trifle with the solemn duty imposed upon those who have been chosen by the people to sit in judgment upon their fellow men. Wherever a decision has been given there is a substantial reason adduced for the rendition thereof. If there have been errors of opinion they have grown out of the natural infirmity of human justice; the intention was to administer the law without fear or favor, and as in equity and good conscience seemed to be right. Not alone this, there is evidence to show that no hap-hazard judgments have been pronounced, but what has been done appears as the result of careful research for precedent and authority, due regard for existing statutes, and proper deliberation upon the circumstances of each particular case. Every system of jurisprudence in this world is open to the charge of error, and mankind is constantly altering and amending laws to meet the continually shifting demands of society. What wonder then that occasionally mistakes are made? He may well be surprised that we come as near the goal of perfection as we do. "To err is human, to forgive divine."

It would be invidious to single out the names of gentlemen now living who are an honor to themselves and an ornament to the legal fraternity. But it may be said, without laying one's self open to the reproach of exaggeration, that the State has reason to be proud of her legal talent now so conspicuously displayed both on the Bench and at the Bar of the State of California.

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW

The Hastings College of the Law owes its existence to the large liberality and public spirit of the Honorable S. Clinton Hastings, the first Chief-Justice of the State of California. It was created March 26, 1878, by an Act of the Legislature, which provided for its support and government and made it the Law Department of the University of California. The College, although a part of the University, is controlled by its own Board of Directors, composed of the Chief-Justice of the State as *ex-officio* President of the Board, and eight other distinguished members of the bench and bar who were either named in the Act itself, or who have since been chosen to fill vacancies in their number caused by death or resignation. The President of the University is President of the College, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred and diplomas issued to the graduates by the authority of the Board of Regents of the University.

The doors of the College were formally opened to students on August 9, 1878, since which time eleven classes have graduated, numbering altogether nearly three hundred, among whom are three young women. There are no tuition fees, and the only charge is a class fee of ten dollars per year to cover incidental expenses. The course extends through three years of about nine months each, and embraces the principal topics of jurisprudence from elementary law up to pleading and practice and constitutional law.

To enter the College, an applicant is required to be at least eighteen years of age, to possess a good moral character, and unless a graduate of some institution of learning of recognized standing, to pass an examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, history of the United States and of England, and Latin.

The College has been a popular and flourishing institution from the beginning. The advantages which it affords are within the reach of all young men and women who have the required moral and educational qualifications. The educational standard to enter can be easily attained by any one who has the intelligence, pluck and perseverance which a lawyer ought to have; and the necessary expenses can be met without difficulty when they include, as they do, little more than the cost of living.

The institution is distinctively Californian, and this idea is predominant in the instruction given. It was founded by a Californian for California youth. Those whom it has educated are most of them Californians, and intend so to remain. They love their State, are interested in her welfare, and are already helping in public and in private life, as good sons and citizens, to shape her destiny.

CHARLES W. SLACK.

GENERAL GEO. A. JOHNSON

Various are the roads that lead to fame, and a different fame goes about of every man; yet must any fame worth having always be fought for. Most men would rather be abused than never mentioned at all, but the world seldom accommodates those who desire fame of this order. Consequently it has come to pass that no eminent man's reputation is considered complete until it has received several rounds of abuse We do not, however, propose to preface our account of General Johnson's career with an apology.

He has probably received his share of public criticism. The biographical cyclopedias contain long lists of great men who have made the name of Johnson famous. One which we have at hand has recorded about forty. Among these the most eminent were Samuel Johnson, the renowned scholar, lexicographer and poet; Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States, and Reverdy Johnson, the renowned jurist and United States Attorney-General under President Taylor. General Geo. A. Johnson is of English and Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather was a distinguished Methodist of Maryland, John Rider. The Riders were connected by marriage with ex-Governor Ross of Maryland, and with a late Governor of that State, Governor Jackson.

General Johnson was born at Salisbury, Maryland, and graduated from Yale College in the famous class of '53. Among his classmates were Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Prussia and ex-president of Cornell University; Wayne McVeagh, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune;* Randall E. Gibson, present United States Senator from Louisiana; Benj. K. Phelps, formerly District Attorney of New York City; Kinsley Twining, one of the editors on Beecher's *Independent;* E. C. Billings, present United States District Attorney of Louisiana; Bishop Frederick Davies of the Episcopal Church; and many other celebrated men. While at Yale he was chairman of the board of editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and received several first prizes for excellence in English composition. He was for a short time subsequent to his graduation, Professor of Ancient Languages in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky. After leaving this institution he began the study of law under Judge Elliott of Newcastle, Indiana, to which State his father had removed. Judge Elliott was afterwards on the Supreme Bench of Indiana. A course in the law department of the Indiana State University was also the good fortune of the subject of this sketch. He practiced law at Cambridge City, Indiana.

In 1855 he married Miss Juliet M. Wayman of Cambridge City, by whom he had five children, including four boys, one of whom, W. P. Johnson, is now practicing law at Red Bluff, California. He was subsequently appointed by Governor Hendricks Superior Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Indiana, and held court at Richmond.

In 1874 he removed to California and settled at Santa Rosa. In 1878 he was elected Mayor of Santa Rosa, and in the fall of the same year he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention on the Non-partisan ticket. He was one of the most esteemed members of that body, and at the close of its labors was selected to present President J. P. Hoge with a set of one hundred standard literary works, which he did in a happy and eloquent speech in which he displayed his wonted ability.

In 1880 he declined a unanimous nomination as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, tendered to him by the "Workingmen's Party."

In 1882 he was elected State Senator from Sonoma County on the Democratic ticket. In 1884 he was again elected to the same office. In 1886 he was elected Attorney General of California on the Democratic ticket by 1400 majority, Governor Bartlett's being only 500. His record as an attorney in celebrated cases while in the office of Attorney General has never been excelled. Among the important criminal cases which he argued in the State Supreme Court were the Goldenson case and the Dr. Bowers' case. In the United States Supreme Court at Washington he attended the argument of about eight railroad cases against such distinguished jurists as Evarts, Edmonds and Creed Haymond.

He also argued the great Chinese Exclusion case involving the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act of 1888 in

GENERAL GEO. A. JOHNSON

conjunction with John F. Swift and Stephen M. White, in which they were opposed by ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio, and James C. Carter of New York City; also the notorious Nagle–Terry case, in which he was opposed by United States Attorney General Miller and Mr. Choate of New York City. His oral argument is supported by the dissenting opinions of Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller. The following is an extract from this argument on the inherent powers of government:

"But the lower Court also urged with great emphasis another claim for jurisdiction, based on what it calls the inherent powers of the Government, and says: 'We cannot think the power can be wanting (that is the power to protect the lives of the Judges), even if there were no constitutional or statutory provision governing the case.'

It seems to me like a solecism to claim inherent power for what is derived from a grant. The Court below must look to another source of inherent power, which is expressed in much better language than I could formulate, and which may be read in the Constitution itself: 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'

What the lower Court claims as an inherent power in the nation has been reserved by the people expressly as an inherent power of themselves, and is excepted from the grant. Time was when things moved in an inverted order. Governments rested on their apex, the will of the sovereign, instead of on their base, the will of the people. But now, at least in this country, everything is restored to proper conditions. It took, however, Saratoga and Yorktown to accomplish it, with the labors of such men in council as Roger Sherman, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Rutledge, and the Pinckneys, and last but not least, a modest deputy from Virginia."

He closed his argument with the following animated peroration: "Contrasting all of this body of approved law with this new departure, coming from ever so respectable a source, and bearing in mind the gravity of the question presented as affecting the rhythmic relations of a great and benign Government with the States which have so generously confided to it a portion of their own sovereignty, 'in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' trusting that this union of States may endure forever, cemented together with the hopes and affections of the people, with the august authority of this Court, and the mutual forbearance of all concerned, I leave to your Honors the performance of your duty, which I believe you will perform with the same conscientiousness and with infinitely more ability than I have performed my own."

A short time after his term of office had expired he opened a law office in San Francisco. His headquarters are now at No. 14 Sansome Street. As to his ability in civil cases, we refer to a summary of his argument in the case of Ham against the Santa Rosa Bank, vol. 62, Cal. Reports, pp. 128 to 134. His name will be found frequently throughout the last fifteen or twenty volumes of Supreme Court Reports.

His first wife died in 1888. He was married to Miss Mary G. Lange, of Sacramento, in 1890. His residence is at present in San Francisco. At the Grand Conclave, held by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of California, in April, 1891, he was elected Grand Commander of that body. He is tall, well-proportioned, dignified and gracious, wears a mustache, and is a man of generous and compassionate nature.

In an article on him in the *San Francisco Examiner*, dated March 16th, 1892, headed "A Legal Mind Edged and Tempered like a Damascus Blade," it is further added: "Public opinion has it that whether in the Mayor's chair, Constitutional Convention, Senate Hall or Attorney General's office, he was always found on the right side, the unrelenting foe of every scheme to rob the people, and a persistent and eloquent advocate of all measures conducive to the welfare of the public."

N. A. ACKER

N. A. ACKER

N. A. Acker, one of our most popular young Patent Attorneys and Solicitor of Foreign and American Patents, whose office is located at 137 Montgomery Street, was born in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, March 24th, 1864. After completing his collegiate course, Mr. Acker entered the law office of Messrs Dyrewforth & Dyrewforth, of Chicago, Ill., where he received his education in the patent soliciting branch of the law. While studying under said gentlemen, he attended the National Law University in order that he might become qualified to handle successfully Patent Litigation. He graduated from this University in the year 1886, and during same year passed necessary examination for admission to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. After his admission to practice he concluded to confine his practice to the patent branch of law exclusively, believing it impossible to successfully cope with each branch of law as an entirety. Consequently in the year 1887, after being with the patent law firm of Dyrewforth & Dyrewforth nearly seven years, he started in practice for himself in conjunction with Mr. Morsell, under the firm name of Acker & Morsell, in the city of Washington, as Counsellors in Patent matters, and Solicitors of Foreign and American Patents. With this firm he was identified until the year 1889, when, at the request of John L. Boone, Esq., the well known Patent lawyer of this city, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Morsell and came to San Francisco and entered into partnership with Mr. Boone, the firm name being Boone & Acker. While engaged in practice the firm was eminently successful in securing Foreign and American patents for Pacific Coast inventors. However, during the year 1891, Mr. Boone decided to confine his attention exclusively to patent litigation, consequently the firm dissolved during said year, and Mr. Acker now remains alone in the practice of Patent Law and Soliciting of Patents.

Inasmuch as the value of each patent depends upon the manner in which the patent papers have been prepared in the first instance, and prosecution thereof before the Patent Office, it behooves the inventor to be exceedingly careful in making his selection of attorney for attending to this class of work. In fact we may state that the future welfare of the inventor depends greatly upon the manner in which these duties are performed, for, as a rule, there are no professional duties which are more frequently executed clumsily and recklessly, consequently the advisability of selecting a solicitor perfectly familiar with all details of patent matters and patent law is only too apparent. It is often thought by many a small matter to secure a patent, and, in fact, they are right. How could it be said to be otherwise when we see the country full of incapable patent agents, all, or most of them, securing patents for inventors each week. But we also see the country full of imbecile patents, as the result of this class of soliciting. This is to be deplored, but it cannot be helped until inventors stop patronizing this class of solicitors. A patent is not really a patent until it has passed the ordeals of judicial investigation. Before that it is only *prima facie* evidence that the inventor or patentee has a patent. A court may knock the very existence out of it. Hence, patent papers should be drawn and prepared by persons skilled in a knowledge of patent law.

Mr. Acker has only been with us a short while, having, as before stated, recently left the city of Washington, D. C., for this coast. While in Washington, his constant attendance at the Patent Office, familiarity with the records contained therein (having been daily thrown in contact with chiefs of the several divisions), and his thorough mastery of all branches of patent litigation, naturally places him in a position to be of infinite service to inventors generally. This advantage will be readily appreciated by inventors seeking protection by Letters Patent.

We can recommend Mr. Acker to any one interested in patent matters, knowing full well that they will be courteously treated, and that all communications to him will be confidentially received, and in conclusion, can only state that he points with pride to his work upon this coast.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, JR.

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The Native Sons of the Golden West are rapidly coming to the front. In the trades, the arts, sciences and literature, they are commanding merit and distinction. Prominent among the members of the legal fraternity we find the subject of this sketch, Alexander Campbell, Jr. He was born in San Francisco on the 8th day of October, 1852. He comes from a family of lawyers. His father, Judge Alexander Campbell, for upwards of forty years past, known throughout the State of California, and the entire Pacific Coast, as a distinguished criminal lawyer, was, prior to his departure for California in 1849, a prominent member of the New York Bar. James Campbell, an uncle, was for many years a leading member of the Brooklyn Bar, in the same State. Several other relatives throughout the different States of the Union are following the same profession with more or less success.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, here and in Santa Clara. Afterwards he studied law in the office of his father, in this City, and subsequently completed his studies in the Law Department of Union University, Albany, New York. Upon his return from the Albany Law School, in 1872, he entered upon the practice of the law, becoming associated and remaining with his father until 1880, when he branched out for himself. Although a general practitioner, it is as a criminal lawyer that he excels, and is regarded by the Bench and Bar as one of the best. He is an advocate—at his best before a jury—clear, forcible and eloquent; not an orator, yet possessing the power of enlisting the sympathies or prejudices of his hearers by his strong argumentative style. During the administration of the Hon. James D. Page, he was tendered the appointment of Assistant District Attorney, which he accepted, and at the expiration of his term of office he was immediately reappointed on the election of the Hon. William S. Barnes, the present District Attorney, with whom he served until the 1st day of June of the present year, when the inducements to return to the general practice of his profession were so advantageous that he tendered his resignation. Upon severing his connection with the District Attorney's office and the Courts he was highly complimented by the bench for his honest, faithful and capable services as a public officer. In politics he is a Republican, aud for eighteen years past he has attended, as a delegate, nearly every State or municipal convention of his party. He is married to a native daughter, and is himself a member of California Parlor No. 1, N. S. G. W.

CARROLL COOK

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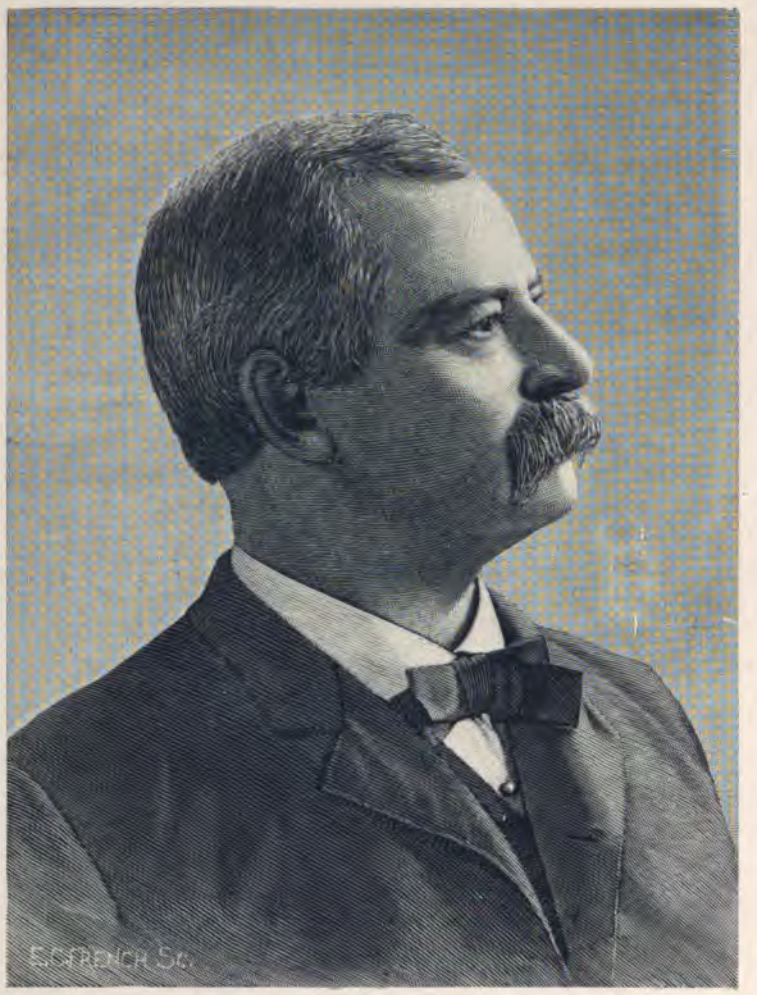
No name is better known in legal circles in San Francisco than that of Carroll Cook, and he was preceded by a father who, in his day and generation, was equally distinguished as a criminal and *nisi prius* lawyer. For twenty years Elisha Cook was a leader in that branch of the law in which his son is now so conspicuous an ornament. The elder Cook was born and educated in the State of New York, and prepared for the bar in the office of his elder brother, Hon. Eli Cook, in Buffalo, N. Y. In the latter part of 1849 Elisha Cook joined the constantly increasing tide of immigration that was flowing toward the new El Dorado, and arrived in San Francisco in the early part of the year 1850, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. For a quarter of a century he was engaged upon one side or the other of nearly every important case tried in San Francisco. In 1854 he was married to Miss Hoff, a daughter of William C. Hoff, a prominent San Franciscan. Elisha Cook died in 1871, leaving a widow and nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

Carroll Cook was born in San Francisco January 15, 1855, and completed his scholastic training at Union University. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in active practice since that time. From 1883 to 1887 Mr. Cook filled the position of First Assistant United States Attorney. He always practised alone until 1889, when he formed his present partnership with John E. Foulds, under the firm name of Cook & Foulds. Mr. Cook's first professional prominence was attained very early in his career by procuring the release of several prisoners, after conviction, upon technical grounds. His reputation in this particular line caused him to be overrun with *habeas corpus* cases and his efforts in behalf of such clients met with almost unvarying success. So much so, that, after all other means failed, Carroll Cook was resorted to, and his wide reading on the subject generally furnished some objection upon which to obtain his client's release.

Mr. Cook's civil practice is fully as extensive as his criminal, and the records of the California Courts show him to have been engaged in many of the most important cases, both civil and criminal tried in the State. In the trial of a case Mr. Cook is seldom seen to take notes, relying entirely upon his memory, and his wonderful remembrance of the testimony, in trials lasting several weeks, has been the subject of frequent remark among members of the bar. As a cross-examiner, Mr. Cook never resorts to the tactics of the "bulldozer," but is so pleasant and affable that the adverse witness almost imagines that he and his questioner are fellow partisans. He never asks a question without a purpose, and this accomplished, he stops. When having led a witness into a corner, he seldom asks any question that will reveal to the witness the position he has placed him in, reserving such revelation for his argument in the case. In the argument of a cause, Mr. Cook is logical, eloquent and exhaustive, interspersing his arguments with apt and telling anecdotes and quotations, often moving his auditors to tears. Seldom has a jury, after listening to his eloquence and logic, convicted his client of the crime charged. In the majority of his efforts acquittal is the rule, and if a conviction, it is of some lesser offence than the one charged. Where an acquittal is not had, a disagreement of the jury is almost an assured fact in any cause that Mr. Cook defends. Probably no attorney at the California bar has a record of having secured as many disagreements of juries as he.

For persistency, industry and "push," he is known throughout the State. He is most methodical and painstaking in his work, and always has an eye to the future. So far-seeing is he, in this respect, that at the very commencement of his practice he began to jot down all peculiarities, scandals or difficulties of men that came to his knowledge, preserving such data in book form, alphabetically indexed, so that, at the present time, after sixteen years' practice, he is possessed of a volume of information relative to three or four thousand citizens liable to be called as jurors, which often renders him valuable service in the selection of those who are to pass upon his client's rights, and in guiding him how to reach the minds and feelings of those whom he does select. This book Mr. Cook always carries into Court with him, locked with a patent book-lock, so that no eye but his shall see within its covers, and he is to be seen constantly consulting its contents during the impanelment of a jury.

Mr. Cook has been connected with many leading cases, and has given the Courts and opposing counsel many a hard task in the novel questions which he has raised. He is a native son of California, and a member of Alcatraz Parlor, N. S. G. W. He is also a thirty-second degree mason. He is a man of family, having a wife and two daughters. He was married in August, 1876, to a daughter of Mr. W. W. Stow, a well known Californian.



HON. GEORGE WILLARD FOX

GEORGE WILLARD FOX

Hon. George Willard Fox, while one of the most prominent members of the California Bar, possesses a military record which entitles him to a place among the foremost veterans of the Civil War. He was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, in August, 1842. He completed his academic course at the Fort Plain Seminary, in 1856, and commenced the study of the Law at Cherry Valley, Otzego County, New York.

He was admitted to the Bar from the office of Hon. Henry Smith at the May term of the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., in 1861, and immediately devoted himself to the practice of his profession in his native county; but when the war cloud burst upon the country the young counselor instantly responded to the promptings of patriotism and, abandoning his law books, enlisted as a private in Battery K of the First New York Light Artillery. Here he speedily won his way from the ranks to the position of Orderly Sergeant of his company, and was attached to Banks' army in the Shennandoah and given command of a section of his battery, and was an active participant in every engagement of that campaign, which ended with the Federal reverse at the second battle of Bull Run.

In the bloody battle of Antietam and South Mountain he commanded his battery, and so gallantly did he bear himself on those stubbornly contested fields that he was appointed Second Lieutenant and attached to the Banks expedition, and reported on ship board in New York Harbor. On his arrival in New Orleans he was promoted to First Lieutenant and placed in command of the Twenty-sixth Independent New York Light Artillery, and as such took part in the battles of La Fourch, Fort Donelson and Port Hudson.

In May, 1863, he was commissioned a Captain of Artillery and appointed Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, and served as such in the Nineteenth Army Corps to the close of the Red River Campaign, when he was ordered to report to General Steele at Little Rock, Ark., and commanded his battery in person at the battles of Sabin Pass, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Mansura, Cane River, and Yellow Bayou; was then ordered to join General Thomas at Nashville, and after the battle of Franklin was again ordered to report to General Steele near New Orleans, and was appointed Chief of Artillery and Ordnance of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and under the command of General Gordon Granger, took part in the sieges of Spanish Fort and Blakely and in the campaign which ended in the capture of Mobile. When the Department of Texas was formed, Captain Fox, although the youngest artillery officer in the District of Texas, was appointed Chief of Artillery for that District, which position he held until the close of the War, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865, having four years and eight months service to his credit.

At the close of the War Captain Fox resumed the practice of his profession and, seeing the rapid development of the West, he located in Chetopa, Kansas, where his energy, industry and commanding talents received prompt recognition. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of Chetopa, and his administration is referred to as a model of efficiency. At the close of the term of office Captain Fox devoted all his time and energies to the law, and for three years the firm of Ayers & Fox averaged more cases upon the docket of the District Court than any other firm in Labett County. In 1880, having become interested in mining enterprises he removed to Socorro, New Mexico, where he also practiced law. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Cleveland, and was a member of the National Committee in that campaign. Upon his return, although an active leader in the Democratic Party, he was appointed Judge Advocate General with the rank of Colonel, which position he held until 1885, when he removed to Oakland, Cal. He opened a law office at 230 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, where he is still located in the enjoyment of a large and successful practice. He is a man of great tenacity of purpose, temperate habits and rare judgment in business transactions, and is fully deserving of the success which has attended his legal career.

In fraternal societies, perhaps, no man in California is more active and zealous than George Willard Fox. While still a resident of New York he was admitted to the great fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons and attained the degree of Knight Templar. He is at present also a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias and the uniform rank, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Order of Chosen Friends and the G. A. R., and in all these bodies Mr. Fox has held prominent offices. Mr. Fox was married at Fort Plain, New York, in 1867, to Miss Devendorff, a most accomplished lady belonging to one of the oldest families of Montgomery County, and is most happy in his domestic relations. No young man can read Mr. Fox's career and not experience a mental and moral stimulus. Mr. Fox owes his success to no adventitious aids. His father died when he was but three years of age and from that time his life was one of constant toil and struggle, but he was sustained by the love and faith of a mother from whom he inherited his most forceful traits of character, and perseverance and pluck, which have won for him the battle of life.

MEYER JACOBS

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No name on the roll of the junior members of the Bar of California is better or more favorably known in the business circles of San Francisco than that of Meyer Jacobs. Since 1851 his father, Solomon Jacobs, has been a prominent merchant in San Francisco, and in this city Meyer Jacobs was born in the year 1856. After concluding the curriculum of the Lincoln Grammer School, he entered the Boys' High School, and was graduated therefrom in 1872, and immediately entered the University of California, from which institution he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of Ph. B. Upon the conclusion of his University career Mr. Jacobs began the systematic study of the law, and after one year of elementary reading entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of L. L. B., and in the same year the University of California conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Mr. Jacobs was admitted to practice in the Courts of New York in May, 1879, and in July, 1879, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California, and has practised his profession in his native city continuously since that time. Mr. Jacobs has confined himself almost exclusively to a civil practice, making a specialty of probate and commercial law, in which intricate and important branches of jurisprudence he has gained an enviable reputation as a careful, conscientious lawyer and tireless worker. As an advocate he is earnest, and, at times, impassioned, but his arguments, whether addressed to the Court or jury, are always characterized by conciseness and lucidity of statement.

On January 1, 1890, Mr. Jacobs accepted the position of First Assistant City and County Attorney, and has proven a most efficient officer. For so young a man Mr. Jacobs has attained flattering distinction in political circles, but has persistently refused to be a candidate for any political office. He is a staunch and enthusiastic Republican, and has rendered active and telling service for his party in local and State campaigns. He is an effective platform speaker, and has served as delegate to both City and State Conventions, and was made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee of which he was a member for two terms. Mr. Jacobs is a strong advocate of the recognition of the minority, and by his efforts has done much to bring about politic concessions, and thus preserve unity in the party ranks.

He is a close student, and is deeply read in the literature of his profession. Socially Mr. Jacobs is very popular, and is identified with many social and fraternal organizations. He is, of course, a member of the California Bar Association, and also belongs to the Union League Club, the Harmonic Club, and the California Parlor, N. S. G. W.

CHARLES A. GARTER

The appointment of Mr. Garter by President Harrison as United States Attorney for this district, is in line with all the Federal appointments by the present Administration. It gives great satisfaction. A better man could not have been chosen, or one more calculated to serve in this responsible position with credit to the government and to himself. Like General Carey, his predecessor, Mr. Garter also comes from the interior. As in his case, too, the honor came unsought, we believe, and we have no doubt the same kindly courtesy will govern towards all having relations with the office.

President Harrison's administration has shown great care in the appointments here, and it is natural to infer that the same care has been shown elsewhere. The gentlemen chosen for Federal positions are not alone capable, each in his respective sphere, but they have the confidence of the community. They are, in fact, representative men, and this is conceded even by the opposition. Such appointees reflect credit on the government, and they strengthen it in popular favor. Mr. Garter is the latest to assume position, and he certainly ranks as highly as any other Federal official here, which is saying a great deal. In San Francisco Mr. Garter has many friends. He has visited here frequently. Of course he is not so well known as a home lawyer would be, and we give, therefore, the following data concerning him which we have been at some pains to obtain from reliable sources. Among those who know him here he is highly esteemed, for he is a gentleman of genial, open manner, off-hand and courteous. Needless to say that he is popular with all in his home community.

Charles A. Garter is the son of Hon. E Garter; the latter name should be familiar to all old Californians. He was one of our representative men in the old days, and was well and favorably known all over the State. He was one of the men of strong individuality and will power, by which, and his natural talents, he rose to eminence. These men, and they were not many, left the impress of their lives on the State. They founded it, advanced its interests in a wonderful manner, and contributed greatly to its present prosperity, and their memories are now held in kindly reverence.

Hon. E. Garter was a pioneer of '49. In the beginning he mined as was usual, and afterwards followed his profession, holding a distinguished position in it. He came from New York State. In 1856 the present Mr. Garter joined his father in California, coming by way of Panama. He was then quite a youth and had not finished his education. He studied for a time here and then returned East, where he took a partial course at Harvard, completing his ordinary studies afterwards at our State University. Mr. Garter also studied law in the East, in the Law University at Albany, New York. After his admission to the bar, he began the practice of his profession at Shasta. Afterwards he removed to Tehama, and there he has been in practice for the past thirteen years, the last ten of which was in partnership with General Chipman. As a lawyer Mr. Garter holds high rank in his profession. He is noted for the zeal he shows in all cases intrusted to him. He is thoroughly read in the law and the authorities, and hence in the preparation of his cases he is sound. Mr. Garter is a good speaker, forcible and eloquent. He uses sound logic and holds the attention of his hearers, convincing them by appeals to reason.

The present position is the first public one ever held by Mr. Garter. In 1886 he ran for Congress in the 1st District against Thomas L. Thompson, proprietor of the *Sonoma Democrat*. Notwithstanding Mr. Thompson's popularity, and the fact that that year the Democrats made a very strong fight, he received a very flattering vote, indeed, although beaten, a vote which showed him to have been as strong a man as his party could have nominated. Mr. Garter is a member of few clubs or societies—the Bohemian Club of San Francisco being about his only recreation in this direction. Of course he is a member of the usual political clubs. In home life, he finds his greatest happiness. To his official duties he devotes all his time, for he is highly conscientious in their discharge. In the present scene of his work he has met with the same hearty support and esteem from those he has come in contact with as he had in his former home, for he possesses all the qualities to merit this.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. H. HART

A noble life put fairly on record acts like an inspiration to others. Life is a mission. Every other definition of it is false and misleading, and the secret of success in life is for a man to be qualified for his opportunity when it comes. The history of the Pacific Coast is but a single act in a mighty drama which has been enacted upon the theater of America. Yet have some of the performers of that act been classed among the most illustrious orators, poets, lawyers, statesmen and philosophers of modern times. The name of W. H. H. Hart is one of the most illustrious in the cast, his character one of the most perfect. He has received from nature a striking, well proportioned figure, noble and commanding features, a piercing glance, a powerful and sagacious understanding, a bland temper and an unconquerable spirit. His voice combines sweetness with clearness and strength, and his oratory is an irresistible combination of wisdom and eloquence. The quickness of his apprehension, and the subtlety of his reasoning, are something marvellous. Yet does he reject all those base and pernicious ingredients by which an argumentative discourse is too often defiled. He is profoundly versed in law, is sober, moral, diligent, accustomed to reflect, and distinguished by his laborious attention to the duties of the high office which he now holds, and to which he was elected in the autumn of 1890.

His life may be briefly summarized as follows: Born, stolen by the Indians, sheep-herder, scout, soldier, lawyer, city attorney, criminal prosecutor, resident of California, attorney for Florence Blythe, politician, military man, Grand Army man, Knight Templar, Attorney General. He was born January 25, 1848, in Yorkshire, England. He is, therefore, about forty-three years of age, and of pure Saxon stock; his hair and complexion being light. He is in the full bloom of manhood, full of hope and ambition, with a past all honor and renown, and a promising future stretching out before him. His father came to the United States in 1852, and settled at Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois. In 1856 he was stolen by the Blackhawk Indians, by whom he was kept six months. It was, doubtless, while a prisoner of these Indians that he acquired that singular sagacity for pursuing the faintest indications of crime through an intricate maze of evidence, a sagacity not unlike that with which the Blackhawk follows a track through the woods or over the prairie. In 1857 he earned his living by herding sheep. He was then about nine years of age. It was while thus employed that he learned the art of "bunching," which served him so well in dealing with vast masses of attorneys and evidence in the Blythe case. Then also he learned the use of firearms, in which he was an expert when he entered the army. His mother died in 1858, and his father in 1859. In 1861 he ran away from his guardian, who had treated him unkindly, and worked four months at $6 per month for a friend of his father's. At the end of that time, hearing that Court proceedings were to be instituted on his account, he concluded to join a company of scouts which was being organized by a former schoolmate of his at Cairo, under Grant's command. He was sworn into this company January 23, 1862, when he yet lacked two days of being fourteen years of age. With this party of scouts he took part in the campaigns of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. In the battle of Missionary Ridge he was three times wounded while carrying important dispatches from Grant to Sherman's command. Having partially recovered from his wounds, he returned home in March, 1864, but in May enlisted as a private in the 44th Iowa. He was mustered out, however, in September and re-enlisted in the 147th Illinois in February, 1865, from which he was finally mustered out in 1866. He commenced the study of law while doing provost duty at Dawson, Terrill County, Georgia. For two years after leaving the army he attended public school, and studied law at night.

In September, 1868, before he became of age, he was admitted to practice in the County Courts of Iowa. He was admitted to the District Courts of the same State in September, 1869; to the Supreme Court of Iowa in April, 1870; to the Supreme Court of California, in July, 1873; to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1874; and afterwards to the United States Court of Claims, and to the Supreme Courts of Illinois, Nevada and Arizona. His first office was that of City Attorney of De Witt, where he became known as one of the best criminal lawyers of that

section. He was successful in four murder cases. Since becoming a resident of California he has made himself renowned not only as a criminal lawyer but as a master of the civil law in all its branches. His management of the late Blythe case won for him a reputation which will endure for a life time. It was acknowledged unanimously by the opposing counsel in this case that, in his summing up of the twelve months' evidence taken, he showed himself to have mastered all its details, and that there was not a single weak place in his argument, and that the researches he must have made in all branches of International law was in itself a task requiring more than ordinary ability and perseverance. At every step of that celebrated case he encountered an opposition composed of the ablest minds of the bar, but he knew the wishes of the father of his young client, knew her rights, and knowing, dared maintain them with dogged perseverance through one of the longest and bitterest legal contests ever recorded. From start to finish of that famous contest he was the Plumed Knight, the central figure against which every attack of the opposition was directed. But his armor sustained every blow, and he repelled every onset.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for the office of Attorney-General, and though defeated, ran 7,300 votes ahead of his ticket. At the last election he was successful by a large majority. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., a director of the Veteran Home Association, a prominent Oddfellow, a Mason, and a member of Golden Gate Commandery of Knights Templar. His nature is refined, generous and warm hearted. It has been remarked that he is always cool in danger, and coolest when the danger is greatest, a trait which his experience and education have emphasized, and which has served him well in legal conflicts. Throughout his life he has been actuated by none but noble impulses. His learning and ability, his virtues and his popularity, cause him to tower so conspicuously above the great mass of public men that there is not a shepherd in the remotest hamlet of California who has not heard of his great name.

He took office as Attorney-General, January 5, 1891. In ten months' time he has written 168 opinions, brought over 200 actions, and argued several cases before the Supreme Court on Constitutional questions of great magnitude, involving the right of the Courts to go behind an Act of the Legislature in order to determine whether or not it was passed in violation of the Constitution, and many other Constitutional questions.

THOS. L. COROTHERS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF MENDOCINO COUNTY

To have resided for a quarter of a century in a community and be honored and respected through all these years by its best citizens is something to be proud of. A man of strong frame and character, with a warm and genial countenance, and generous even to a fault. A good lawyer, painstaking in the framing of his complaints, earnest and tireless in his pleadings, watchful and studious in all that pertains to the legal business, and an honest man and faithful public servant—a good friend. His habits are excellent, and he has led a blameless life. His success is not surprising.

Thomas Langley Corothers is the son of James H. and Margaret Barnes Corothers, and was born at Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, September 26, 1842. He "crossed the plains" with his father's family in the spring of 1853. His father settled at Stony Point, Sonoma County, in the fall of that year, remaining there until 1857. Thomas, in the meantime, attended the neighborhood school and worked on his father's farm. In 1857 the family moved into Petaluma, where they resided until the spring of 1859, Thomas attending the public schools of that place. In the spring of 1859 the family moved to Sacramento city, where Thomas continued his studies in the public schools until the fall of 1861. At the close of the regular term of the High School of Sacramento, in September of that year, the young man entered the law office of Harrison & Estee, of that city. He studied law until January, 1862, when the family returned to Petaluma on account of the great flood then at Sacramento. On arriving at Petaluma our law student entered the office of Hon. George Pearce, where he continued his studies until October 5, 1863. He was then admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, having become of age only ten days before.

Mr. Corothers began the practice of law in Petaluma. He filled the position of Deputy District Attorney of Sonoma County for two years under Hon. William Ross. In May, 1866, he removed to Ukiah City, Mendocino County, where he has practised his profession ever since. In December, 1866, he was married to Miss Lucy Pierson, daughter of the late Dr. E. M. and Harriet Pierson. Since his admission to the Supreme Court, he has been admitted as an attorney of the U. S. Circuit Court and District Courts at San Francisco. In 1867 he was appointed a Notary Public by Governor Low, which position he has held ever since. He has been District Attorney of Mendocino County for two years, and has been for several years a U. S. Commissioner. In 1884 Mr. Corothers was the nominee of the Republican party for Congress in the 1st Congressional District of this State. The district had been giving about two thousand Democratic majority and yet he came within one hundred and forty-five votes of election, his Democratic competitor being Hon. Barclay Henley. In 1888 he was one of the Republican nominees for Presidential election for the State of California, and General Harrison carrying the State, Mr. Corothers was elected, and discharged the duties of the position. He had been a trustee of Ukiah City for ten years, since its incorporation, and during all that time President of the Board of Trustees. For several years he was the law partner of the Hon. R. McGarvey, now Supreme Judge. He has acquired a large and lucrative law practice; and particularly as a criminal lawyer he has won a great reputation. In 1880 he was employed by the County to assist in the prosecution of the famous "Mendocino outlaws," and he convicted every one of them. The Hon. John K. Alexander, Supreme Judge of Monterey County, while holding Court for the Superior Judge of Mendocino County several years ago, said he found Mr. Corothers employed on one side or the other of every case of any importance; that he was the legal adviser of the bank, the railway company and all the influential business men of his county, and all the corporations.

In his prosperous practice he has made a large connection that extends beyond the County's limits; his excellent reputation as a lawyer and an honorable citizen has gone further. His splendid offices contain as complete and as handsome a library as can be found in any town. His pretty residence on Main Street is a gem of cottage architecture. In his happy home, surrounded by a loving family, Mr. Corothers finds the contentment and peace which is the reward of the honest and upright endeavors of his life.

GEORGE A. WENTWORTH

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The ancestry of George A. Wentworth runs back to Reginald Wentworth of England, A. D. 1066, and embraces King Henry VI., Lady Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII., and other notable personages prominently identified with English history. George A. Wentworth is of the seventh generation reckoned from Elder William Wentworth who came to America from England in 1630. He was born on a farm in Solano County, California, on the first day of September, 1862, and is the second son of John Wentworth, a pioneer of California, and for many years an active and prominent citizen and official of Solano County. Both of Mr. Wentworth's parents are natives of the State of Maine. His education was obtained partly in the schools of California, partly in Eastern schools, and to a large extent from private tutors. He entered the law office of Judge Lloyd Baldwin in San Francisco as a law student in October, 1881; on May 6, 1884, at Sacramento, he passed a rigid examination before the supreme court in banc, and was enrolled as an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of his native State at the age of twenty-one years. He was associated with Judge Baldwin down to the time of the latter's death in October, 1885, but has since been alone in the practice of his profession. In January, 1886, he was admitted to practice before the Federal courts. Among some of the prominent cases that Mr. Wentworth has had in the Supreme Court in which he has been successful are those of: Stevenson *vs.* Colgan, Smith *vs.* Schultz, and Pierce *vs.* The German Savings and Loan Society. The first of these cases, that of Stevenson *vs.* Colgan, was a question of constitutional law arising out of an Act of the Legislature of which Mr. Wentworth was a member and author of the Act in question. It was a mandamus proceeding to compel the Controller of State to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson, the aged veteran of the famous "Stevenson Regiment" for moneys that the Colonel had advanced in 1846 in having a survey made of the channel in Suisun Bay and the Straits of Carquinez. Mr. Wentworth's contention was, that where an Act of the Legislature appropriating money to an individual for services rendered the State is valid on its face, courts cannot look into evidence *aliunde* to determine whether it was a gift in violation of the Constitution, providing that the Legislature shall have no power to make any gift of any public money. The case was heard before Judge Coffey of the Superior Court who sustained the Act. It was then appealed to the Supreme Court by the Controller which latter tribunal affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court.

From his boyhood days Mr. Wentworth has been deeply interested in politics. In the presidential campaign of 1884 he did active and telling work for the Republican party, and made numerous speeches throughout the State in support of Blaine and Logan. In 1886, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention that convened at Los Angeles, and was a warm supporter of John F. Swift for governor. In the campaign which ensued he served as a member of the county committee. He was a delegate to the State convention which met in Sacramento in 1888, and organized many campaign clubs in the presidential contest of that year. He strongly advocated the nomination and election of Colonel Markham for governor in 1890, and the same year was tendered, but declined, the nomination for city and county attorney; he, however, accepted the nomination for the legislature in the forty-fourth district, and was elected by a handsome majority to the twenty-ninth session. He proved a most efficient member, and was chairman of the San Francisco delegation in the assembly. He was chairman of the important committee on Municipal Corporations, and was a member of the Judiciary and Apportionment Committees. In the memorable contest for the United States senatorship, Hon. Charles N. Felton, the successful candidate, received Mr. Wentworth's enthusiastic support. In December, 1890, Mr. Wentworth was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Miller, a highly accomplished and popular lady of San Francisco.

TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS

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Of the Master Hands in the affairs of the Pacific Coast there is no more distinguished person than the one of whom we are about to write. Dryden says: "Man is the maker of his fortune and must be, in some measure, the trumpet of his fame." Mr. Phelps needs no trumpet to sound his fame. He made his mark; whatever fortune he possesses was won by early and hardy struggles.

Mr. Phelps comes of the good old Puritan stock, his ancestors being among the earliest Colonists to settle in New England, being descendants of William Phelps who came from England in 1630 and figured prominently in the early history of Connecticut. The members of the family distinguished themselves by their patriotism and personal bravery in the struggle for Independence. Joel Phelps, his grandfather of the subject of this sketch, volunteered for service in the patriot army, and during the campaign won well merited commendation for his intrepidity. His father, Joel Phelps Jr., served in the war of 1812. Young Timothy was born in Chenango County, New York State, in 1824. Owing to family reverses he was obliged at an early age to perform manual labor on his father's farm. He attended to his humble though arduous duties with cheerfulness and alacrity, though all the time cherishing ambition for a different career.

After having attained his majority he proceeded at once to New York City, and formed a business partnership with his oldest brother. The venture proved profitable, and was continued with unvarying success for ten years, when Mr. Phelps, after mature deliberation, concluded to begin the study of law. Returning to Chenango County, he applied himself diligently to his books for a further period of two years. In 1849, fired with the enthusiasm of the reputed gold discoveries in California, he abandoned his legal studies and started for San Francisco. From this city he proceeded to the Southern Mines, shortly after his arrival, and passed the winter and spring of 1850 there. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he returned to this city and embarked in business which proved a source of profit. The great fire of 1851, however, proved disastrous, and the greater part of his capital was consumed by the flames. Nothing daunted by this misfortune he resumed business almost immediately, and soon established himself on a sound financial basis. In 1854 Mr. Phelps was a candidate for the Legislative honors, but was defeated. Two years later he was again nominated, and was elected to represent San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. He was twice afterwards elected to the State Senate, serving his terms with honor to himself and profit to his constituents. He was consistent and determined in his opposition to jobbery and all questionable methods of legislation. He was the author of the first street-railway bill promoting the construction of the Market street, Mission street Omnibus and North Beach lines. He was elected to Congress in 1861, and continued there the same course of persistent battle for what he believed to be right. Mr. Phelps received the appointment of Collector of Customs at San Francisco in 1869. He was nominated for the governorship of the State in 1875, but was defeated on account of internal divisions in the ranks of his party. He is now Collector of this port, the appointee of President Harrison. His home is at Belmont on a farm of 2600 acres which he keeps in a high state of cultivation. In addition to his other honors he is a Regent of the University of California and member of the Society of California Pioneers.

His is a career to be proud of, having the confidence of a nation as well as the love and respect of the community of which he is a part.

JAMES D. PAGE

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Among the young Californians who have achieved success and obtained professional prominence by the sheer force of native talent and characteristic western energy, none enjoys a wider popularity or deserves a greater meed of praise than the well-known lawyer whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

James D. Page was born at San Jose, California, in the month of May, 1853, and his scholastic training was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco.

Having determined to adopt the profession of the law he was especially fortunate in his choice of a preceptor, his preliminary reading for the bar being done in the office of that distinguished lawyer, the late C. Temple Emmet, Esq. Mr. Page enjoyed this eminent man's counsel and friendship as his legal mentor for several years and, under his guidance, formed habits of study and methods of research which have been of inestimable benefit to him in his subsequent career. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, and since that time has practiced law in San Francisco. In 1888, Mr. Page was elected to the office of District Attorney of the city and county of San Francisco. and under his administration the functions of this important office were devoted, as the law intended they should be, to the benefit and protection of the community. His administration was clean, open and efficient, and no taint of scandal marred its course.

Notwithstanding his great experience in criminal practice, Mr. Page finds his greatest pleasure in the conduct of civil cases, and is known in the profession as a thoroughly safe, painstaking, and able all-round lawyer. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and few men of his age have done more active and telling work for the party. Personally, however, Mr. Page has fully as many warm and devoted friends among Democrats as Republicans, and no man is more steadfast in his friendships. The most prominent characteristic of James D. Page is his unswerving integrity which has never been impugned even during the excitement of a heated political contest. He is a member of Occidental Lodge, 22, F. and A. M., and of the Stanford Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

In 1889 Mr. Page was married to the daughter of Hon. Paul Shirley, and his home life is most happy.

P. C. TRUSSEAU

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This noted French-American lawyer was born at Nieulle de Saint-Sornin, district of Marennes (department Charente-Inferieure) near Bordeaux, France, in the month of April, 1831. After receiving an excellent education he entered the army and served under the tri-color in both France and Africa. Mr. Trusseau's tastes had always drawn him toward the profession of the law, and he finally abandoned the profession of arms and began a systematic course of legal study and was admitted to the bar of France, when he immediately gave evidence of the possession of unusual aptitude for his profession. During the Maximilian regime he removed to Mexico where he became connected with the Treasury Department. His marked ability was immediately recognized. M. Friand, Intendente of the French Military Corps and Minister of Finance of Mexico, appointed him Inspector of the Mint for the Department of Colima, which position he retained until the end of the unfortunate Maximillian's reign. As it became a current report in Mexican official circles that Mr. Trusseau was a protege of Baron Larcy, the distinguished physician of Napoleon the Third, he was compelled to leave Mexico, and came to San Francisco. After a residence of eleven months in this city he removed to the island of Tahiti upon the advice of M. de Cazotte, the French consul at this port, to whom he had been recommended by Baron Larcy.

Mr. Trusseau resided in Tahiti five years, during which period he filled several important offices, among them that of Mayor. He also acted as attorney-at-law, notary public and justice of the peace. Mr. Trusseau relates as an interesting reminiscence that while in Tahiti he performed the marriage ceremony uniting Prince Joinville, son of Queen Pomare, with a distinguished "society belle" of mixed English and native blood. The festivities attending the occasion extended over a period of three days, and were marked by great magnificence. The French admiral and the governor of the island were witnesses of the nuptials.

In June, 1874, Mr. Trusseau returned to San Francisco. He was first admitted to practice in the old County Court and soon after in the Superior Court. He devoted the most assiduous study to the mastery of the English language and idiom, and in 1880 entered the Hastings College of the Law, and was graduated in 1883, whereupon he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, and soon after by the United States Courts. Mr. Trusseau's subsequent career has been one of unvarying success. He is known in his profession as a hard working, well-read, and thoroughly reliable lawyer. Though completely wedded to the law, Mr. Trusseau has ever found time to take an intelligent interest in political affairs, and is well posted in current literature. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been vice-President of the French Democratic Club. Mr. Trusseau was married in France, but his wife and one child died in Alameda, California, in 1874. He has a son and daughter remaining, both of whom are at present residing in Paris. Mr. Trusseau has recently married an Alsatian lady of many accomplishments and very prominent in the best French circles of San Francisco.

J. G. SEVERANCE

J. G. SEVERANCE

Josiah Gould Severance, lawyer, orator and litterateur, was born in the State of Maine, September 30, 1832. He prepared for college at Hampden Academy, and matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1852. Through the persuasion of friends he left college before the completion of his course, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. Hanibal Hamlin at Hampshire, where he remained for one year and then removed to Bangor, and entered the office of Hon. John E. Godfrey, for many years Judge of the Probate Court of Penobscot County. He was admitted to the Supreme Judicial Court in 1855, and almost immediately afterwards removed to California. Arriving in San Francisco on the first day of January, 1856, he did not tarry in the metropolis, but went direct to Amador County where, in the fall of the same year, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. Two years later he was elected District Attorney by the Douglas Democracy. Mr. Severance was an ardent Union man, and was one of the organizers of the Union party in Amador County. He was made Chairman of the first County Central Committee and in 1862 was the Union candidate for Assembly.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Severance removed to Calaveras County, where in 1863 he was elected District Attorney and re-elected in 1865. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Sacramento, and four years later to San Francisco. Mr. Severance was now known throughout the State as a lawyer of splendid ability and wide attainments, and his success in San Francisco was pronounced and immediate. He was for a time Assistant District Attorney under Hon. D. J. Murphy. Mr. Severance is an eloquent platform orator and a most impressive advocate before a jury. Physically and mentally he is a fine specimen of American manhood and is deservedly popular. In spite of the tremendous labor necessitated by his extensive practice, Mr. Severance has managed to devote much time to journalism and literature. He is a poet of acknowledged merit and was for a time editor of the *Amador Ledger*, and was also editor and proprietor of the San Andreas *Register*.

Mr. Severance has ever taken a lively interest in fraternal affairs, and has labored diligently to perfect and enlarge the sphere of the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Honor. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. every year for the past ten years, and has served seven years on the Committee on Appeals, and two years on Laws. His decisions as Chairman of the Committee on Appeals have never been reversed in a single instance, although many of them have embraced questions of great technicality, involving important rights, in which he had no precedent for guidance. Mr. Severance is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor and has several times served on the Committee on Laws of that organization.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Severance was united in marriage to Miss M. J. Tiel of Jackson, Amador County.

WILLIAM H. JORDAN

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That branch of the Jordan family to which the distinguished lawyer, organizer and parliamentarian above-mentioned belongs, has been in America since 1630, when its projenitor, Rev. Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England, settled in Portland, Maine. William H. Jordan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1849, his father being a farmer and carpenter. In 1859 Mr. Jordan removed with his family to California, and young William, the future Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., drove an ox team across the plains, walking the greater part of the journey. The Jordans settled near Red Bluff, in Tehama County. The floods of 1861 and 1862 destroyed their property, and the mother having died, the father and son removed to San Jose, where the latter soon found employment on a farm. At the age of fifteen he went to Oakland for the purpose of obtaining an education. He entered the Brayton Academy, of which he acted as janitor, at the same time performing the duties of sexton of the First Congregational Church. The manliness and pluck which he displayed was a sufficient guarantee of his ultimate success. While still at Brayton Academy he determined, if possible, to enter the State University. Upon presenting himself before the Regents, however, he overheard them discussing a proposition to charge each student an annual fee of $150. There was a division of sentiment, and one Regent declared it as his opinion that "any young man who could not offord to pay $100 a year was not worth educating." This extraordinary statement acted like the traditional "wet blanket" on young Jordan, as he certainly could not at that time afford the fee. It may be mentioned here as an instance of the changes wrought by fortune's wheel, that Mr. Jordan has since most acceptably filled the very chair then occupied by the purse-proud Regent. But while his application was pending at Berkeley, a benevolent gentleman, of Norwich, Conn., invited him to go to the latter town and attend the free academy, an offer which he gladly accepted. He attended the Norwich Academy for one year, and then matriculated at Yale College, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which period he was compelled to abandon his collegiate course by a severe affection of the eyes. Returning to Oakland in 1873 Mr. Jordan organized and managed the Real Estate Union, and afterwards the Oakland Woolen Mills. His business career was for years one of marked prosperity. His relations with Mr. Anthony Chabot were very close, and he obtained from Mr. Chabot the donation for the Astronomical Observatory, and under a commission from him Mr. Jordan visited the East and procured the glasses for the telescope. Mr. Jordan is still an associate-director of the observatory, and for four years served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Oakland. In 1888, at the unsolicited request of his former class-mates, the Faculty of Yale conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts as a recognition of his intellectual and professional attainments.

While in the full tide of his successful business career, Mr. Jordan invested his capital in an extensive vineyard enterprise which resulted most disastrously. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Jordan was elected to the Assembly from Alameda County. Two years later he was re-elected, and was then chosen Speaker of the House. As Speaker he maintained himself throughout the session with great dignity and marked capacity, and such was the tact displayed by him in the discharge of his delicate duties that he is to-day universally conceded to have been the best presiding officer the Legislature of California has ever had. As a parliamentarian he was without a peer, his rulings were fair in their administration and correct in law. As far back as his boyhood days on the farm Mr. Jordan had begun the study of the law, and in May, 1885, he was admitted to practice, and on July 6, 1885, opened an office in San Francisco, still retaining his residence in Oakland. He has established a large and lucrative practice, and is attorney for nearly all the large lumber companies in the State, some fifteen wealthy corporations, including the Southern Pacific Company, and a large number of private capitalists.

Mr. Jordan is known throughout the United States as one of the most influential members of the A. O. U. W. He was the first Grand Master Workman of the Order in California, and held the office two terms. During his administration the membership grew from 300 to 900. He was Supreme Master of the Order for the year 1888, his jurisdiction extending over the United States and Canada. As Supreme Master he made a tour of both countries in the interest of the organization. During his term of office an increase of membership was brought about of 34,000—the largest the Order has ever known in one year. Mr. Jordan was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor before the last Republican State Convention. Mr. Jordan is an impressive public speaker, and possesses in a marked degree, the personal magnetism which sways the hearts of men.

CAMERON H. KING

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Colonel Cameron H. King was born at Rochester, New York, on December 21, 1844, and was educated at the University at that place. Colonel King comes of a race of lawyers. His father was a prominent lawyer of Western New York, and his maternal grandfather, Fletcher M. Haight, was a Judge of the United States Circuit Court in California. Colonel King came to California in 1868, at which time his uncle, Henry W. Haight was Governor of the State. He was appointed the Executive Secretary of the Governor, and at the same time began the study of law in his uncle's office, and in due time was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. In 1870 Colonel King was elected the Secretary of the Code Commission, of which Colonel Creed Haymond was Chairman, and John C. Burch and Charles Lindley, afterwards succeeded by Charles A. Tuttle, were members. Colonel King assisted in the compilation of the codes, and in the annotation of the Commissioners' edition, and gave marked evidence of unusual legal ability.

One of the first efforts of Colonel King at the bar was his able defence of the notorious Charles Mortimer, who had committed many murders, and was finally hanged at Sacramento for the murder of Mrs. Gibson. Colonel King also successfully defended Edward J. Muybridge, the photographer, for the killing of Harry Larkins. In this trial, at Napa City, the young lawyer displayed his oratorical powers to great advantage, and divided the honors with the eloquent Hon. Wirt Pendegast. The killing of Larkins was occasioned by the intimacy of the latter with Muybridge's wife. The homicide attracted great attention at the time, and the report of the trial and Colonel King's address to the jury were telegraphed to the daily press of San Francisco and published in full. In civil practice Colonel King has attained equal distinction. In the contest of the will of John S. Manson, Colonel King and Arthur Rogers, his partner, received for their services the handsome fee of $33,000. Colonel King, in the suit of Smith *vs.* San Francisco, recovered for his client $66,000 for lumber burned on Beale Street wharf during the Denis Kearney anti-Chinese agitation. The case was remarkable from the fact that Colonel King proved the existence of a riot in that neighborhood entirely by circumstantial evidence. The owners of the lumber being unable to procure eye-witnesses of the actual incendiarism, had attempted to obtain indemnity from the State Legislature and failed. Many prominent attorneys declined the case on the ground of the impossibility of establishing the necessary facts by sufficient evidence. When Colonel King clearly demonstrated them by a strong and irrefutable chain of circumstances without actual eye witnesses of the act itself, and by clear convincing argument secured a merited verdict at the hands of a jury, the lumber owners gladly paid him his fee of $30,000. From 1881 to 1888 Colonel King was absent from the State of California during a portion of which time he was traveling. In 1885 he was engaged in very important lawsuits in the Territory of Arizona, and was appointed by the Governor and Legislature of that Territory, a Commissioner to revise its laws. He was made Chairman of the Commission, and the rapidity and excellence of his work has been frequently extolled. Upon the completion of the revision of the laws of Arizona he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Governor C. Meyer Zulick and filled the office creditably, finally resigning to resume the practice of his profession in San Francisco.

Recently Colonel King, as Attorney for Duncan F. MacDonald, was successful in an action to establish MacDonald's partnership right to one-half of property valued at $250,000 standing in the name of Captain Charles E. S. MacDonald, who came to California in 1850, and died leaving a large estate. Colonel King also represented Duncan McDonald in the notable contest over the heirship of Henry MacDonald, who claimed to be the illegitimate son of the eccentric Captain McDonald.

Colonel King is still, as he has ever been, a close student, and an earnest, forcible, and eloquent advocate. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, and has made many canvasses of the State. He was a Tilden elector in 1876, and has been honored by his party with the senatorial nomination. Colonel King is a married man having three sons, all of whom are native sons of California.

WILLIAM J. GAVIGAN

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William J. Gavigan is a Native Son of the Golden West, having been born on O'Farrell Street, opposite the Phelan Building, San Francisco. In 1880, when but twenty years of age, he was nominated for the legislature by the Democrats of the twelfth district, the same in which he was born, and was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Gavigan was the youngest man ever elected to a political office in California, being on the day of election just twenty-one years, one month, and fifteen days old. During the session which ensued he took an active part in the work of legislation and was regarded by both parties as one of the brightest members on the floor.

Prior to his election Mr. Gavigan thoroughly prepared himself for the practice of the law, and upon the adjournment of the legislature he passed a most satisfactory examination, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court sitting in banc at Sacramento. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Gavigan entered upon the active practice of his profession which he continued with unvarying success until 1881 when he was appointed chief deputy in the tax collector's office. In this capacity Mr. Gavigan served the city and county for a period of three years, at the end of which time he resumed the practice of his profession, the duties of a city hall official never having been congenial to his mind.

In spite of his youth Mr. Gavigan has had a wide experience politically, and is regarded as one of the most sagacious members of the young Democracy. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the famous Iroquois Club, and has frequently served as a member of the state and county committee of his party. No man of his age is more thoroughly posted with regard to the history and the present needs and future prospects of his native city than Mr. Gavigan, and barring untoward accidents, his life must be one of great usefulness and corresponding honor. He is a self-made man and possesses the self-reliance which results naturally from that fact. Mr. Gavigan is a fluent and entertaining conversationalist, makes friends easily, and what is still of greater importance, possesses the faculty of retaining friends once gained. He at present occupies handsome offices at 32 Phelan Building on Market Street.

JAMES ANDREW WAYMIRE

James A. Waymire is descended from sturdy old John Rudolph Waymire of Saxe-Weimar, an officer of rank in the military service of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1732; settled in North Carolina. Some of the young Waymires found homes in Pennsylvania, others in Ohio. Stephen K. Waymire, father of James A. Waymire, was of the Ohio branch of the family. James A. Waymire was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 9, 1842. He removed to Oregon when ten years of age, and lived with his grandfather, who settled in the Umpqua Valley, near Roseburg.

James was a very industrious and studious young man, and before he was eighteen had obtained an education sufficient to enable him to teach school. He studied hard, and on account of his method of making notes of his readings soon became an expert shorthand writer. He was employed as an assistant in reporting the proceedings of the Oregon Legislature at the session which elected E. D. Baker to the national Senate, and it was at this time that he first began the reading of law.

About this time there were various Indian wars throughout Oregon and Washington, and Waymire enlisted in the first Oregon Cavalry on his nineteenth birthday; he was rapidly promoted to a second lieutenancy. He began the study of arms as a profession, which study he prosecuted, together with the law, during the winter of 1862, at Walla Walla, and in 1863, while stationed at the Dalles as adjutant of the command. By a vigorous campaign during the winter of 1863–64, he pointed out the way to bring about a lasting peace with the Indians of Oregon. For this service he was complimented in general orders by General Benjamin Alvord, the commanding officer. In 1864 Lieutenant Waymire assisted, at the request of Governor Gibbs, in organizing a regiment of infantry. He then resumed his law studies, at the same time acting as private secretary to Governor Gibbs. In 1867 he was tendered a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army. He accepted and passed a highly creditable examination, and was assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary at Camp Lyon, Idaho, General Crook being in command of the district. In 1869 he was promoted to first lieutenant. He soon after resigned and continued the study of the law without interruption, except to act as reporter for the *Sacramento Union* in the State Senate of California during the winter of 1869. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Oregon, and commenced practice in Salem. In May, 1872, the California Supreme Court appointed him phonographic reporter of its proceedings, which position he held for three years. This was instructive practice. From his notes and the records he analyzed arguments and prepared reports of all the cases decided, which were subsequently embodied in volumes 41 to 49 of the Supreme Court Reports.

In 1875 Mr. Waymire resigned his office of reporter and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco to which city he had removed the previous year. His industry, thoroughness, and integrity soon won him the respect of a bar as brilliant as any city of its population can boast, and his practice embraced a wide range of legal propositions. In October, 1881, Mr. Waymire was appointed by Governor Perkins to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court of San Francisco. Among the marked characteristics of his judicial career was the patience with which he examined evidence and heard arguments, his power of analysis and skill in the application of legal principles. In little more than a year on the bench he rendered over eleven hundred decisions, in many of which he prepared written opinions. Of the numerous important cases tried by him only thirty were appealed, and in but three was he reversed. Judge Waymire has been engaged as counsel in important cases innumerable. The lesson of these successes in an arduous and exacting profession is one of honest, steadfast purpose.

He has been always an active worker in the affairs relating to the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred associations. In March, 1884, he was chosen a director of the Veterans' Home Association at Yountville. In 1886 he was elected president, and has since been continuously re-elected.

Judge Waymire was married June 22, 1865, to Miss Virginia Ann Chrisman, a native of Missouri, and like her husband, of German ancestry. Mrs. Waymire is one of the notable housewives and mothers of California. They have four interesting and intelligent children.

LINCOLN E. SAVAGE

California has already furnished to the world a brilliant galaxy of orators, poets, philosophers, novelists, and statesmen, but there is a generation now growing up which bids fair to rival anything which has ever been produced by any country ancient or modern. It is with pleasure that we review the career of the popular young lawyer whose name appears at the head of this sketch, Mr. Lincoln E. Savage. This able and talented Native Son of the Golden West was born at Santa Cruz, November 28, 1863, and is a thoroughbred of English and Scotch descent. His father was Richard Savage, a native of Utica, N. Y., who came to California by water, arriving at San Francisco, September 8, 1849. He was one of the most prominent of the early pioneers, being one of the discoverers of the Comstock Lode, and a leading spirit of the Vigilantes in 1856. He was for twenty years proprietor of the Empire, now the Vulcan, Iron Works, of this city, one of the largest foundry establishments on the Coast. During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed Federal Assessor by the President, and removed from Santa Cruz to San Jose. He located in San Francisco in 1869, established the foundry business, and has resided here ever since.

He was one of the original eight gentlemen who organized the Republican party of this State, and was an important factor in preventing the State from withdrawing from the Union. His sons were Lincoln E., John W., and Colonel R. H. Savage, lawyer, soldier and novelist, formerly associated with Lincoln E. Savage in the law business in San Francisco. Colonel Savage, who is now world-renowned as the author of the most successful novel of the past year, "My Official Wife," is a graduate of West Point, was an officer in the Union Army during the late Civil War, and has since traveled the world over in pursuit of diplomatic, mercantile and social affairs.

The sale of his novel has been almost unprecedented both in America and in Europe. The *London Times* says that it is the best novel which has been published for five years. John W. Savage is now employed in the Internal Revenue Service at San Francisco. The subject of this sketch, Lincoln E. Savage, received his education in the Lincoln Grammar School of which J. K. Wilson was the principal; in the San Francisco High School of which William T. Reid was principal; and in the California State University under the presidency of the same gentleman, He studied law at the Hastings Law College, and took the degree Bachelor of Laws, under the distinguished jurist and law writer, John Norton Pomeroy, and was admitted to the bar, June 10, 1886, on motion before Chief Justice McKee. Among his classmates were A. Ruef, Judge Cope of Santa Barbara, and Judge Aitken of San Diego, who was associated with Mr. Savage previous to his removal to San Diego.

Mr. Savage was counsel for the defense in the Crawford murder case, was prominently connected with the Blythe will contest, and at present holds the office of Second Assistant City and County Attorney. He is a profound thinker, is deeply versed in law, and is an able, striking and animated speaker. He is tall and muscular, and is of a cautious and conservative disposition. He was married to Miss Lilian Davis in 1887.

LAW LIBRARY

HENRY C. DIBBLE

LANE LIBRARY

HENRY C. DIBBLE

The well-known lawyer, veteran, and legislator whose name furnishes the title of this sketch, was born in the town of Delphi, Indiana, in 1844. The Dibbles are one of the oldest families of Connecticut, having arrived from England in 1634. Judge Dibble also reckons among his ancestors the celebrated General Daniel Gookin, whose services in educating and christianizing the Indian tribes of New England in colonial days won for him no less renown than his successful efforts in shielding Goff and Whalley, the fugitive regicides. The father and grandparents of Judge Dibble emigrated to Indiana in 1826, and laid out the town of Delphi. The maiden name of Judge Dibble's mother was Ruland, and her father built the first paper mill west of the Alleghanies at Lebanon, Ohio. The Rulands were from Long Island and were of French Huguenot descent.

Henry C. Dibble at the breaking out of the civil war was but seventeen years of age, and busily engaged in laying the foundation of his education. In patriotism and thorough appreciation of his country's peril, however, he was far beyond his years, and at the early age mentioned he enlisted in the New York Marine Artillery, a regiment which formed part of the Burnside expedition to the shores of North Carolina. The organization was mustered out in 1863, but Mr. Dibble soon afterward enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, which was sent to Louisiana. In the attack on Port Hudson he was wounded and as a result suffered the amputation of a leg. This brought his military service to an end, and he decided to settle in New Orleans where he had an aunt residing. He entered upon the systematic study of the law, and in June, 1865, several months before he attained his majority, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the State. A year later he entered the law school of the University of Louisiana, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

During the stormy reconstruction period in Louisiana he took an active part in State and national politics, and was chosen president of the first Republican Municipal Convention held in New Orleans in the spring of 1868, and was soon the recognized leader of his party in city politics, being elected chairman of the executive committee. At the first election he bore the banner of a forlorn hope as the Republican candidate for district attorney. The Republican candidate for governor, Warmoth, was, however, elected and Mr. Dibble was employed by the State government in a large number of cases arising out of the reconstruction laws. In 1868 and 1869, he appeared in the supreme court and argued several cases arising out of the animosities engendered by the operation of the new constitution. At about this time the legislature created an additional court, similar in its scope and power to our superior court, to which was given exclusive jurisdiction over all writs of injunction, mandamus and similar proceedings.

Of this court Mr. Dibble was appointed judge. He was then but twenty-five years of age. He served on the bench for three years and was then nominated by his party to succeed himself but was defeated. He resumed practice and in the summer of 1873 went to Europe where he remained several months. Soon after his return to New Orleans he went to Washington and argued the Louisiana contested election cases before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. In 1874 the legislature created the office of assistant attorney-general, to which he was appointed. In this position he transacted most of the legal business of the State for three years, the attorney-general being incapacitated by old age. In the fall of 1874 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the second district, but suffered defeat as he did in the same overwhelmingly democratic district when again nominated two years later.

After the overthrow of the Republican State government in 1877, Judge Dibble returned to the private practice of his profession in which he continued until 1881. In the summer of that year he was employed by some New Orleans capitalists to represent them in a mining litigation in which they were interested in Arizona. After he had successfully settled the business of his clients he decided to locate in Tombstone, and entered into partnership with J. F. Lewis, an ex-chief-justice of Nevada, and practiced there until 1883, when they removed their offices to San

Francisco. In March, 1885, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for California, and remained in that position until 1887, when he resigned sometime after General Carey, the democratic appointee, took office as United States attorney.

In 1888 Judge Dibble was elected to the assembly from the forty-first district, and served on the following important committees: Ways and Means, Judiciary, Penal Laws, Yosemite Valley, Corporations, and Election Laws. During that session Judge Dibble was the acknowledged leader of his party in the House, a position he maintained when again elected in 1890.

Judge Dibble has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and while in New Orleans was president of the school board of the city for six years from 1870 to 1877.

In a commonwealth justly noted for the number and brilliancy of distinguished orators in her pulpits, forums, and on her lyceum platforms, Judge Dibble stands easily in the front rank. He possesses a voice of rare sweetness and power, and is gifted with an extraordinary fertility of language; but above all, he is endowed with the peculiar emotional temperament, which is the source of personal magnetism, and without which the most ornate oration sounds cold and passionless to the auditor. His legal arguments are models of forensic eloquence, clear and convincing, but it is upon the public platform that Judge Dibble is heard to the best advantage. His speeches abound in flashes of attic wit, brilliant rhetoric and striking metaphor.

While never neglecting his professional duties, Judge Dibble has found time to do a large amount of excellent literary work. As an editorial writer he is master of a trenchant and luminous style. In the realm of fiction his realistic short stories are ever in demand by the leading magazines. A sketch entitled "Sargent's Revenge," giving a most graphic account of the manner in which Caleb Cushing was defeated for the chief justiceship, contributed by Judge Dibble to the San Francisco *Examiner*, aroused wide-spread attention and evoked a discussion in which the leading journals of the country participated. Judge Dibble's long residence in the South during the reconstruction period supplied him with a storehouse of romantic and tragic episodes from which to weave his charming tales of Southern life. He has now nearly ready for the press a novel dealing with the stormy period referred to.

Judge Dibble has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Chappell of New Orleans by whom he had three children. His oldest son, a brilliant boy of seventeen, died while attending the law school of the California University in 1887. His first wife died in 1873. In 1875 Judge Dibble married Miss Flash, also of New Orleans, and four children have blessed the union.

MARCUS POLLASKY

One of the most important enterprises which has recently interested capital in this State is that of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company, which proposes to build a railroad from the city of Fresno to the timber belt in the Sierras, one hundred miles away. The importance of this project cannot be fully appreciated by cursory examination of its merits. Fresno is the center of a fruitful district, which has grown very rapidly of late years and is destined to become one of the most highly productive and profitable in the State. The raisin industry, which centers at Fresno, is now one of the leading industries of California, the capital invested in it having increased with wonderful rapidity. Any enterprise, therefore, which would increase the natural progress of Fresno county, or in any way lighten the labors of a people who depend for their profits upon their orchards, will also increase the prosperity of the State at large, for the condition of prosperity of a State is in direct proportion to the condition of prosperity of its communities. As Fresno obtains considerable of its timber from the northern portion of the State, on account of lack of transportation facilities for procuring it from the forests which are in view from its courthouse tower, it is apparent that if the San Joaquin Valley Railroad finds its terminus in the timber and mineral belt its presence will be of great material benefit to Fresno. Although as now projected the road has its terminus in the mountain side, it is said that it is within the range of probabilities that it will cross the mountains and find an eastern connection.

The animating spirit in the building of this railroad is its president, Marcus Pollasky, who though yet a young man has made his mark as one of more than ordinary ability, enterprise and energy. Though only thirty years of age his success has been so very great in all the enterprises with which he has been connected that capitalists have no hesitation in intrusting their millions to his management. A man of great brain, he is possessed of remarkable financial ability, which he has displayed to the immense pecuniary advantage of those who have been fortunate in associating themselves with him. His wonderful energy sustains him and urges him along toward the goal of success when others would falter by the wayside. Possessing confidence in himself, he never hesitates, no matter how hard may seem the task before him, but perseveres until he causes the desired fruition. With such a man as its directing genius, there is every reason to believe that the San Joaquin Valley Railroad will fulfill all the expectations of the people of the district which it is intended to aid.

A brief review of the brilliant career of Mr. Pollasky will show better than any arguments which might be adduced in his behalf, that he is the very man to head a new enterprise, for his many former successes illustrate that he has all the qualities of a conservative and able leader. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on September 6, 1861, and spent his boyhood at Alma, in that State. As was the case with so many men, who in after life distinguished themselves, he displayed his progressive, enterprising spirit from an early age, and when only thirteen years old he went to Detroit, where he worked for a wholesale dry-goods house. He subsequently became traveling salesman for another large house, and while in that position saved enough money to enable him to go to college. He entered Ann Arbor in his seventeenth year.

During his collegiate course, his funds becoming exhausted, he had to return to work, when, replenishing his diminished purse, he went back to college, from which he graduated in 1883, taking degrees in both the literary and the law courses. Previous to his graduation, when within a few months of maturity, he had been admitted to practice law in the Michigan courts. He was not only the youngest attorney ever admitted in Michigan, but four years later, when admitted by the Supreme Court of the United States, he was the youngest attorney who ever took the oath before that august tribunal.

After leaving college Mr. Pollasky returned to Alma, where he was very successful in the practice of the law. In 1884 he married Miss Nellie A. Waldby, the only daughter of the leading banker of Adrian, Michigan, and a very charming and highly cultured young lady. The young lawyer soon demonstrated his ability and progressive spirit

MARCUS POLLASKY

by connecting himself with several large enterprises, all of which proved very successful and greatly benefited the little town of Alma, which as a direct result of the energy of Mr. Pollasky, began to grow rapidly. It is now one of the most prosperous towns in Michigan. He became president of a bank, and was prominent as a promoter of the Lansing, Alma, and Mount Pleasant Railroad. The road was consolidated with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, and on its completion, Mr. Pollasky became its auditor and counselor.

He was also identified with the formation of the Alma College to which he subsequently presented an excellent law library, which now occupies the place of honor in Pollasky Cove in the college. Not satisfied with banks, railroad, colleges, and his own rapidly increasing business, Mr. Pollasky also took an active interest in politics, and did so much good work for the Republican party in Michigan that upon his election Governor Luce offered him any appointment in his power to make. As Mr. Pollasky had always taken a great interest in the practical administration of charity, he accepted an appointment upon the State Board of Corrections and Charities. The appointment was the first made under the new administration, as high a recognition of able service to the party as the Governor could give.

Mr. Pollasky found his next field of action in Chicago, where he became intimate with Walker Blaine, the favorite son of the Secretary of State. He took Mr. Blaine's office and succeeded to his business after that gentleman had left Chicago. He next secured offices with Leonard Swett, the former partner of Abraham Lincoln, and a short time subsequently formed a partnership with several other lawyers of energy and enterprise similar to his own. They devoted their attention exclusively to corporation law, which Mr. Pollasky had studied very extensively. In fact, it is his great knowledge of the laws affecting corporations which has made him so very important an adviser to the different large enterprises with which he has been connected. He ran a telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union in 1889–90, its lines extending from Chicago into the Lake Superior region. This line is yet in operation, Mr. Pollasky owning a one-fifth interest in it. He was also interested in the organization of the Escanaba, Twin Cities and Western Railroad, running between Escanaba and Minneapolis. It was in December, 1889, that Mr. Pollasky first became interested in Fresno. While viewing the valley from the tower of the courthouse, and beholding the forests on the sides of the distant mountains, he became impressed with the possibilities of the great development of the region were a railroad to be run from the city to the mountains. With him to think was to act. His project was not received with spontaneous applause, some of the incredulous Fresnoites being fearful that the enterprise would be a failure.

Mr. Pollasky's mind was made up, however, and he was well satisfied of the success of the railroad, if it were built. He organized a company and then went East to close building contracts with capitalists whom he had interested in the proposition. A depression in the money market occurred about this time, unfortunately, and the gentlemen on whom he had depended could not fulfill their promises. Returning to Fresno, the railroad proprietor told the people of the temporary inability to carry out his ideas, but promised that the mountain railroad would be built. Leaving Fresno, Mr. Pollasky went to Seattle, where his abilities were again displayed in the handling of large enterprises.

He had by no means relinquished his idea of securing capital for the Fresno road, and in March last, having secured the necessary support, he returned to Fresno, prepared to build the road, provided the people would carry out certain conditions under which the company organized by Mr. Pollasky had agreed to build. To secure these conditions was no easy task, but with that indomitable purpose which is characteristic of him, the railroad projector pursued the subject until he had secured all the necessary provisions. Work was then begun upon the road, the first shovel of dirt being thrown on the Fourth of July last. Since then the building has been rapidly pushed, and the road will be completed as soon as possible. A number of prominent California capitalists offer Mr. Pollasky all the support in their power, having perfect confidence in his ability to carry out the enterprise to a successful termination.

Judging from the many successes which have attended him throughout his career, they have placed their faith in a thoroughly able man. The road has about $2,000,000 behind it, all of which will be expended in its construction. He has failed in none of his undertakings, and the indications all point to the great success of this one. Mr. Pollasky is also the promoter and organizer of the Fresno Land and Improvement Company, in which a number of the most prominent men of Fresno are associated. The purpose of this corporation is dealing in and improving real estate. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and it has dealt in some very large transactions. The able young lawyer who is the moving spirit in all these vast affairs is certainly a man of rare ability. As a lawyer he has few superiors; as a financier he has shown himself able to cope with the ablest men of the country. A founder of banks, a builder of telegraph lines, a projector of railroads, and a promoter of all enterprises having for their

object the development of the country, Marcus Pollasky is the kind of citizen California wants. We need men of broad ideas, great abilities and with such certainty of purpose that success will attend their footsteps. Such a man is the President of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company.

To show the characteristics of the man we quote from his address of welcome delivered in the presence of 3500 people on the occasion of the formal opening of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, November 25th:

"When the future history of our country shall have been impartially written up, California will fill one of the brightest pages in the galaxy of States, and will shine forth with greater lustre by reason of having had within its borders at the proper time its Charles Crocker, its Mark Hopkins, its Leland Stanford, and its Collis P. Huntington. I stand to-day in the presence of the only royalty to which I bend the knee of allegiance. I stand before you at the bidding of no man or set of men, a free born, liberty loving, independent American citizen, and I wish upon this occasion to say to you that in spite of the hates and prejudices, real or imaginary, just or unjust, because of the accumulation of vast estates by these men, that we owe a debt of gratitude which we never can repay to those whose courage and foresight opened up for our advantage as well as their own this vast empire on the Pacific.

"Although there have been sixty years of railroad building in this country this is the first road started in the far West building in an easterly direction. The far West is to-day only a figure of speech. The wild West is a vagabond and wanderer on the face of the earth. Why, my friends, you can take your breakfast at the Cliff House, overlooking the glorious Golden Gate, on the first day of December, and enjoy your supper in New York under the glare of the electric light streaming from the torch grasped by the hand of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty on the evening of December 5th; dine with the Prince of Wales on the afternoon of December 12th; visit the metropolitan cities in the continental countries of Europe by December 20th; breakfast at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New York on the morning of December 27th, and eat your New Year's dinner at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco or at the Hughes Hotel in Fresno on January 1st."

HENRY B. MAYO

Greatness alone is not enough to insure success in this world else would the cow outrun the hare. It is a well known fact that greatness in the father ofttimes overwhelms the son. It is certainly more noble to make one's self great than to be born so, and to be great we must know how to push our fortunes to the utmost. Cicero said that "an indolent man draws his breath but does not live." There can be no question that if there be a man anywhere in the commonwealth who labors not, some one in that commonwealth will suffer from hunger or from cold.

Much sarcastic pleasantry has been indulged in at the expense of the disciples of Blackstone, but it is nevertheless a fact that they are as a class the most industrious men in the world. It has been said that the king can make a sergeant but not a lawyer. The lawyer is made chiefly by his own efforts. A French proverb says, however, that "no lawyer will be saved until hell is full." "The suit is ended," said a lawyer once, "neither of the parties has anything left." It often happens that a man goes to court with one lawsuit, and comes back with two or more. But in spite of all that can be said, men will go to law, and good counsellors always have plenty of clients.

One of the most deserving of our many rising young attorneys is Henry Browne Mayo. This worthy and promising young man was born May 28, 1861. He is, therefore, about thirty years of age. Considering the many hardships and adventures through which he has passed, his youthful appearance is something unusual, and is a sign of vigor and tenacity of constitution not easily to be mistaken. The village of his birth was Jubilee, Peoria County, Illinois. This village is the seat of Jubilee College, which was started and endowed by Bishop Chase of Illinois. Henry's parents resided here until he was three years of age. They then moved to Rock Island, Illinois, where they resided until he was twelve. During this time he attended the public schools.

His father was Colonel H. H. Mayo of the 14th Illinois, and kept a dry goods store at Rock Island. At the age of twelve, in the year 1873, Henry came to California with his father and the rest of the family, one brother and two sisters, his mother having died a short time before they left Rock Island. He had not been in California long when his father died, and he, with the other children, returned to Peoria, Illinois, where he attended the Peoria High School. At the age of sixteen, or in the year 1877, he went to Kansas where he tried farming for a year. He had a team of horses, and put in a crop, but it did not pan out much. He therefore pulled up his stakes and started for Colorado.

While in Colorado he was variously engaged as a miner, as a cowboy, as a mule driver, and as a hotel clerk. At one time he drove an eight-mule team from Buena Vista to Leadville. At another he sunk a shaft ninety feet deep in the solid rock. He struck a vein here which assayed fifty dollars to the ton. But it did not hold out, and he achieved nothing but a hole in the ground.

He next explored the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and while prospecting for a homestead in the latter territory, got onto a reservation, was captured by the Indians, and passed a night by the side of a smouldering fire in one of their exhilarating wickiups. On being discharged from their custody with the advice that he had better leave the country as soon as possible, he lost no time in coming to San Francisco.

After coming to San Francisco he worked his way through Heald's Business College, and at the age of twenty, or in the year 1881, he went to work, studied law at night, and at the end of two years went to the State University. He spent three years in that institution, during which time he devoted himself mainly to the study of law. He was admitted by the Supreme Court of California January 10, 1887. He has since devoted himself to the civil law, his practice being connected principally with land titles, probate matters and damage suits.

Mr. Mayo comes of an old and noble family which traces its lineage back to the blood royal of England and other European countries.

HENRY B. MAYO

Henry Browne Mayo, s. of Agnes Ingraham and Major Henry Herbert Mayo, s. of Mary Browne and Joseph Mayo, M. A., s. of Mary Jane Gibbes and Joseph Mayo, M. A., s. of Mary Davis and Joseph Mayo, s. of Charles Mayo and Annie Prichard, d. of Benjamin Prichard, M. A., and Gertrude Watts, d. of William Watts, M. A., and Susanna Hall, d. of Prichard Hall and Susanna Elton, d. of

AMBROSE ELTON AND ANNE

s. of Anthony Elton, s. of William Elton and Margery, d. of William Leighton, s. of John Leighton and Ankaret, d. of Sir John de Burgh, s. of Sir Hugh de Burgh and Elizabeth, d. of John, Ld. of Mawddwy, s. of William, Ld. of Mawddwy and Margaret, d. of Thomas ap Llewelyn, last Ld. of S. Wales, s. of Llewelyn ap. Owen, Ld. of S. Wales and Eleanor, d. of Henry C. of Bar and Eleanor, d. of Eleanor of Castile and Edward I., King of England, s. of Henry III., K. of England, s. of John, K. of England, s. of Henry II, K. of England, s. of Geoffrey Plantagenet, C. of Anjou and Matilda, d. of Matilda, d. of Malcolm III., K. of Scots and Henry I., K. of England, s. of William the Conqueror, D. of Normandy, K. of England, and Matilda, d. of Allix, d. of Robert II., K. of France, and Baldwin V., C. of Flanders, s. of Otgiva, d. of Frederick, C. of the Moselle, and Baldwin IV., C. of Flanders, s. of Susanna (or Rosala) d. of Berenger II., K. of Italy, and Arnolph II., C. of Flanders, s. of Mechtild, d. of Hermann Billung, D. of Saxony, and Baldwin III., Regent, s. of Alice, d. of Heribert II., C. of Vermandeis, and Arnolph I., C. of Flanders, s. of Aelfthryth, d. of Alefred the Great, K. of W. Saxons, and Baldwin II., C. of Flanders, s. of Baldwin I., C. of Flanders, and Judith, widow of Aethelwulf, K. of W. Saxons, d. of Bevinus, C. of Ardenner Waldi, and Charles the Bald, K. of W. Franks, s. of

d. of Sir Edward Aston, s. of Sir Edward Aston, s. of Sir Edward Aston, s. of Sir John Aston, s. of John Aston, s. of Sir Robert Aston, s. of Sir Roger Aston and Joyce, d. of Jean, d. of Sir Thomas Green, and Sir Baldwin de Freville, s. of Sir Baldwin de Freville, s. of Sir Baldwin de Freville and Elizabeth, d. of John de Montfort, s. of Peter de Montfort, s. of Peter de Montfort, s. of Thurstan de Montfort, s. of Henry de Montfort, s. of Thurstan de Montfort, s. of Hugh de Montfort and Adaling, d. of Robert de Bellemont, E. of Leicester and Elizabeth, d. of

HUGH AND ADELHAIS

the Great, C. of Vermandeis, s. of Henry I., K. of the Franks, s. of Robert II., K. of the Franks, s. of Hugh Capet, K. of the Franks, s. of Hugh the Great, D. of the Franks, s. of Robert I., K. of the Franks, s. of Robert the Strong, D. of the Franks, s. of

d. of Heribert IV., C. of Vermandeis, s. of Otto, C. of Vermandeis, s. of Heribert III., C. of Vermandeis, s. of Adelbert I., s. of Heribert II., s. of Heribert I., s. of Pepin, C. of Peronne, s. of Bernard, K. of Italy, s. of Pepin, K. of Italy, s. of

Judith the fair, d. of Guelph I., C. of Alterf in Suabia and Louis the Pious (Caesar Augustus), son of Charles the Great (Caesar Augustus) and Hildegarde, d. of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia.

PETER F. DUNNE

PETER F. DUNNE

Among the members of the legal profession whose tireless energy, commanding eloquence and wide attainments in the field of jurisprudence, have aided in placing the California bar in a position second to none in the country, the name of Peter F. Dunne must have honorable mention. Though but thirty-two years of age, Mr. Dunne has acquired a practice and attained a prominence which might well be a source of pride and satisfaction to a man of twice his age. His father, Peter Dunne, was one of the vigorous and admirable characters who made history in the early days of California. He was a merchant of large means, the owner of several spacious warehouses, and an extensive land owner. Mr. Bergin, of the famous law firm of McAllister & Bergin, is an uncle; Joseph J. Dunne, the well known District Attorney, is a brother, and Joseph Phelan, an eminent lawyer of his day, was a cousin of the subject of this article.

Peter F. Dunne was born in the city of San Francisco, December 29, 1860. After the usual preliminary training, he matriculated at St. Ignatius' College, from which seminary of learning he was in due course of time graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the Hastings College of the Law, of the University of California, and after pursuing the prescribed course, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and entered upon active practice, a prestige seldom enjoyed by so young a man, and with the reputation of being an intelligent and conscientious student with a decided legal bent. His training, his application, and his acknowledged ability brought Mr. Dunne an extensive practice which required the full exercise of the intelligence and assiduity displayed by him while a student. In fact, he has never ceased to be a student, as is the case with every successful lawyer. In the famous Paff and Wallace murder cases, Mr. Dunne achieved prominence as a widely read criminal lawyer, and a brilliant advocate. But while not averse to criminal practice, Mr. Dunne prefers the conduct of civil cases, and in this field he has won his most enduring reputation. His management of the cases of Winters against Graves, for malpractice, and the Gunning will case, in Sonoma County, is well remembered, and received the highest praise from the Courts and press. In San Francisco he gained laurels by his masterly conduct of the cases of Wainright *vs.* Weske, Van Vactor Mining case, the celebrated case of Ames *vs.* Treadwell, the McDevitt will case, the Blanc and James will cases, and the bitterly contested Gerlach case. But neither the scope of this article, nor of this volume, will allow of anything like even a partial list of the cases which have brought Mr. Dunne honor and fame. Mr. Dunne is at present located in beautifully appointed offices at No. 310 Pine Street, the walls of which are lined with one of the finest libraries in the State.

THE HEALING ART

Some rude appliances for wounds and injuries, some equally rude observances in cases of internal disease, are common among the most barbarous people. In Greece as elsewhere the early history of medicine is involved in darkness. We know, however, that the temples of Æsculapius were from an early period the resort of the sick who submitted themselves to the regulations of the Asclepiadæ, the priests of the temples. When the school of Pythagoras was broken up, and his disciples were dispersed, some of them attended to the practice of medicine and, unlike the Asclepiadæ who confined their consultations to the temples, Pythagoreans visited the sick at their residences. Of the extent of their knowledge or the value of their treatment we have no means of forming a judgment. It would seem that the "quack" existed even at this early period, for there was a class called the charlatans who, without any pretension to education, offered their nostrums for sale in the market place.

Besides the temples of Æsculapius and the schools of philosophy, the gymnasia undoubtedly contributed to form the earlier physicians. The gymnasiarchs directed the regimen of those who resorted to the gymnasia; they acquired practical skill in the treatment of the injuries to which their pupils were liable; they set fractures, reduced dislocations, directed frictions, dressings, etc. In these various ways medicine had already made sensible progress when Hippocrates (born in Cos about 460 B. C.) collected the scattered knowledge of his time, and added to it by his own genius and observation. Of the numerous works ascribed to Hippocrates, enough are decided to be genuine by the unanimous consent of the learned to justify the veneration in which he is held as the father of rational medicine. Of anatomy the notions of Hippocrates were crude and limited, and must have been derived solely from the inspection of animals, since the religious prejudices of the ancients prevented the dissection of the human body until a period long posterior to the one of which we speak.

His physiology is on a level with his anatomy. According to him the glands are spongy bodies destined to absorb moisture from neighboring parts, and the brain, the largest of the glands, draws the vapors from the whole interior of the body. The use of the muscles is to cover the bones, etc. The body is composed of the four elements differently combined in different individuals, and derived from them we have the four humors of the body: blood, phlegm, bile and black bile, from which again are derived the four temperaments. He regarded acute diseases alone as the subject of treatment; chronic affections were esteemed beyond the resources of art. The great merit of Hippocrates lies in his descriptions of disease and the sagacity and fidelity of his observations.

Soon after its foundation, Alexandria, under the fostering care of the Ptolemies, became the center of the science and learning of the time. This was especially the case with regard to medicine; the formation of the Alexandrian library at a time when books were rare and expensive, the personal support of the Ptolemies, the new drugs which commerce brought from distant countries, and above all, the authorization of human dissections, gave a great impulse to medical science. But the works of the Alexandrian school have entirely perished, and we can only judge of them by the reports which are scattered through the writings of Aretæus, Celsus, Pliny, Galen, etc. Of the earlier members of the Alexandrian school Herophilus and Erasistratus were the most distinguished. The former was acquainted with the lacteal vessels and their connections with the mesenteric glands; the muscles were no longer a mere covering for the bones, but their proper office was attributed to them. Erasistratus was acquainted with the functions of the nerves, and is said to have invented the catheter; while Ammonius, another member of this Alexandrian school, invented an instrument for the crushing of stone in the bladder, thus, perhaps, anticipating an improvement of our own day.

With Herophilus and Erasistratus the zeal for anatomy seems to have died out; between them and himself, a period of nearly five hundred years, Galen enumerates five or six physicians only who occupied themselves with human dissections. Asclepiades, it is said, was the first to divide diseases into the two great classes of acute and

chronic. While the dogmatists made the fluids the prime seat of disease, and ascribed the origin of all maladies to some alteration in them, the methodists, on the other hand, thought the solids were first affected, and that the derangement of the humors was but secondary; and the dispute about the humoral pathology and solidism thus originated has continued under various forms to our own time. For six hundred years, according to Pliny, Rome had no physicians; not that no attempt was made to cure diseases, but that these attempts consisted mainly in superstitious observances. When intercourse with Greece became common, Grecian philosophy and science were transplanted to Rome.

Asclepiades was the friend of Cicero. After his name and that of Themison, that of Soranus occurs prominently among those practicing medicine at Rome. Of the few Latin medical authors Celsus is the chief. He appears to have lived in the first century, and to have written voluminous treatises on architecture, rhetoric, philosophy, etc., all of which have perished. His book *De Medicina* is a digest of what was known to the ancients on the subject, and shows the great progress which medicine had made in consequence of the labors of the anatomists of Alexandria. Celsus treats of most of the great operations of surgery, of the operations for stone and hernia, of wounds of the intestines, of cataract; he gives directions for the use of the catheter, speaks of trephine in injuries of the brain, and of the use of ligature in divided or lacerated blood vessels, in varices, and in hemorrhoids.

Galen (born in Pergamus, A. D. 130) after Hippocrates, has had a far wider share of renown than any other physician; for more than twelve centuries his authority reigned supreme in the schools; even facts were disputed if they were against the authority of Galen. He adopted the Hippocratic theory of the four elements, the four humors, and the four qualities, elaborating and refining them at great length and with great subtlety, and making them the groundwork of his doctrines. The most valuable of the works of Galen are those in which he treats of anatomy and physiology. He appears to have dissected animals only, and he recommends students to visit Alexandria where they could study from the human skeleton.

Considering the narrowness of his resources, his descriptions are wonderfully correct, and they comprehend all that was known of anatomy until the time of Vesalius. From the time of Galen medicine began to participate in the decline which had already overtaken art and literature. Dissections were no longer made; the earlier Christians had as great a horror of profaning the dead body as the pagans, and medical writers contented themselves with abridging or copying the works of Galen.

In the pagan world every one practiced at his will, making his way by such qualities as he possessed. The injury done by quackery and imposture led finally to a remedy. Under the Christian emperors every town of a certain size had its archiaters (chief physicians), and no one could practice medicine without having undergone an examination by them. They were paid by the State, and in return were bound to attend the poor gratuitously. In a number of towns medical schools were established in which the professors and lecturers received a regular salary. Hospitals and dispensaries owe their origin to Christianity; the pagans appear to have had no analogous institutions. As order began to emerge again from the chaos of barbarism which succeeded the fall of the Western Roman Empire, monks and priests became the principal physicians, and a little medicine was taught in some of the monasteries. From the ninth to the thirteenth century the Jews, acquiring in their commerce with the Saracens such knowledge as was possessed by the latter, became celebrated as physicians. About the year 1315 Mondino, a professor in the University of Bologna, dissected the bodies of two females; he afterwards published an anatomical description of the body, which for the next three hundred years was used as a text book in the Italian universities. He did not open the cranium for fear of committing a mortal sin. Toward the commencement of the sixteenth century Du Bois, or Syloins, as his name was Latinized, used the human body in his demonstrations at Paris as often as it could be procured.

Galen was still an indisputable authority, and when the results of dissection did not coincide with his descriptions, they were looked upon as exceptions to the general rule, or as evidence of the degeneracy of the human race.

Such was the state of things when, about the year 1543, Vesalius, professor of anatomy in the University of Padua, published his great work on anatomy in which he pointed out the errors of Galen, and maintained that his descriptions were taken not from human dissections, but from those of apes. The age was one of anatomical discovery, and Columbus, the successor of Vesalius at Padua, Eusta Chius at Rome, and Fallopius confirmed and increased the discoveries of Vesalius. The prejudices against human dissection were mitigated, subjects became comparatively abundant, and printing and engraving served to perpetuate and spread abroad the discoveries that were made. After the fall of Constantinople, learned Greeks carried a knowledge of their language and literature to the western world, and medical men eagerly availed themselves of this new source of information. Thomas Linacre,

physician to Henry VIII and to Mary, distinguished himself in this career; he established professorships at Oxford and Cambridge for illustrating the works of Hippocrates and Galen, and laid the foundations of the Royal College of Physicians at London.

While medicine was thus recovering the ground it had lost, surgery also was improving. Guide Chauliac, a learned priest who published about the year 1363 the earliest modern work on surgery operated himself, while in the sixteenth century the great anatomists, Vesalius, Fallopius, etc., were distinguished surgeons. But surgery received its greatest impulse from Ambrose Paré, who commenced his career as a barber surgeon. At this period wounds received from firearms were considered poisonous, and it was customary to cauterize their track with boiling oil. In 1536, on one occasion, while serving as surgeon in the French army, Paré's supply of oil gave out. He could not sleep for anxiety, but in the morning he found that those who had not been cauterized were doing better than those who had; this led to a revolution in practice.

The application of the ligature instead of the actual cautery to restrain hemorrhage after amputations was another of his discoveries. The great anatomists of the sixteenth century had paved the way for the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Cæsalpinus, in his *Speculum Artis Medicæ Hippocraticum*, had shown a knowledge of the circulation of the blood. Servetus had proclaimed the lesser circulation through the lungs; the valves of the heart, of the aorta, and of the veins were known, and yet the last step was not made. At length William Harvey, after having for about ten years taught the circulation of the blood in his lectures, in 1638 published his doctrine to the world; and though meeting with some opposition from some of the older physicians, it made rapid progress and was universally adopted during the lifetime of its discoverer. The true theory of respiration soon followed the discovery of the circulation.

The lymphatic system, the nerves, the brain, and the organs of special sense were all studied with care. In 1747 Haller published his *Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ*, and ten years later his *Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani;* and from this period physiology had a distinct existence as a science.

In the present century practical medicine has made greater advances than in any similar period. This may be attributed: first, to the brilliant discoveries which have rendered chemistry a new science, by the aid of which we are now able to comprehend much more clearly than before the processes of nutrition, respiration, calorification, secretion and excretion; second, to the increased attention paid to microscopy, by which the mode of development of the germ, the organization and growth of the various tissues, the process of repair and that of inflammation, and other morbid processes, have been investigated. Third, to the rapid progress of experimental physiology aided by chemistry and microscopy. Fourth, to the increased cultivation of comparative anatomy and physiology. Fifth, to the cultivation of morbid anatomy not only in relation to the symptoms of disease during life, but to the various degrees of morbid developments, and to the relation which those developments bear to each other. Sixth, to the new and more perfect methods of investigating disease, by which its diagnosis has become more certain. Under the last head two discoveries are prominent which have changed the whole face of medicine, giving it a degree of certainty which at one time seemed hopeless: that by Lænnec of ausculation and percussion, and that by Bright of the disease of the kidneys, which bears his name. The development and perfecting of each of these discoveries has employed and is employing the lives and founding the reputation of a vast number of learned, zealous, and able men. Seventh, the discovery by pharmaceutical chemists of the active principle of various drugs, has not only rendered those drugs more certain and less nauseous, but has enabled us to exhibit necessary doses which the stomach otherwise would be unable to retain. Eighth, not only has the *materia medica* been benefited in the manner above mentioned, but by the discovery of various other remedies, by which diseases hitherto rebellious have been rendered more amenable to the resources of wit and by that of anæsthetics. (See articles on the Eclectic School of Medicine and the Hahnemann College.)

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Medical Department of the University of California was organized in 1872, as an integral part of the State's Educational Center. It was among the first to adopt the higher standard of medical education, having as early as 1875 instituted a three years' course and graded studies, and in 1885 an examination for admission to the College. While the several other colleges of the State University are clustered at Berkeley, its medical department is, for obvious reasons, situated in San Francisco.

The Medical College Building known as "Toland Hall," in honor of its illustrious founder, is one of the most complete and stately in the country. It is located near North Beach, overlooking the Golden Gate, a locality favoring the health and industrious habits of the students. The Lecture Hall of the College is capable of seating five hundred persons; the Clinical Amphitheatre is about equally as capacious; the Museum contains an extensive collection of specimens and preparations; the Dissecting Room is fitted up with all the modern improvements; the Laboratory is replete with all chemicals and apparatus necessary for practical teaching. A suite of apartments in the building is set apart for the Dispensary Clinics. The College stands near the terminus of the Omnibus line of street cars, the North Beach and Mission line, and of the Powell street cars.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR

Contrary to the custom of Eastern Medical Colleges, the lectures in this school are delivered during the spring and summer months. The peculiar climate of San Francisco renders spring and summer far the preferable season for prosecuting medical studies; hence the sessions are held from March to November. During this period, and indeed largely throughout the other months of the year also, cool trade winds blow across the city daily, moderating the temperature, and particularly favoring the study of practical anatomy and necroscopy. The student in this city enjoys rare natural advantages for the healthful pursuit of his labors, such a contingency as his detention from lectures or clinics by stress of weather being absolutely unknown. The College year is divided into two terms: The Preliminary or Spring Term, and the Regular or Summer Term.

The Preliminary Term commences February 29th, and ends May 14th. During this term subjects are dwelt upon that do not receive the full meed of attention during the Regular Term. Clinics proceed at the Hospital and College as during the Regular Term. The dissecting room is open for practical work. All students are expected to attend this course, although such attendance is not compulsory, except to members of the senior class.

The Regular Term begins June 1st, and terminates November 30th. During this term all the branches of medicine and surgery are taught, didactically and clinically. Regular clinics are held three days each week at the City and County Hospital, where the professors of the clinical chairs have charge of wards and possess every advantage for the instruction of students; clinics are also held at the College Dispensary. Lectures are given daily by the professors, and evening recitations are held several times a week. The changes introduced into the curriculum of this school, and now in force, may be summarized as follows:

1. INCREASE OF THE TIME OF STUDY TO THREE YEARS.—Three regular courses of lectures of six months each, attended through three several years, are required before the student can present himself for graduation. Students are also required to attend the clinics regularly throughout the term, and senior students to attend the preliminary term.

2. YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.—At the close of each session, examinations are held to determine the progress of the student during the year past, his advancement depending on the result of such examinations.

3. GRADED STUDIES.—By this arrangement the student is thoroughly drilled in the elementary subjects before proceeding higher. He is, however, expected to attend all the lectures, giving most of his hours of study to the subjects allotted to his own year.

The following are the subjects apportioned to each year's studies:

First Year. Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and Microscopy. Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Dissections, Dispensary and Laboratory Work. Examinations at the end of the first year in Pharmacy and Laboratory Work, Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology.

Second Year. Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Therapeutics, Histology and Pathology, Obstetrics, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Dissections, Dispensary Clinics.

At the end of the second year final examinations will be held in Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, Histology Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry, and Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. Students failing to pass in any of these subjects will be conditioned until the beginning of the next preliminary term. No student will be admitted to the senior class until he has passed a satisfactory examination in all of the above-named studies.

Third Year. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Mental Diseases, Pathology, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, and Otology, Surgical Anatomy, Special Clinics.

Graduates of this College, and those holding certificates of attendance upon lectures, are credited for the full time of their medical studies by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, providing they present certificates of having passed successfully the entrance examination to the College of Letters of this University, or some other recognized college or university.

Students desiring to matriculate are required to undergo examinations for admission with the following exceptions, viz:

1. Applicants who present certificates of having successfully passed the examination for admission to the College of Letters or the College of Science of the University of California, or of some other recognized university or college.

2. Applicants who present diplomas or certificates of graduation from the University of California, or of some other university or college.

3. Applicants who present diplomas or certificates of graduation from recognized high schools and academies.

4. Applicants who present a teacher's certificate granted by a recognized city and county board of examiners.

5. Applicants who present a diploma or certificate of graduation from a State Normal School of California, or of any other State or Territory.

The examinations for admission are in writing, and embrace the following subjects:

ENGLISH—A written composition, correct in spelling, punctuation and grammar, not to exceed one page foolscap in length, upon some subject connected with American history and biography.

ARITHMETIC—Including the metric system. The technical parts of commercial arithmetic, viz., banking, profit and loss, commission, taxes, duties, stocks, insurance, exchange, average of payments, will be omitted.

HISTORY of the United States and the general facts of Physical and Political Geography. Barnes' Brief History of the United States and the geographies used in the first grade grammar schools will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge expected.

PHYSICS—The elements of the subject taught experimentally, as shown in some such work as Gay's Elements of Physics, Peck's Ganot, or Avery's Natural Philosophy.

Students who have attended one full course in any recognized regular medical college will, upon passing a satisfactory examination in the curriculum provided for the first year, be admitted as students of the *second course* in the University of California, provided the courses are in different calendar years.

Students who have attended two full courses in any recognized regular medical college will, upon passing a satisfactory examination in the curriculum provided for the second year, be admitted as students of the *third course* in this institution, provided the courses of lectures are in different calendar years.

Graduates of other regular medical colleges in good standing will be admitted as students of the *third course* in this institution without any examination.

The requirements for graduation are as follows:

1. The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character.

2. He must have studied medicine three full years, and must have attended three regular courses of lectures in separate calendar years, the last of which must have been that of the University of California.

3. He must have passed the required examinations, written and oral.

4. He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy during at least two sessions, and must present certificates of having dissected every part of the cadaver.

5. He must have paid in full the college fees, including the graduation fee.

The course of studies pursued at this school comprises Clinical, Didactic, and Laboratory teaching. Special prominence is given to the first, although it is endeavored that the three methods shall be so blended as to form one harmonious whole.

In Clinical Teaching, the plan pursued by the several Clinical Professors has for its aim the actual confronting of the student with the phenomena of disease, that the senses of sight, hearing and touch may be trained to aid in forming a correct diagnosis.

The facilities for clinical studies open to the students of the University have been largely increased. Full access is given to the City and County Hospital, a complete and modern structure containing five hundred beds, and presenting for observation perhaps every known form of disease, including those peculiar to tropical and South America. The staff of the hospital is largely drawn from the faculty of the University, giving them unusual advantages for developing clinical material. The Professor of Clinical Surgery has charge of three surgical wards (thirty-two beds in each), the Professor of Clinical Medicine two wards, the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Professor of Ophthalmology, one ward each. Autopsies are conducted three times a week in the mortuary by the Pathologist. A large operating theatre has been erected, where the major and minor operations of surgery are performed in view of the class. Operating days are Tuesday and Saturday. The hospital is situated at the junction of Twenty-second street with Potrero avenue, and is accessible from the North Beach and Mission cars, the Omnibus, the Mission street, and the Valencia street lines.

The following distinguished physicians and surgeons compose the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of California:

Martin Kellogg, A. M., President *pro tem.* of the Academic Senate; G. A. Shurtleff, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence; R. Beverly Cole, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; W. F. McNutt, M. D., M. R. C. P., Edin., etc., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; Robert A. McLean, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Dean; W. E. Taylor, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; A. L. Lengfeld, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry; Benj. R. Swan, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children; George H. Powers, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology; Wm. Watt Kerr, A. M., M. B., C. M., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Arnold A. D'Ancona, A. B., M. D., Professor of Physiology; Douglas W. Montgomery, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Histology; Washington Dodge, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics; John M. Williamson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; George H. F. Nuttall, M. D., Ph. D. (Göttingen,) Special Lecturer on Bacteriology; John W. Robertson, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases; Felix Lengfeld, Ph. G., Ph. D., Lecturer on Chemistry; George F. Shiels, M. D., F. R. C. S. E., Lecturer on Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles A. Von Hoffmann, M.D., Lecturer on Gynecology.

Following is a list of the Demonstrators and Assistants:

J. Henry Barbat, Ph. G., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; H. N. Winton, M. D., Assistant of the Chair of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry; Sam P. Tuggle, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; W. E. Hopkins, M. D., U. S. A., Assistant to the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology; John C. Spencer, A. B., M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Pathology and Histology; Campbell Ford, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology; John M. Sims, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following list comprises the College Dispensary Staff:

MEDICINE.—Washington Dodge, M. D.; F. W. D'Evelyn, M. B., C. M.

SURGERY.—John F. Morse, M. D.; John M. Williamson, M. D.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.—W. E. Hopkins, M. D., U. S. A.

GYNECOLOGY.—Charles A. Von Hoffman, M. D.

CUTANEOUS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Douglas W. Montgomery, M. D.

APOTHECARY.—J. J. Keefe, Ph. G.

SEELY F. LONG

SEELY F. LONG, M. D.

All good men rejoice when a fellow man of acknowledged ability, unflagging industry, and sterling moral worth meets with the success and appreciation to which such a rare combination of characteristics justly entitles him. Dr. Seely F. Long's lines have fallen in pleasant places, not by any fortuitous stroke of fortune, or accident of birth, but as the legitimate and logical result of native ability, supplemented by years of unceasing and intelligently directed effort. Dr. Long is still a young man, having been born in the Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, on the nineteenth day of February, 1855. His family is one of the oldest in the Province. His ancestors settled in New England away back in the days of the Puritans, and at an early day the branch of the family from which Dr. Long sprang removed to New Brunswick, and for many generations the Longs have been representatives of the best and most progressive element in the Province.

Dr. Long's preliminary training was acquired in the schools of New Brunswick in which he pursued special courses with a view to preparing himself for the career of an educator All his leisure hours, however, were devoted to the study of medicine, as the healing art possessed ever a peculiar fascination for him. Upon obtaining his majority the embryo physician determined to widen the sphere of his opportunity, and with this object in view he removed to California whence his father had preceded him three years previously. Among other relatives whom young Long found in the Golden State was a cousin, Major Charles W. Long, who came around the Horn in 1849, locating in Humboldt County, and afterwards attaining enviable distinction as an officer of the California Mountaineers, whose gallant services in quelling the outbreaks of the Klamath Indians is a part of the history of the State.

Young Long first repaired to the gold mines of Humboldt, but the fickle jade, Fortune, proved so elusive, that after a year's fruitless toil he returned to his first love and resumed the study of the profession of which he is now so conspicuous an ornament. After several years' close application to study, and attendance at the medical department of the University of California during its regular courses, Dr. Long decided to gratify a long cherished desire and visited the Eastern institutions of medicine, and on the eighth day of March, 1881, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City.

Not satisfied with completing the ordinary curriculum, Dr. Long pursued special courses of study and experimental work at Bellevue Hospital under private instructors. Returning to San Francisco, he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession, and his career for the past ten years has been one of unvarying success. He is a prominent member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal bodies. On the 21st of January, 1891, he was commissioned Surgeon General of the National Guard of California, with the rank of Colonel. Dr. Long is the youngest member of the new Board of Health of San Francisco, and no recent appointment has given more satisfaction. He is, of course, a member of the State and County Medical Societies. Politically, Dr Long is an ardent Republican and is a member of the Union League Club. In June, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss S. Ella La Grange, a San Francisco lady generally held in great esteem for her many accomplishments and lovable traits of character, and the union has been blessed with an interesting family of three children, all boys.

Dr. Long's innate courtesy, warmth of heart, and sterling integrity have drawn around him a wide circle of devoted friends.

DR. JOSEPH PESCIA

DR. JOSEPH PESCIA

The career of Dr. Joseph Pescia affords one of the rare instances of a professional man taking an active and prominent part in political affairs, and retaining not only an unblemished personal reputation, but preserving his professional standing and keeping intact his business character. The marked success that has attended Dr. Pescia's career as a public man is due in no small degree to the fact that he is practically a Californian by use and habit, as he undoubtedly is by heart and aspiration. It matters little where a child may be born, but a great deal where brought up and educated. Dr. Pescia arrived in the United States from Genoa, Italy, at the early age of three, his first years being spent with his parents in Baltimore and Washington. The untimely demise of his father rendered it advisable for his mother to join her relatives upon this coast, and the future politician and public man was but nine years of age when he set foot within the limits of his future home. He entered in due course St. Ignatius College, then situated upon Market street, and went through the curriculum of that favorite seminary of learning, under the able tuition of Fathers Varsi, Neri and others of the Jesuit fathers, graduating therefrom in the class of 1875.

After this thorough educational groundwork had been acquired, it became necessary for the youthful student to choose some profession, and he selected that of medicine, though he had, indeed, long before that time determined upon doing so. He then went assiduously to work in the medical department of the University of California, and after the usual three years' curriculum, took his degree in medicine, during the latter part of 1877. After graduating Dr. Pescia practiced in the wards of the City and County Hospital for several months in order to acquire a practical knowledge of his profession.

Such a course as this usually constitutes the complete training of a physician, and entitles him to rank with the foremost members of the profession, but Dr. Pescia was not content with the mere title of "doctor," and such reputation for skill as is guaranteed by its possession. He was determined that he should not only be a doctor in name, but in fact, and in order to acquire the most thorough professional knowledge and experience possible, he went to Europe, visiting successively England, Germany, and France, and finally settling down in Italy for a term of two years.

Here he entered the Superior Institute of Florence, the course of study at which necessitates the previous taking of a university degree, and so strict are the regulations in regard to admission, that it was only on furnishing undoubted proofs of his competency that Dr. Pescia was permitted to become a member. That this permission was justly merited in his case was proved by the fact that he not only received a diploma from the institute, but graduated first in a class of seventy—an honor which, accorded as it was to a stranger, is all the more valuable on that account, and proves the extent and sterling character of Dr. Pescia's acquirements.

For the past twelve years Dr. Pescia has been practicing in this city, whither he returned from Italy in 1880. In 1885 his name appeared on the Democratic ticket for school director, his popularity being shown by his polling the highest vote, though the ticket lost. In 1886 he was more fortunate, being elected to the Board of Supervisors, again by the most numerous vote. In 1888 he was again triumphantly elected to the Board, of which he was one of the hardest-working and most trusted members. The position of a member of the Board of Supervisors is not an easy one. The purest motives are liable to misconstruction at the hands of political enemies and those otherwise interested in making black out of white, but we have yet to find any one bold enough to attribute unworthy motives to Dr. Pescia. While his policy has been fearless, it has been uniformly framed for the best interests of his fellow-citizens, and this fact is thoroughly appreciated by all who are at all conversant with municipal affairs.

All of our citizens who have come in contact with this gentleman, whether socially, professionally, or in the discharge of municipal business, are unanimous in their praise of the urbanity and courtesy with which they were treated. Dr. Pescia married in 1885 Miss Sweeney, daughter of the late Myles D. Sweeney of the Hibernia Bank. He is a deservedly popular gentleman, and one of the most prominent of the younger generation of public men.

HENRY ELLIS SANDERSON

HENRY ELLIS SANDERSON, M. D.

In compiling the Medical Department of our work, it is a matter of surprise and gratification to observe how rapidly the younger generation of physicians are coming to the front, and how efficiently they fill the places of the older ones who, either by choice or advancing years, are gradually retiring. In this connection, we are constrained to notice one of the acknowledged leaders among our young medical men, the subject of our sketch. Dr. Henry E. Sanderson was born in Stockton, California, in 1858, and received his early education at the Lincoln Grammar School and the Boys' High School of San Francisco. He entered the University of California in 1875, was graduated therefrom in 1879, and commenced his medical studies at Cooper Medical College in 1882. From this institution he was graduated in 1885 and then went to New York where he attended the New York Polyclinic for several months. He served for two years on the staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital and received a diploma. He then went to Germany, and for three years studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, and Berlin, and spent some time in Koch's bacteriological laboratory. He returned to San Francisco in 1891, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession, making a specialty of Internal Medicine, or more especially of the various branches of medical science—surgery, diseases of women and affections of the eye and ear alone excepted.

By energy, skill and self-reliance, Doctor Sanderson has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his patients, the profession and the community at large. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California, of the San Francisco County Medical Society, the California Academy of Medicine, San Francisco Microscopical Society, Geographical Society of California, Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Deutscher Verein. Dr. Sanderson is at present assistant to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Cooper Medical College. With every qualification essential to success, it is but natural to predict for Doctor Sanderson a future proportionate to, and far surpassing, the past in achievement.

WILLIAM EDWIN TAYLOR

WILLIAM EDWIN TAYLOR, M. D.

Constituting as they do a body of men who are in ability and learning the peers of any in the world, the medical profession of San Francisco deserve a prominent position in our volume. Of these, none is more respected or stands higher than the subject of our sketch. Doctor Taylor was born in Virginia in 1837 of an old and honorable family. He received his early education at the Winchester, Virginia, Academy, going from thence to the Winchester Medical College, where he graduated in April, 1859. On July 3, 1859, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Navy by President Buchanan, and on September 5, 1862, was commissioned Surgeon United States Navy by President Lincoln. On December 31, 1876, he was appointed Medical Inspector by President Grant, and in January, 1881, after a long and honorable and distinguished career was placed on the retired list. We give here a full list of his various appointments. After a rigid examination before the United States Naval Medical Examining Board in Philadelphia, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, July 3, 1859. Served on board U. S. S. Savannah, Gulf Squadron, from October 15, 1859, to December, 1860. Served on board U. S. S. St. Mary's, Pacific Fleet, from January, 1861, to June, 1862. Examined for promotion at Philadelphia, August, 1862, and was promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon, August 22, 1862. Promoted to Surgeon, September 5, 1862, and from September till December, 1862, was on duty at United States Naval Rendezvous and Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Served blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C., in U. S. S. Iroquois and Tuscarora in 1863–1864. From 1864 to 1866 served on board U. S. Receiving Ship, Ohio. In April, 1866, while at Boston, he received orders to report on U. S. Monitor Miantonomoh at New York. He made a special trip to Europe in this vessel which carried Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox as special envoy to present to his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, the resolutions of Congress congratulating him on his escape from assassination. This was the first and only Monitor that ever crossed the Atlantic. After a long cruise to various parts of Europe, the Monitor returned to the United States by way of the West Indies, arriving in Philadelphia in 1867. From July, 1867, to October, 1868, was on waiting orders. December, 1868, reported for duty at Mare Island, California.

Was detached from Mare Island October, 1871, and ordered to U. S. S. Pensacola at Mare Island. Was ordered to U. S. S. Saranac at San Francisco, December, 1872. Detached from Saranac, November, 1874, and ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard. Promoted to grade of Medical Inspector, December 31, 1876. Detached from Mare Island October, 1878, and placed on waiting orders. Resided in Vallejo from October, 1878, till February, 1881. Was placed on the retired list U. S. Navy as Medical Inspector in January, 1881, on account of an injury received while on duty at Mare Island in 1875.

Since February, 1881, Doctor Taylor has resided in San Francisco. In the same year he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of California, and in 1882 was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Dental Department of the University of California. He has also been Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and Consulting Physician to other of our institutions.

Besides this, he is a member of the G. A. R., George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, and of the Loyal Legion. Few Americans have been honored with so many offices both at home and abroad. He is a member of the Naval Library, Cronstadt, Russia, elected August 7, 1866; life member Imperial River Yacht Club, Cronstadt, August 26, 1866; honorary member Russian Merchants' Society for Mutual Assistance, St. Petersburg, 1866; member National American Medical Association, 1871; Fellow American Surgical Association, 1884; member State Medical Society of California, 1886; President San Francisco County Medical Society, 1885–6; life member California Academy of Medicine; honorary member Odontological Society of California; member Alumni Association University of California; one of the Vice-presidents of Section of Military and Naval Surgery, Ninth International Medical

Congress for 1887; member California Historical Society; Masonic Order; 32nd degree Scottish Rite Knight Templar; Noble of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Geographical Society of the Pacific; and was elected Coroner in November, 1888, and resigned in January, 1890.

Dr. Taylor is one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association for the years 1891–92. In April, 1892, he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of California, this being the highest medical honor that can be bestowed upon any one in this State.

Such is a brief sketch of one whose whole life has been passed in an active round of duty. Possessing every characteristic of the physician and surgeon, he combines with them the qualities of a true citizen and patriot. As a surgeon, Dr. Taylor's fame is national, and he is accepted as an authority by the medical profession here and elsewhere. His training was in the severest of schools—that of fierce and bloody war; and to-day there are hundreds who owe their lives to his skill and unremitting attention. With an intuitive perception of the exigencies of a case, he possesses the decision to act promptly ere it is too late; yet, withal, he is as kind-hearted and tender as a child. Although placed on the retired list of the Navy by virtue of his long and faithful services, inactivity to him is impossible, and he is to-day engaged in practice in San Francisco, filling also the position of Professor of Surgery in the medical and dental departments of the University of California. With the prestige of a long and brilliant career behind him, it is the hope of all that he may be spared for many years in the exercise of the profession of which he is so honored a member.

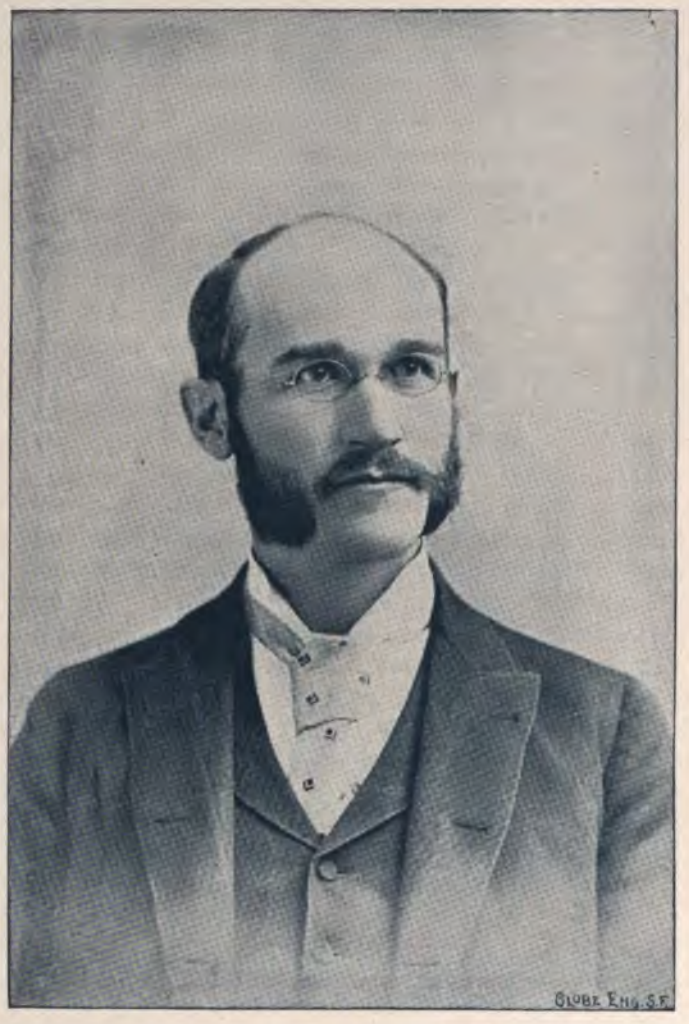
GEORGE J. BUCKNALL, M. D.

Of all professions and callings, the most honorable and responsible is by universal opinion that of medicine. Hence, in any community, the physician occupies so prominent a position that any review of progress and representative interests would be incomplete without allusion to the leading men in this profession. In San Francisco no physician is more respected or stands higher than the subject of our sketch. Doctor George J. Bucknall was born in New York City, August 11, 1836. His father, the Reverend James Bucknall, was a native of London, England, but came to America at the age of twenty-three and settled in Ohio. He was one of the old type of "Pioneer Preachers" of the early part of this century, men who never preached from manuscript, but always had their sermons ready for delivery when they ascended the pulpit.

The Reverend Mr. Bucknall labored so zealously at his calling that his health broke down, and he removed to New York City, where he died full of years and honors in 1862. George J. Bucknall received his early education at the schools of New York and at Columbia College, and in 1856, impelled by a spirit of adventure, came to California, where he entered the office of the celebrated Doctor Cooper. In 1858 he went to Paris and entered the School of Medicine, where he labored diligently and successfully for three years. Just as he was preparing to pass his first examination the civil war in America broke out, and he immediately returned to New York; but while preparing to go to the front, was taken down with typhoid fever. After a long and painful illness he recovered, but was so broken in health that his physicians positively forbade him going to the front.

He then entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker, a celebrated physician, and for three years received instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1864. He then returned to Europe, and while traveling there met Miss Mary E. Davis, whom he had known in San Francisco, step-daughter of Honorable Eugene L. Sullivan, one of our best known California Pioneers. A mutual attachment resulted, and the young couple were married on March 14, 1864, at Frankfort-Am-Main in the English church, and afterward by the American Consul. After traveling for a year they returned to Paris, where he resumed his studies in the hospitals and attended lectures for four years, making a special study of skin diseases. Doctor and Mrs. Bucknall returned to San Francisco in 1868, where he since remained in active practice, and has gained the reputation of one of the foremost physicians in the country, and an acknowledged authority on skin diseases. He was Surgeon-General of State on the Staff of Governor Booth and Governor Pacheco; is a member of the State Medical Society and San Francisco County Medical Society; Examining Physician of Benevolent Order of Elks of this city; member of the Olympic Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Consulting Physician for St. Luke's Hospital, (of which Mrs. Bucknall has been Treasurer for many years); was one of the founders and is still an active member of the Dirigo Club (now the Union League Club), and has lately, November 4, 1891, been appointed by Governor Markham one of the four physicians constituting the Board of Health.

Doctor Bucknall, while an ardent Republican and taking an active interest in that party, has never sought any office, but prefers to devote himself to the profession which he loves. He possesses in a marked degree the characteristics essential to a successful physician. With a quick perception and intuition of the intricacies of a case, he possesses the decision and nerve to act; yet withal, he sympathizes with his patients. His practice, which is one of the largest here, naturally comprises all classes, yet everyone receives the same courteous treatment and attention. With the prestige of a life devoted to alleviating the ills of his fellowman, and possessing the respect and esteem of all, it is to be hoped that many long years of usefulness lie before him.



DR. EDWARD STEPHENS CLARK

DR. EDWARD STEPHENS CLARK

The American Genealogical Record, page 47, states that the subject of this sketch is the son of Elijah Clark and Ella Lou Stephens, and was born in Paris, Kentucky, on the 28th day of September, 1856. It will thus be seen that the distinguished specialist whose name heads this article is but thirty-six years of age at the present time (1892), a fact which will surprise a great many persons who know Dr. Clark by reputation only, and are fully cognizant of the enviable position which he holds in the ranks of his chosen profession. Shortly after his birth Dr. Clark's parents removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where they remained until 1865. They then went to Boston, Massachusetts, Edward and a brother, Carlton, remaining in Paris, Kentucky, with their grandfather, Joseph Stephens. Edward attended the public schools, receiving a thorough education.

The usual period of indecision and uncertainty regarding the choice of a profession was spared him as his predelictions led him to the healing art. In his earliest years he became deeply interested in the natural sciences, and to the study of chemistry, and was a devoted reader and scholar. He commenced the study of medicine when but seventeen years of age, and attended his first course of lectures at the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1874. During the six years following he was an ardent student of geology and palæontology, and at various times during these years he collected throughout Indiana and Kentucky about ten thousand specimens, a collection highly prized, and at present deposited in the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

Notwithstanding his strong and determined leaning toward the medical profession, he has had a varied experience in other directions, having taught school in 1875; and he also entered into the drug business, while in the meantime he was taking a medical course, and graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine, February 26, 1880. He practiced in Louisville for about a year, and then for his health, as he was very much overworked, he temporarily engaged with the M. F. L. & D. Ry. as chief engineer and surveyor. He surveyed and located this road, and assisted in a like capacity in connection with several other roads throughout Kentucky and Indiana.

In April, 1884, he visited California, remaining several months; among other points of interest he visited the mining sections of the State, giving special attention to the methods used in quartz mining; and upon his return to the East, he invented and applied for a patent on an improved amalgamator: he operated it successfully in the Georgia mines. He endeavored to place them in the California mines, but was unable to make the necessary arrangements with the company that manufactured them, and therefore abandoned the idea.

In 1886 he became connected with Redington & Co., as manufacturing chemist; he remained in their employ about one year. He then resumed practice of his profession, and is now (1892) occupying elegant offices at 16 Geary street, San Francisco, making a specialty of the treatment of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases. On the 28th of September, 1888, he married Miss Anita H. Yates; they have been blessed with one daughter.

Dr. Clark is professor of otology in the San Francisco Polyclinic Post-Graduate College, and an active member of the County and State Medical Societies, the San Francisco Microscopical Society, the San Francisco Bacteriological Society, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the California Academy of Sciences, in which he is curator of geology and palæontology, and corresponding member of various scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He is also oculist and aurist for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has made many important medical discoveries, and his future is full of promise.

GEORGE W. DAYWALT, M. A., M. D.

GEORGE W. DAYWALT, M. A., M. D.

Dr. Daywalt is a young man, but stands among the foremost physicians of San Francisco. Although he has not been many years a resident of this city, he has made for himself a place that enables him to enjoy a large practice, and he is very favorably considered professionally and socially by the best element of the community. From early youth he has had a uniformly successful career. In his classes he held good rank, and in his university career he was known as a very talented and capable student; and he has been equally popular with those with whom he has come in contact, whether in his native South, in the Middle and Western States, or in San Francisco. He makes friends easily and is possessed with that happy faculty of retaining them. He is genial, has about him a candid, honest manner, which causes him to command respect; he is not possessed of false pride or pretense; he is conservative, unassuming, and of simple and refined tastes.

Not knowing his history we would naturally conclude Dr. Daywalt to be a foreigner. He is, however, more American than many other native born. It was in the early colonial days that his people settled in this country, and representatives of his family have fought in every great war the country has been engaged in, including the Revolution. He is of Huguenot descent. His forefathers emigrated from France about the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes and settled in Holland, and from there they came to this country. They settled first in Pennsylvania, and in that State his great-grandfather, Jacob Daywalt, lived; and from there he volunteered in behalf of the young nation in revolutionary days, being under General Greene's command in the campaign of the Carolinas. Later, this patriotic ancestor located in North Carolina, and there the family have lived ever since. His grandfather was a planter, and his son, Dr. Daywalt's father, succeeded him. On his mother's side Dr. Daywalt is of an old American family of German extraction, the Earnhardts.

George was born in Concord, North Carolina April 21, 1859, and his early education was received in that city. In 1878 he entered the Rutherford College, North Carolina, where he received the literary diploma in 1881, and also the medal for best average scholarship. He then attended the State University, where he took a special scientific course, to which were added several supplementary courses fitting him for his medical career. Following this he entered the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he graduated with distinction in 1884. He was awarded the prize medal for medical jurisprudence, a handsome Maltese cross, and crescent of gold, appropriately inscribed. He then commenced his practice in Hume, Missouri, continuing for some three years; and then going to New York City, he took a post-graduate course, attended the various clinics, and walked the hospitals, perfecting himself in his professional labor. He gave particular attention at that time to his specialty, diseases of the nose and throat.

In the spring of 1888 he came to San Francisco, and has made his practice more especially that of the diseases peculiar to women, and those that spend their force on the mucous membrane, in contradistinction to the diseases of the skin, such as catarrh, diphtheria, etc. We refer our readers to the article accompanying this sketch, giving as it does the ideas in brief outline of Dr. Daywalt's particular study and practice. He has been very successful in the treatment of diphtheria and kindred diseases.

Dr. Daywalt married a daughter of Squire Delaney of Sonoma County, a prominent pioneer resident of Petaluma, who has been a very active man in public affairs. This union has been blessed with a bright baby girl. Dr. Daywalt's future is full of promise; his sentiments are thoroughly Californian and in accord with our people. He takes an active part in fraternal and social affairs; he is a member of the various medical societies, the County and State Medical Societies. He is assistant secretary of the County Medical Society, and is a member of the Committee of Admission. He is also a member of the Geographical Society, and of the Mechanic's Institute. He

is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, the A. O. U. W., past master Unity Lodge of Workmen, and is examining physician for the Woodmen of the World.

A talented man professionally, kindly and courteous in his manner, a sincere and practical worker, placing his best efforts with whatever he attempts, he commands and secures the best wishes of the public in general, and especially of his professional acquaintances.

THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES

BY GEORGE W. DAYWALT, M. D.

We can easily comprehend how the blood circulates through and sustains the body, becoming its life principle, if we will consider the human organism an irregularly shaped, flexible cylinder of flesh and bone, having an external surface of a porous, excretory, elastic integument called the skin; internal surfaces consisting of delicate, complicated and variegated secretory and excretory coverings, called the mucous membranes. The functions of these surfaces are to absorb the necessary food into the blood, and to draw from it the waste material—the ashes. The greater part of this work is done by the internal surfaces or the mucous membranes. Hence, they are more fully supplied with blood vessels, are more highly organized, and are the more easily affected, producing abnormal conditions of the system.

Extending from the mouth to the anus is a canal (alimentary canal) more than thirty feet in length. Its surface is so corrugated, expanded and contracted, elevated and depressed, and folded upon itself as to measure nearly three thousand square inches. Waving upon this surface, as growing wheat upon the field, are twenty million villi; small as these little hair-like growths are, each one contains two blood-vessels, a nerve and a lymphatic gland. They are the little workmen that take food into the blood and receive from it what is no longer necessary for the use of the body. They are the merchants that keep up the exchange of products between the body and the outside food-world.

The internal formation of the nose is wonderful. Small as the entrance appears, through it running back to the soft palate is a channel folded in such labyrinthine style and tesselated form as to have a surface of sixteen square inches. In its upper portion are interwoven nerve filaments so sensitive as to detect the most delicate odors. From its pulsing, moving, quivering integument run daily eighteen ounces of fluid to mix with and warm the air before it reaches the lungs. Into the mouth cavity hundreds of little rivulets and rivers pour their fluids to dissolve particles of food, the pleasing sensations of which are telegraphed to the brain by a special set of nerves distributed upon the tip and sides of the tongue. These two, the mouth and the nose, are the twin sentinels who decide what shall go to the throat through the esophagus into the stomach.

The stomach is the great distributing point. In it are small glands that throw out the acid and the pepsin to dissolve from the food the proteids and the albumenoids; while the muscular layers, by their construction, bid the remainder to pass on to the next station, the liver, where the sugars are disposed of Near by is the pancreas where the fats are appropriated. At these various places are secreted the fluids that select from the food its different nutritive elements, rendering them liquid to be absorbed into the blood by the little villi which are distributed along the entire surface of the small intestines. By the constant rhythmical contractions of the muscles around the membrane, the food which cannot be digested, together with what is excreted from the blood as waste material, is gradually made to pass down this canal until it is expelled, having served its purpose.

Next we have the lungs which are filled with cells somewhat resembling honey-comb, so small it takes a microscope to see them. Around each of these tiny cups is a mesh of blood vessels. From these little mucous surfaces in the lungs the oxygen of the air enters the blood to convert the food, received from the mucous surfaces of the alimentary canal, into new muscle, bone and nerve; and also expels the carbonic acid, which is the poisonous product resulting from the action of the oxygen upon the food, so as to appropriate it.

In the kidneys we have a mucous membrane which does not contribute anything to the support of the body, but is nevertheless zealously guarding its interest. It is constantly separating "the chaff from the wheat." It is the great filterer into which pass many of the most dangerous impurities. Within the walls of the kidneys are hundreds of little houses (malpighian bodies) filled with thousands of scavengers (malpighian tufts) who gather and carry away the urine into the bladder.

Lastly, we have to consider the mucous membrane lining the organs of generation. To give its anatomy and physiology in detail would extend this article beyond its limits. Suffice it to say: it is constructed with one end in view. In the male the formation of the spermatozoa, in the female the making of the ovum, which acts as food for the spermatozoa when united within the womb; and makes of it a being endowed with mind and soul, a little lower than the angels, rivaling a god in wisdom: the greatest wonder of creation.

DISEASES OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES

To the thinking mind the amazing wonder is that we are not more often sick when it is considered how delicately these membranes are constructed, and the immense amount of work required of them. To perform their various functions it is necessary that each and every gland be in perfect condition. A disturbance or destruction at any one point affects the whole economy to a great extent, as a fire hose across Market Street blockades and impedes the travel over all the city. Too much carbonaceous and sweet food eaten overworks the glands of the liver. Perhaps they stand for awhile this over-stimulation; but ultimately they refuse to work. They have become tired. On comes nausea and vomiting,—the "bilious attack."

The body is chilled, driving the blood to the internal surface,—puffing it up. The air cannot be warmed by passing through the chambers of the nose. It enters cold direct into the lungs, resulting under certain conditions in pneumonia: or it may not be so severe, but being frequently repeated results in a chronic inflammation of the upper air passages—catarrh.

Let us make the picture more vivid. A child of seven, going to school, gets its feet wet. From being damp they become cold—contracted. The blood, obedient to the universal law of nature that all matter must occupy space, and the place of least resistance, rushes to the spongy, elastic membrane of the nose, swelling it up. The natural breathing channel is closed. It only lasts a few days, but is being weekly or monthly repeated until finally the membrane has lost its elasticity, and an unhealthy condition is produced. The irritation is extended down into the lungs. The Koch Bacillus Tuberculosis comes in contact with the inflamed membrane; the system generally is "run down"; the ground has been thoroughly plowed, the seed germinates and blooms into consumption.

If the reader will pardon a still further reference to the nose, we will try to impress upon his mind the important position we conceive it to bear to the whole organization. It is the "neglected stone," that is now being placed as the "corner stone" in the magnificent structure of scientific medicine.

When the Creator made man, he formed his feet on a pedestal; over limbs of muscular beauty and strength He fastened a body to bend and turn in graceful curves, tapering at the top into the comely form of the neck; set upon it a head, with a brain to guide and govern the whole; upon the top of this head he placed the hair to wave in magnetic curls of enchanting beauty; in front, the face as an index to the meditations within; ears to hear the most delicate strains; eyes to communicate with the outside world; a mouth to convey his thoughts to others; and in its center he drew the finishing touch to a final point, the nose—the last and greatest work of the Creator. "He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."

While the Ancients may not have had the exact scientific knowledge of the internal structure of the nose that we have, yet their powers of accurate observation taught them that a nose perfect in shape was indicative of strength and endurance. In the Roman Empire, at one time, the soldiers were selected by the shape of their noses. Nevertheless, until very recently, its position as a causative agent in healthy or diseased conditions seems not to have been recognized, not even by the medical mind. Notwithstanding the wonderful advances made in other departments of the healing art, the reflex disturbances—diseases caused by the abnormal conditions within the nose, have been overlooked. There is scarcely a disease in the whole catalogue of human ailments, from a cold to consumption, from a slight muscular soreness to the most excruciating neuralgia, that may not be produced by some diseased condition of the nose. Its mucous surface being so richly supplied with nerves and blood vessels that are so closely connected with the main trunk lines which go to supply the rest of the body, that a pressure or irritation upon their delicate filaments is easily reflected to some other portion of the body, often producing the disturbance that is noticed at this distant point instead of within the nose. The time has come when no examination searching for the cause of disease is complete without a thorough inspection of the internal chambers of the nose to see if they be in condition to properly perform their duty.

Some one has said: "Consumption is the disease of starvation." Modern science has done much toward pre-digesting food, so that when it enters the stomach there is no necessity for digestion. It is all prepared to be absorbed into the blood by the villi. By this means much has been done to build up run-down constitutions for those having weak digestions. But something more is necessary before the food can do the body any good, even after it is within the blood, viz.: It must receive the oxygen before it can be assimilated. This oxygen it finds within the lungs. If the nose be so diseased that the air is not properly prepared by it to enter the lungs, just as the stomach cannot manage the food if it has not the aid of the saliva from the mouth, so the lungs are unable to properly give to the blood the oxygen without the assistance of the nose.

Space will not admit treating in detail any more of the membranes, and the different parts of which each section plays in sustaining that indefinable essence called life; of the great battles they are ceaselessly waging against the chief foe, death. It is by observing the methods by which each little gland of these surfaces attempts to do its work, and by becoming thoroughly familiar with their structure so as to detect the slightest deviation from the normal, that the physician can best assist in prolonging life. It is only within the last few years that their great importance has been fully appreciated. It was not until the great fact was, as by inspiration, conceived: "Disease is not an entity but a process." Disease is not an "evil spirit lurking within the form divine," ever seeking to destroy it, but it is a deranged condition of the surfaces, caused by our excesses, undue exposure, or by our laziness (leaving out hereditary conditions), which tires some one of these membranes, rendering them in such a state as to admit within the body the germs of disease.

Hence within the last few years there has sprung up a new specialty, not of some special organ, as of the eye, the ear, or of the womb, but one that takes a comprehensive view of the conditions that sustain life and the causes that produce disease—"Diseases of the Mucous Membranes."

DR. W. L. DICKINSON

In the preceding pages of this work we have had occasion to speak of many distinguished pioneers, but we fail to recall a single other instance of similar continuous and always important work on behalf of California to that shown in the history of the above gentleman. Very few arrived as early as he did on this coast, November, 1846; and since then he has been a prominent man in great undertakings calculated to develop the resources of the coast, and more particularly California. To-day in his best powers, which is owing to the fact that he was quite young when he arrived and his life has since been well ordered, he is abreast of the improvements of the present time and a most influential and energetic man in the work he is engaged in; a man in touch with the best element of the State. The prospects are excellent for a long career of usefulness before him to the added benefit of California, and such is certainly the hope of all who take interest in our State.

In what Dr. Dickinson has accomplished he should take great satisfaction. His life has been of eminent service to the whole people. In a material way he has personally been most successful in the accomplishment of his aims and this was natural considering his ability. In any country, indeed, he would have made marked impress and achieved prominence. That he came to California, therefore, considering the whole scope of his work, has been for our benefit as much as his own. Such a man is, indeed, an acquisition to any State.

Dr. Dickinson is a man of clear perception, excellent judgment, a close reasoner. He possesses in a high degree those business qualities which command success. He has the brain power and executive ability for large undertakings, and the perseverance and indomitable will power to carry them on to a successful conclusion. His record is abundant proof as to all this. His personality gives him the confidence and friendship of those coming in contact with him. He has that geniality of manner characteristic of the Californian, but while genial and courteous to all, he conveys that sense of power and self-reliance which implies leadership. There is a promptness, a decisiveness about him, a quick mind-grasp which indicates not alone capability in a marked degree, but strength of purpose to complete successfully his undertakings no matter what obstacles may interfere; and his high principle is well indicated by his attitude on any question. There is no wavering with him in any matter. He readily solves by his quick perception any proposition submitted to him, and acts as his judgment indicates with characteristic promptness, and his action is always in accord, not with his business sense alone, but with the higher spirit of integrity by which he is ruled.

In this brief sketch it would be impossible to convey other than an incomplete picture of Dr. Dickinson. Space is too limited to go into those details necessary to a thorough presentment of his history. It would require an abler pen, too, to sketch him properly. In this article, however, we give the main facts, and the reader by them can draw inferences, and thus learn much of one of our pioneers who certainly has been very instrumental in the building up of this great State. Dr. Dickinson's life shows marked devotion in many separate fields of effort. Each one of these would alone require great space to do full justice to the narrative. Of his services as a soldier and the bold spirit of patriotism that animated him even in his boyhood, and which has since been marked all through his life, much could be written.

In his profession do we find the brightest chapter of his life work considering his generous sympathy, his broad benevolence, his whole-souled attitude to the suffering. His record as a physician speaks broadly of the man's humanity. In innumerable instances his services were rendered promptly where the question of reward never entered. Indeed, this was never given thought by him where there was suffering to be relieved. He was prompt in relief first, and the afterwards brought return or not, as the case might be, for without a particle of self in his composition, his best abilities went out spontaneously to the afflicted.

As a farmer his record is a brilliant one, and shows how in California, where brain work goes hand in hand

DR. W. L. DICKINSON

with industry, the great success that may be achieved. Dr. Dickinson is, indeed, one of our representative agriculturists, and we include in this not farming alone, but fruit-raising, the production of wine, cattle-breeding, etc., for he covers the whole broad field, and in each department he has been equally successful, and by his spirit of improvement and investigation he has done a great work for the products of the State in introducing improved methods, and also in creating new sources of revenue by promoting new growths of different kinds from other countries. As a public man he has made great impress. His labors in this direction have borne good fruit. In the councils of his party he was well calculated to exert influence, for a man of learning, of sound views, a logical, fluent speaker, he convinced his hearers; and by the people he is looked on with confidence, for it is well understood by the masses that he is a disinterested friend, and this, indeed, his whole record well establishes.

Dr. Dickinson was born in Tennessee and comes of a notable Southern family. Several representatives of it, from the early days of the republic on, were prominent in public life and were distinguished for their talent. The spirit of his people he inherited, and hence we can readily understand the high principle that has governed his every action through life. He was still but a boy when his parents determined to come to this coast. Unlike the great majority, it was not the quest for treasure was the motive in their instance. They had heard of the richness of this country from an agricultural standpoint, and it was with the intention of establishing here a plantation similar to those in the South they came. They also foresaw the time when there would be closer communication with the East, and that this coast was destined to have a great future.

The journey was made across the plains in true pioneer manner, which entailed no little suffering and privation, and of which Dr. Dickinson has to-day vivid memory, for to him it was an exciting, eventful experience, young as he was. The party arrived in California, November, 1846. Many difficulties were encountered with Indians, and the same fierce storm that ended so sadly for the Reed and Donner party was also experienced. Of the trials and privations of the overland journey it is unnecessary for us to speak. The story has often been told in thrilling manner. To those of this party the difficulties were greater, however, than with those who followed after, for they had to depend solely on themselves. They did not follow in the footsteps of others, for they were the first to make the passage through the country they selected. We can well appreciate, therefore, how cautiously they proceeded, and must admire the judgment and skill that carried them through so successfully, and particularly so when we consider the fate of the Reed and Donner parties, who like them were also strange to the country, but either not so cautious or not so lucky.

After arrival in California the Dickinson family settled in San Jose. At that time the war with Mexico was being vigorously prosecuted and the news of the great struggle aroused the patriotism of Dr. Dickinson. Young as he then was he was very resolute of purpose, and his experience in crossing the plains had made him self-reliant and added to his nerve and courage. He joined the army as a volunteer in the command of Captain Joseph Aram, and though only some fifteen years of age he served with distinction and took part in several hotly contested actions. When peace was declared, May, 1847, he returned to his California home. Not alone, therefore, is he one of our earliest pioneers, but the youngest Mexican War Veteran living; and though he pre-dates in his arrival the '49ers, there are very few of them younger men than he, for nearly all were in their manhood when they came that year. Of his experience in the Mexican War he could certainly write a most readable volume.

After his return to California, he went to the mines. This was but a short time after the discovery of gold, long before the great rush commenced, for the news was a long time getting to the East in those days. He, therefore, is thoroughly familiar with all the facts as to the discovery, for he personally met and was well acquainted with all the parties concerned, General Sutter, Marshall, and all the others engaged at Sutter's mill It is gratifying to publish the account from such an accurate and disinterested source.

As is well known Marshall and Peter Wimer were digging a mill race for General Sutter. In this work they came across the nuggets of gold and laid them aside as they suspected from their appearance what they were. The smaller pieces were simply passed over and not touched. Mrs. Wimer in doing out her next washing placed one of the nuggets, weighing two or three ounces, in the boiling water, and there was no change in its appearance, either then or from other tests. Suspicion was thus changed to certainty that the nugget was gold. Marshall was selected to report the matter to General Sutter, while Wimer worked away at the mill race, and owing to this the latter has been unjustly deprived of equal credit with Marshall in the discovery of gold in this State.

Dr. Dickinson located in those days on the South Fork of the American river, and in the time he passed there he took out considerable gold, but he was not a gold seeker of the way of the early miner and cared little for the precious metal for its own sake. He had a higher ambition than this. In 1849 he went to what is now the thriving city of Stockton, but which was then known as Weberville. There was not a shingle in the place then and

the whole country was virgin soil. He did not live there long, however, for the following year he went East to finish his education. It must be remembered that although Dr. Dickinson had passed through very much, had traveled extensively to and fro over the great West, taken gallant part in the Mexican War, had some experience in the mines, etc., he was still in his teens. How very few, indeed, can show a parallel experience to this. An older brother accompanied him, and in the East he spent the next four years in studying. He took his medical course, for he had a natural inclination for this study, under the direction of Dr. Graves of Tennessee. He also graduated from the Commercial College of Cleveland, Ohio.

On his return to California he began his investments in land in Stanislaus and Merced counties, for he foresaw the great future before the State from an agricultural standpoint. He engaged in the active practice of his profession also. In his profession he was associated in practice for some ten years with Dr. T. D. Johnson of San Jose, one of the leading surgeons of the day. His landed interests increased in value from year to year, and he added to his purchases in this State in different sections from time to time, using excellent judgment. He has now some 24,000 acres in the counties mentioned of choice agricultural land under a high state of cultivation, and besides this he is owner of large tracts of very valuable farming and cattle lands in New Mexico and other parts of the country, as well as real estate in this city and the interior.

In connection with pioneer matters, it is of interest to state that, with his father, Dr. Dickinson, when quite a youngster here, assisted in burning the first brick-kiln in California and in erecting the first brick house in the town of Monterey, near the old Custom House. This building is still standing, and it certainly should be preserved as a landmark of the past. In those days his father, Mr. G. D. Dickinson, was Prefect under the Territorial government of California. In 1864 Dr. Dickinson was elected to the Assembly from the joint counties of Merced and Stanislaus and served with credit. He exerted great influence, for he was recognized as an able man and a man of high principle in all things. All his life he has been a consistent Democrat, for he believes that the principles of that party are best calculated for the benefit of the whole people.

He believes in the discontinuance of the Electoral College and electing the Senators by the popular vote of the people. His views on the subject of taxation are well known. He holds that no more taxes should be levied than are sufficient to defray the expenses of government administered on an economical basis. On the silver question his view is that the people cannot have too much money. In the good management of his extensive business affairs, along with the practice of medicine, he has shown himself to be a thoroughly practical man. Excepting the Pioneer Society he is not a member of any order or society, we believe. In home life he finds his truest happiness, for he is married and has one daughter, and his home is essentially one of refinement. In the winter he resides in this city, and at other seasons at his elegant residence in the interior of the State. A man of education, well read and thoroughly informed on all current and public questions, a whole-souled man in his sympathies, of broad and liberal mind and high principle, he deservedly is respected and he certainly is esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

C. B. HUTCHINS, M. D.

The prominent physician and surgeon whose name appears above has been engaged in the active practice of the healing art since 1850, and twenty years of his professional life have been spent in California. C. B. Hutchins was born in Waterford, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and comes of sterling old Puritan stock. His paternal ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1638, while his maternal ancestors came from England with the Puritan settlers as early as 1632. His great-grandfather, Colonel Seth Reed, commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill, and his paternal grandfather was a private soldier in the French War preceding the Revolution, but was too old to fight in the latter war. His brother, Gordon Hutchins, however, commanded a regiment in the War of Independence.

Dr. Hutchins' father served a short time in repelling the British at Buffalo in the war of 1812. C. B. Hutchins received his early education in the schools of his native town, and later spent four years in the Waterford Academy. He then engaged in teaching, and from 1845 to 1848 was principal of an academy in Tennessee. He commenced the study of medicine in 1847 under the preceptorship of a physician of Somerville, Tennessee, where at the time he was teaching. After two years' study he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the medical department of the University of Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1850. Dr. Hutchins then returned to his native town and practiced medicine in Waterford two years. He then went to Europe and studied for two terms in London and Paris. Returning to America he practiced in Buffalo, New York, until 1862, when he entered the army as Surgeon of the 116th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. His regiment served most of the time in the department of the Gulf as a part of the 19th Army Corps. Dr. Hutchins served in the Red River Expedition as Surgeon-in-Chief on General Emory's staff and participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads and Cain River. Later he accompanied the 19th Corps to Virginia, where they did splendid service with General Sheridan, taking part in the battle of Winchester, and in the campaign that shattered Early's forces and gave possession of the valley to the Union Army.

At the close of the war Dr. Hutchins returned to Buffalo, where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he came to San Francisco, where he has remained in active practice to the present time. Dr. Hutchins had charge of St. Luke's Hospital for three years, and has since had charge of the San Francisco Female Hospital. He is a member of the San Francisco Gynecological Society, and is also a member of the George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion, Commandry of California.

WASHINGTON DODGE, M. D.

WASHINGTON DODGE, M. D.

The history of medicine on the Pacific Coast forms one of the most interesting chapters in the rise and development of our State. The few scattered practitioners of early days have grown into a body of men who, in ability and knowledge, as well as in the practical results of their work, rank with any similar body in the world. Among these the name of the subject of our article occupies a prominent position.

Doctor Washington Dodge was born in Tuolumne County in June, 1859. At an early age he removed to San Francisco, where he attended the Boys' High School. Thence he went to the academical department of the University of California, and thence he entered the medical department, where, after a very severe and exhaustive course, he graduated with honors in 1884. We will here mention that the Medical Department of the University is one of the three or four Medical Colleges of the highest grade in the United States. Its examinations are searchingly severe, and are well calculated to expose the weak points of the examinee. Consequently, he who graduates with honors from this institution possesses a passport in his diploma to any college in the world. On graduation, Doctor Dodge immediately commenced practice, and has by characteristic energy and determination to succeed built up a large connection. He has filled various important positions, having been for one year Resident Physician at the City and County Hospital, a position corresponding to that of Home Physician and Surgeon; Visiting Physician at St. Luke's Hospital (since 1888); Professor of Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of California (since 1889); and has also charge of a large out-door or dispensary practice, or free clinic for the poor—a branch of the Medical Department of the University.

Doctor Dodge is admirably fitted physically and mentally for his high calling; and has achieved his position in the face of innumerable obstacles. He is still a young man, and when we consider his past achievements and the fact that medical science is advancing at a greater pace than at any time in its history, it is but reasonable to believe that many fresh laurels will be gained by him in future years.

J. F. SULLIVAN, M. D.

J. F. SULLIVAN, M. D.

Dr. James F. Sullivan, one of our most successful physicians, comes from an old and honorable family, several members of which have distinguished themselves in the history of our country. His father, James Sullivan, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the early part of this century, while Boston was yet a town, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of wall paper, having at that time the only paper factory in New England. Dr. James F. Sullivan was born in Roxbury in 1838. After graduating from the Medical Department of Harvard University he devoted a year to special study in the hospitals and schools of Europe, and upon his return to Boston in 1862, was appointed Surgeon of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, then on duty in the Army of the Potomac. After two years' active service in the field, the war being ended, he practiced his profession in Boston and Chicago until 1875, in the spring of which year he removed to San Francisco. His career in this city has been one of unvarying success, and his popularity both in and out of the profession has steadily increased.

CLEMENS MAX RICHTER, M. D.

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The physicians of San Francisco are equal in ability and standing to those of any city in the world, and among these, the subject of our sketch ranks foremost. Dr. Clemens Max Richter was born in 1848 in the historic city of Dresden, Saxony. His early education was received at the "Princes School," (three only in Germany, and very difficult to enter; always two or three hundred applicants; finest classical schools in the world; admission very hard) of Grunna, Saxony; and in 1867, he commenced a course of lectures at the Universities of Leipzig, Vienna and Berlin. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, he was appointed assistant to Consulting-General Thiersch, and filled that position acceptably and with distinction throughout the war. At the close of the war he resumed his studies, and in 1872 graduated from the University of Leipzig with the degree of Doctor. He is now retired Staff-surgeon of the German Army, and since 1875 has held the position of Medical Commissioner of the German Empire for California. There is only one other physician of this rank in the United States (in New York). The duties of this position are to examine and report on the physical condition of such persons as ought to serve in the German Army. From 1872 to 1873 Dr. Richter traveled in Europe and the United States, and on May 16, 1873, settled in San Francisco, where he has since remained. His ability was soon recognized, and he has built up a large practice, besides holding many important positions. In 1880, he was General Practitioner or Visiting Surgeon of the German Hospital; and in 1887 was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the California Woman's Hospital, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Society of German Physicians, of the County Medical Society, member of the Academy of Sciences, and fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York.

Dr. Richter is known all over the United States as the first physician to use electrolysis successfully in aneurism and has published several papers on that subject. He has also contributed other medical essays to journals in this country and Europe; and in 1885 published a paper in the transactions of the Academy of Sciences on Ocean Currents Contiguous to the Coast of California, which has been adopted as authority by all Geographical Societies. By this essay, a fresh impetus has been given to the using of the temperature of the ocean water as a means to determine the direction of the currents of the ocean. Dr. Richter has devoted himself almost entirely to the treatment of nervous diseases, in which his success has been very great. He is still a young man, and with the prestige of past success, and a reputation in this country and Europe, he will doubtless in the future win greater fame in the profession which he so well represents.

ROBLEY D. JOHNSON, M. D.

ROBLEY D. JOHNSON, M. D.

Among the leading residents of this city, and especially when considering the medical profession, we find a large number of native sons. Of one we will endeavor to give a sketch that will be but little of what could be said if our space would permit.

Dr. Johnson was born at San Jose in this State in 1860. His father, Dr. T. D. Johnson, was a celebrated physician and surgeon, and for many years County Physician of Santa Clara County. He established the first Marine Hospital at Galveston, Texas, under the United States Government, and was noted in this State for his skillful operations in ovareotomy. It is, therefore, not difficult to see why the subject of our sketch has so early in life reached the top of the tree, being born and raised in an atmosphere of medicine and surgery. Dr. R. D. Johnson, after completing his early schooling, took his degree in medicine in the old Medical College of the Pacific—now Cooper Medical College. Being determined to keep thoroughly abreast of his profession, he visited and walked the various hospitals of New York, Philadelphia, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand, making the most careful study and researches in these places.

A distinctive feather in his cap is the fact that he studied for four months in the leper settlement in Molakai. In 1883 he had charge of the immense practice connected with the Arizona Central Mining Company in Arizona. In 1886 he was Superintending Physician of the Smallpox Hospital of San Francisco, and in this capacity vaccinated over 40,000 persons. Since 1887 he has devoted himself to general practice in San Francisco, but for the last two years has been compelled to absorb the major portion of his time with gynecology, or diseases of women, in which class of cases he is a noted specialist. He is a deeply read man, and thoroughly up to the times.

LUCY MARIA FIELD WANZER, M. D.

LUCY MARIA FIELD WANZER, M. D.

The Medical Profession of San Francisco ranking as it does with any in the country, numbers among its members none more favorably known than the subject of our sketch. Dr. Lucy Maria Field Wanzer was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 11, 1841. Her parents were English, and she inherited the sterling qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. She was educated at the schools of Milwaukee and Hartford, and commenced her medical studies in 1864, attending lectures at the Bellevue Hospital, New York. In 1868, with her parents she came to California, and until 1873 taught in the Lincoln School of this city. She entered the Medical Department of the University of California in 1873, and after an exhaustive course of study, graduated with honor on November 1, 1876. From that year up to the present time, 1892, Dr. Wanzer has devoted herself to her profession, losing only seventeen days in the entire fifteen years. In that period she has built up an extensive practice; and has secured and retained the respect and confidence of her patients as well as the medical profession and community at large. She is a member of the County Medical Society; member of the State Medical Society; member of the California Academy of Sciences; member of the California Botanical Club. Dr. Wanzer is a born physician, possessing the great essentials of intuition and perception of how to act, and the nerve and decision to act. With the past so fraught with distinction, it is but reasonable to suppose that Dr. Wanzer's future will bring to her still greater laurels in her chosen field of labor.

GEORGE M. TERRILL, M. D.

GEORGE M. TERRILL, M. D.

Any review of the progress and development of San Francisco would be incomplete without allusion to the leading members of the medical profession, who in ability and breadth of culture rank with those of any city in the Union. Among these is the subject of our sketch. Dr. Terrill was born on February 22, 1859, at Salem, Virginia. His family have always held an honorable position in the annals of that State, being closely identified with it for many years. He received his early education at Roanoke College, thence going to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with distinction in 1883. For two years he practiced in Virginia, and was then appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army. This position he filled with honor, passing safely through the Apache Campaign and its attendant hardships. In 1886, he came to San Francisco, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. By unceasing energy and application he has achieved success, and to-day ranks as one of the foremost of his profession. At present, 1891, Dr. Terrill holds the position of Brigade-Surgeon on General Dickinson's Staff. He is also a Director of the Cosmos Club. His brother, the lamented Dr. Frances H. Terrill, fell a victim in 1887 to his unceasing labors during the small pox epidemic. Dr. Terrill is a natural physician, combining skill with sympathy, the necessary concomitants of success. He takes a warm interest in all that concerns his profession, and keeps abreast of the medical researches of this country and Europe. Coming, as his patients do, from all classes, he makes no distinction, every one receiving the same courteous attention and treatment. Dr. Terrill is still a young man, and with his past brilliant record, there is practically no limit to his advancement in the profession of which he is so honored a member.

JOHN MARSHALL WILLIAMSON, M. D.

So important is the position occupied by the medical profession in any community that any review of advancement would be incomplete without reference to its leading members. Among these the eminent physicians who compose the faculty of the University of California stand first. In this connection, we are constrained to mention the subject of our sketch. Dr. John Marshall Williamson was born in Vallejo, California, in 1861, and received his early education in his native town. For a number of years he taught school in Solano and Napa counties. In 1883 he entered the Medical Department of the University of California, and after three years' hard study graduated in 1886. He was immediately appointed Interne at the City and County Hospital, and after serving for one year, commenced practice in San Francisco immediately after. In 1887, Doctor Williamson was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of California, and at the same time to the same position in the College of Dentistry. These offices he filled acceptably for two years, 1887–1889, and in 1890 was appointed lecturer on descriptive anatomy in both departments. In 1891 he resigned his position in the College of Dentistry, and was appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of California Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University, which position he now holds. Dr. Williamson is also a member of the California State Medical Society, of the San Francisco County Medical Society, and of the California Academy of Medicine, of which latter body he is also Librarian. Also a member of the Masonic Order, the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Bohemian Club. When we consider that at the age of thirty-one he fills one of the most important chairs in the most advanced institution of medical learning in the West, and one of the best in the country, it is safe to predict for him the highest honors attainable in his chosen field of labor.

JAMES PHILIP TORMEY, M. D.

Our review of the Medical Profession on the Pacific Coast, while comprising the veterans and pioneers of the profession, necessarily includes also those younger physicians who have gained for themselves an honorable standing, and whose future promises equally favorable results with that of their seniors. Among these is the subject of our sketch. James Philip Tormey was born in 1868 in Contra Costa, California, and up to the age of twelve years was educated by an experienced and learned private tutor. He then went to St. Ignatius' School, and thence to Santa Clara College. In 1889, he entered the Medical Department of the University of California, and after studying there two years, went to New York. There he studied at the world-renowned Bellevue College, and returned to San Francisco in May, 1891.

Dr. Tormey immediately commenced practice and soon gained a favorable reputation as a conscientious and skillful physician, both with his patients and the public, as well as among his brother physicians. A convincing proof of the popular estimate of his ability, may be gathered from the fact of his being appointed one of the Surgeons to the Union Iron Works, the Omnibus Cable Company, and the Sugar Refinery—three gigantic enterprises which employ upwards of five thousand men. Dr. Tormey was married in January, 1892, to Miss Mamie Dufficy. When we consider his past favorable career, it is but natural to predict for him the choicest honors of his chosen profession.

SAN FRANCISCO POLYCLINIC

In the winter of 1886–87 there was started in San Francisco an informal Medical Society, which met twice a month in the offices of the different members. This society had no name, no constitution, no officers, and consequently no written history, but it is a well remembered fact that at one of the earlier meetings the idea of organizing a Polyclinic was broached, and a committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter. Here the matter stopped; the committee never reported, and nothing further was heard of the suggestion, beyond now and then a passing reference to it, until the fall of 1889, when, the little Medical Society having outlived its usefulness and died, there was called a meeting of the old members of the dead society and a few others, and the subject of establishing a Polyclinic was again discussed. From the time of this meeting active steps were taken, a constitution was adopted, officers were elected, and on January 29, 1889, the San Francisco Polyclinic was incorporated by the State Legislature with the following duly elected trustees: Drs. Henry Kreutzmann, C. A. von Hoffmann, Henry Wagner, M. Regensburger and R. I. Bowie.

The officers of the Society were: President, Dr. J. H. Stallard; 1st Vice-President, Dr. George Chismore; 2d Vice-President, Dr. J. D. Arnold; Secretary, Henry M. Sherman; Treasurer, Dr. Henry Ferrer. During the year there were added to the staff Drs. H. C. Bowie, Geo. T. Shiels, D. W. Montgomery, L. Bazet, and F. W. D'Evelyn. On the 4th of March, 1889, at 124 Ellis street, the San Francisco Polyclinic was formally opened, and since then there have been clinics daily, excepting on Sundays and legal holidays, these clinics covering, in the distribution of the work, the whole range of Medical and Surgical Practice. At first there were held twenty-six clinics weekly, this number being sufficient to supply the demand made on the Institution by the sick poor for treatment. Then as the number of applicants increased, the number of clinics was increased; the new clinics either duplicating some of the old, or being intended to treat some special diseases not previously arranged for.

That the Polyclinic supplied an urgent want is shown by the record of persons who have applied for aid. The following is the record for the first year, 1889–1890:

	NEW PATIENTS	VISITS
March	216	520
April	175	772
May	147	633
June	104	532
July	119	556
August	128	634
September	125	600
October	96	542
November	150	673
December	160	797
January	150	798
February	172	770
March (to 18th)	120	562
	1,862	8,389

This table shows gradual and steadily increasing demand on the resources and staff of the Polyclinic. Shortly after the opening of the Polyclinic itself a dispensing drug-store was equipped and the prescriptions written at the

clinics put up by our own pharmacist. Following the custom in similar institutions in other large cities, a small charge was made to those who could afford to pay, the uniform price of twenty-five cents being put on each prescription. At this small price the drugstore has, much to our surprise, almost become self-supporting, and that in spite of the fact that to all who have no money, drugs are as free at the Polyclinic as are the services of the Staff, and about twenty per cent of the prescriptions are filled gratis.

During the working year from March 4, 1889, to March 18, 1890, 4122 prescriptions were dispensed at the drugstore.

The second report of the Secretary, issued in March, 1891, shows that 3452 patients had been treated during the year, and that these people made 13,305 visits at the Polyclinic. The report for 1892 shows that in the year from March 15, 1891, to March 15, 1892, 4,869 applicants were treated, and that they made 20,881 visits at the clinics.

The cases treated in 1891–2 are divided as follows among the various clinics:

MEDICINE.—Internal Medicine: Cases, 1740; visits, 4774. Diseases of Children: Cases, 288; visits, 976.

SURGERY.—General Surgery: Cases, 839; visits, 3531. Genito-urinary Surgery: Cases, 119; visits, 376. Orthopedic Surgery: Cases, 162; visits, 752.

GYNECOLOGY.—Cases, 512; visits, 2830.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.—Eye: Cases, 230; visits, 2760. Ear: Cases, 288; visits, 2525. Nose and throat: (incomplete records, from February 1, 1892, to March 15, 1892, only) Cases, 205; visits, 383.

DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Cases, 486; visits, 1974.

There have also been done by the members of the staff 26 capital operations and 402 minor operations on the patients, these operations being done either at the patients' homes or in the Polyclinic wards at the City and County Hospital, or at the Children's Hospital. In addition to these, five cases have been attended in confinement by the Gynecological Clinic. The work of the Polyclinic—dispensary work—necessarily limited the cases to such as could walk to and from the institution, and many patients needing operative or treatment and rest in bed were sent away, as not within its scope.

In 1891, however, the Hospital Committee, Drs. Regensburger, Shiels, and Morse, secured from the Board of Health the assignment of two wards at the City and County Hospital. These wards the Polyclinic has officered, and, by the aid of the patronesses, has partly furnished, this furnishing being supplemental to the accommodations provided by the city. The Polyclinic has also purchased the necessary surgical instruments, has fitted up a serviceable operating room, and provided a sufficient supply of approved dressings, and each month makes from its treasury an appropriation for the benefit of these wards of the hospital. Since the Polyclinic has had this hospital service there have been treated in these two wards a very large number of patients.

Another work of the Polyclinic which is carried on outside of the dispensary is the obstetric service. According to the provisions under which this service was established, poor women will be provided with competent medical attendance during confinement, on application to either Dr. von Hoffmann or Dr. Kreutzmann, at the Gynecological Clinic. Two courses of lectures have been given under the auspices of the Polyclinic in the past eighteen months. The first course, intended more especially for physicians, was given in the Polyclinic House by G. M. Sternberg, M. D., Lt.-Col. and Surgeon, U. S. A., on the subject of Bacteriology. The course covered six lectures, and was a thorough description of the evolution of bacteriology and the methods of its study, the lectures being illustrated by the incomparable micro-photographs of the author. A fee of five dollars was charged for this course, and the amount left after the payment of expenses was deposited with the Treasurer as the nucleus of a fund for the support of the Polyclinic bacteriological laboratory. The second course was an effort on the part of the Polyclinic to show more pointedly its appreciation for the popular support it has received. The course consisted of six free public lectures, delivered one each month, from September, 1891, to February, 1892, both inclusive, in the Standard Theatre on Bush street. In arranging this course the Polyclinic incurred another debt of gratitude, for the lectures were the generous contributions of the following gentlemen: Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, "Recent Astronomical Photography;" F. W. D'Evelyn, M. B., C. M., "Memories of the Zulu Campaign;" Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, "Hygiene of the Rabbis and the Scriptures;" Mr. Jolly Walters, "Art Criticisms;" President David S. Jordan, Leland Stanford Junior University, "Ascent of the Matterhorn;" J. H. Stallard, M. B., "The Problem of the Sewerage of San Francisco."

It has always been the wish of the majority of the members of the staff to be able to use a portion of the large amount of clinical material for purposes of instruction, believing that this would increase the interest they already

MARTIN REGENSBURGER, M. D.

had in the work, that it would add to the reputation of San Francisco as a medical center if a good school of purely clinical medicine was established here, and that, if they accepted as students only graduates in medicine, physicians and surgeons who might have been, perhaps, some years in practice—just as is done under the same circumstances in post-graduate schools in other cities of the United States and of Europe—the ordinary objection to "being lectured on" might not hold with the majority of patients, and, further, believing that the fees, which would be properly charged such students, would be a legitimate source of revenue which could be applied to maintaining the charity and thus lessen the amount we have to ask of our patronesses and subscribers. Several efforts have been made to inaugurate such courses, but, either because the current eastward of all wishing to refresh or add to their knowledge of special branches was too strong to be turned hither, or because the advantages we could offer were too few to attract, these efforts have been practically wasted.

To be sure we have had some matriculants, in all five, in a year and a half, but this number is very insignificant. The Regents of the University of California last year decided to establish in connection with the University a Post-Graduate Department in Medicine, so that her own graduates, wishing special or advanced instruction need turn to no new alma mater, but could return to her and find all that they needed or wished—knowing that the Polyclinic had a partially organized course in such subjects, and for just such a class of students, the Regents proposed that the Polyclinic fully organize a course of post-graduate instruction and then affiliate with the University and become the Post-Graduate Medical Department of the University of California. To this proposal, after careful consideration and the strictest stipulations that the autonomy of the Polyclinic should not be disturbed, nor its character, as a great charity, be altered, the Polyclinic acceded, and all necessary formalities having been observed, the affiliation was consummated at the May meeting of the Board of Regents of the University.

Early in the year 1890, the growth of the Polyclinic necessitated a removal to more commodious quarters. This object was effected by the indefatigable efforts of the Patronesses of the Polyclinic. These philanthropic women organized the monster concert of December 14, 1889, the proceeds of which amounted to the handsome sum of $3,916.85. Having secured the premises now occupied by the Polyclinic at 315 Ellis street, the work of removal was begun at once. The expense of this removal was in part defrayed by some of the money realized by the concert, and partly by the generous contributions of furniture, etc., from many of the prominent merchants of our city, as well as private individuals.

The Polyclinic is still housed in these rented quarters and feels on every side the restriction which limited space and rooms not specially constructed for its special purposes, imposes; but the first step has lately been taken to make a permanent home, in the purchase of the property, 410 Ellis street, This consists of a lot 27 feet, 7½ inches front, by 125 feet deep, fronting on Ellis street, and reaching through to Antonia street in the rear. On it is a frame building, and the whole brings a rental of $75 per month. It is believed that this is a wise and safe purchase, for it is in the part of the city where the Polyclinic must be located, and it is bought with the intention of replacing the present structure with a building especially adapted to the Polyclinic's work, as soon as possible; but, if a larger or otherwise more suitable location can be found before the Polyclinic builds, it is considered that this investment will prove to have been a profitable one, from the increase of values which is constantly taking place.

Secretary Sherman in concluding his annual report for the year ending March 15, 1892, uses the following eloquent and appreciative language in referring to the Patronesses of the Polyclinic:

"In conclusion, we call your attention to the Report of the Patronesses of the San Francisco Polyclinic, which, by their courtesy, we are allowed to incorporate with ours. We do not need to recite to you, nor to our friends at large, the generosity, the tireless energy, the fertility of resource, and the perfection of execution which they have brought to our aid, to provide a place and the means for the maintenance of the charity we inaugurated. We recognize that in this doing and giving they are actuated by the noblest motives that stir the human heart to feel, inspire the human brain to think, and urge the hand to work, and we feel it a privilege that they have chosen that their efforts shall find through us the channel to their determined end. We commend to your most careful attention the record of this work, and call on you for renewed expression of your appreciation of the efforts of these noble women."

The following ladies constitute the Patronesses of the San Francisco Polyclinic:

President, Mrs. M. H. de Young; First Vice-President, Mrs. Isaac Hecht; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. C. Dibble; Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Whittell; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Davis.

DIRECTRESSES:—Mrs. L. Bazet, Mrs. M. Bailey, Mrs. J. B. H. Cooper, Mrs. J. R. Deane, Mrs. F. W. D'Evelyn, Mrs. P. L. Davis, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Mrs. H. C. Dibble, Mrs. A. G. Davis, Mrs. I. Hecht, Mrs. H. Kreutzmann, Miss E. Kohler, Mrs. B. Marshall, Mrs. William MacDonald, Mrs. J. F. Morse, Mrs. D. Neustadter, Mrs. W. D.

O'Kane, Mrs. J. Regensburger, Mrs. M. Regensburger, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. J. Stewart, Miss Shiels, Mrs. C. A. von Hoffmann, Mrs. H. L. Wagner, Mrs. T. G. Walkington, Mrs. W. B. Wilshire, Mrs. A. P. Whittell, Mrs. Westhoff, Mrs. M. H. de Young

The officers of the Polyclinic at present are as follows:

President, Martin Regensburger, M. D.; Vice-President, Geo. T. Shiels, M. D.; Treasurer, D. Bazet, M. D.; Secretary, Harry M. Sherman, M. D.; Librarian, Fred. W. D'Evelyn, M. D.

The following distinguished physicians and surgeons constitute the medical and surgical staff:

I. H. Stallard, M. D.; John F. Morse, M. D.; Harry M. Sherman, M. D.; Henry Wagner, M. D.; A. P. Whittell, M. D.; Martin Regensburger, M. D.; W. E. Hopkins, M. D.; W. F. McNutt, M. D.; W. H. Mays, M. D.; J. C. Spencer, M. D.; E. S. Clarke, M. D.; H. C. Bowie, M. D.; Douglas Montgomery, M. D.; C. A. von Hoffmann, M. D.; Henry Kreutzmann, M. D.; Geo. T. Shiels, M. D.; L. Bazet, M. D.; Fred. W. D'Evelyn, M. D.; W. A. Martin, M. D.; Luke Robinson, M. D.; Leo Newmark, M. D.

HISTORY OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO

By GEORGE H. MARTIN, M. D., SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On the 12th of January, 1881, the following named physicians met in the City of San Francisco, for the purpose of founding a Homœopathic Medical College: J. A. Albertson, F. E. J. Canney, Geo. H. Palmer, H. H. Ingerson, W. A. Ely, Sidney Worth, W. E. Ledyard, Hayes C. French, and F. F. deDerky. These gentlemen had been contemplating this step for some time; they thought the time ripe to take the initiative in a movement, which, it was hoped, would do much toward the advancement of homœopathy upon the Pacific Coast. Situated as we are far from the medical centre of the east, it was thought a College was much needed, for two reasons: First, because many capable young men and women desirous of becoming homœopathic practitioners could not do so, on account of the expense of going East to study, and as there were excellent colleges of the old school right here, they would give up their best wish and matriculate in that school which was the most convenient. Second, the population of this coast is rapidly increasing, and there are many places where there is not a homœopathic practitioner to be had. Graduates of the Eastern Colleges do not care to go to small places so far distant, and thus these places are only filled by members of the old school. It was to supply this demand that the College was founded: to give to everyone the benefits of homœopathic treatment if they wished it. Homœopathy is no longer an experiment, but an assured fact, and there are many people formerly residents of the Eastern States, who have been accustomed to this method of treatment, and will have no other, if it is possible to obtain it.

To get an expression of an opinion of the homœopathic practitioners of the Coast it was thought best to organize the College, and then ask for support. This was done, and the gentlemen above named appointed themselves a Board of Directors of the new institution, and elected their officers as follows: H. H. Ingerson, M. D., President; W. E. Ledyard, M. D., Secretary, and Sidney Worth, M. D., Treasurer. It was decided to fix the capital stock at $25,000.00, divided into 250 shares, at $100.00 each per share. Articles of incorporation were drawn up, and January 20, 1881, the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and became an assured fact.

After holding several meetings, the Directors not finding sufficient encouragement financially from the physicians at large, allowed the matter to drop, and nothing was done until March, 1883, when it was decided to invite every homœopathic practitioner in the State to meet the Board of Directors, and give their opinion as to the advisability of conducting a college in San Francisco. A number of physicians responded to the call, and others sent letters of encouragement, and some of discouragement. As the result of this meeting, some of the members of the Board resigned, and Drs. J. N. Eckel, C. Bodwell Currier and Wm. Boericke were elected to their places. Owing to the death of Dr. H. H. Ingerson, the President of the new institution, in June, 1883, Dr. J. N. Eckel was elected to his place. By the addition of these new members to the Board, new life was infused into the project, and definite plans were at once decided upon, for throwing open the doors of the College and commencing its first course of lectures in the following year. Subscriptions were solicited from all physicians, and each director was required to take 10 shares of the capital stock. Funds came in slowly, but these men were not to be daunted. They soon found they would get no financial help from any one not connected with the College. No rich patrons came forth to share the burden, but these few men gave their time and their money to promote an enterprise which was scouted at by the majority of their colleagues, as being impracticable.

In August the following Faculty was appointed: J. N. Eckel, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Children; C. B. Currier, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Throat and Chest; Wm. Boericke, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; Sidney Worth, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice; W. E. Ledyard, M. R. C. S., Eng., Prof. of Clinical

Medicine and Demonstrator of Anatomy; A. McNeil, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; George H. Palmer, M. D., and F. E. J. Canney, M. D., Professors of Surgery; H. C. French, M. D., and A. C. Peterson, M. D., Professors of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Eye and Ear Surgery; G. M. Pease, M. D., Prof. of Gynecology and Surgical Diseases of Women; J. A. Albertson, M. D., and G. E. Davis, M. D., Professors of Obstetrics; R. H. Curtis, M. D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Benj. P. Wall, M. D., Prof. of Physiology; M. S. McMahan, M. D., Prof. of Pathology; W. A. Dewey, M. D., Prof. of Skin and Venereal Diseases; E. A. Schreck, Ph. G., Prof. of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.

The officers of the Faculty were: C. Bodwell Currier, M. D., Dean; Hayes C. French, M. D., Registrar.

Recognizing the importance of a maximum grade of medical education, the College adopted a three-years' graded course of instruction, as requisite for its diploma. By a unanimous vote of the Board of Health of San Francisco, the students of the College were admitted to all the clinical privileges of the City and County Hospital on equal terms with the students of any other medical school of the city. Thus equipped with a Faculty consisting of men who were prominent in their profession, and earnest workers in the cause which they had undertaken, the new College threw open its doors to students (women to be admitted upon an equal footing with the men), and commenced its first course of lectures on the first Tuesday in June, 1884. Twenty-five students presented themselves for matriculation for the first session, and it was a season of rejoicing to those who had labored so earnestly for the success of this undertaking. The foundation had been well laid, and the time was ripe, and success was assured from the start, as it always is when the whole soul is given to the work in hand. As time went on and the number of students increased it was thought advisable to establish a Homœopathic Hospital, in connection with the College, that the students might have the advantage of its clinical material. Accordingly in November, 1887, new articles of incorporation were drawn up and the property of the old corporation transferred to the new, which was called The Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

The articles of the new corporation were much broader than those of the old, and allowed a greater field of operation. A dispensary had been established in the College building at the first, and a large number of patients have been treated each year, giving the students most excellent opportunities for observing the various forms of disease. From the start the College has been a success, as is shown by the ever increasing number of students, who come not only from the Pacific Coast, but many from the Eastern States as well, showing that a long needed want was being supplied. The high grade of scholarship has been maintained from the first, and to-day it has the reputation of being one of the strictest colleges in the country in regard to its diplomas. Its influence is already being felt in our State society. Each year new members fresh from the college halls are being added to its list, thus giving it strength and vigor, which young blood always infuses into older bodies. Thus again the profession of the State at large is being influenced by it. No great work can be accomplished single-handed. In unity there is strength, and the larger the number of well educated physicians that graduate from our College, and the more they work together, the higher position will Homœopathy occupy upon this coast, and the more will its advocates be able to do for the relief of human suffering, according to the law of Hahnemann—"*similia similibus curantur.*"

The present Board of Directors are Columbus Waterhouse, Esq., President; George H. Martin, M. D., Secretary; A. C. Peterson, M. D., Treasurer; J. A. Albertson, M. D., R. H. Curtis, M. D., G. E. Davis, M. E., Hayes C. French, M. D., M. A. Dorn, Esq., C. B. Currier, M. D., Wm. Boericke, M. D., W. A. Dewey, M. D.

The Faculty for 1892 is as follows: J. A. Albertson, M. D., Emeritus Prof. of Obstetrics; J. N. Eckel, M. D., Prof. of Pathology; George H. Martin, M. D., Prof. of Mental and Nervous Diseases; W. A. Dewey, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; R. H. Curtis, M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Hayes C. French, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Diseases of Eye and Ear; A. C. Peterson, A. B., M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Throat and Anatomy of Eye and Ear; G. E. Davis, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women; C. L. Tisdale, M. D., Prof. of Physiology; G. H. Jenks, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Albert Wheeler, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics; C. W. Bronson, M. D., Prof. of Microscopy and Histology; P. Brett Morgan, M. D., Prof. of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Lungs; A. J. Howe, M. D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Assistant to Chair of Surgery; A. Auchie Cunningham, F. C. S., Prof. of Chemistry, Toxicology and Urinalysis; Frank L. Platt, Prof. of Dental Surgery, Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence; Thomas I. Janes, M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases; M. H. Atkins, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy.

Officers of the Faculty:—Geo. E. Davis, M. D., Dean; W. A. Dewey, M. D., Registrar.

Officers of Dispensary:—A. J. Howe, M. D., Superintendent; A. N. Couture, Clerk.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES

The attention of students of medicine is called to the progressive nature of the course of study directed by the Faculty, and to the facilities for clinical instruction. The material of the Homœopathic Dispensary, established over fifteen years, will be utilized to the fullest extent in illustrating the lectures of the various chairs. The aim of the Faculty is to carry the students, step by step, through a thorough course of medical education.

The course of instruction at this College is arranged as follows :

First or Junior Year.—Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Microscopy, Inorganic Chemistry, Toxicology, Materia Medica, Practical Anatomy, Hygiene and Sanitary Science. [Examination at end of session in Chemistry and Physiology.]

Second or Middle Year.—Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Microscopy and Urinalysis, Pathology, Obstetrics, Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, Materia Medica and Clinics.

Third or Senior Year.—Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, Operative Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Ophthalmology and Otology, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica and Clinics, Genito-Urinary Diseases, Dermatology, Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest. [Final examination in studies of senior year.]

REQUIREMENTS FOR MATRICULATION

Each applicant for matriculation must present to the Dean :

1. A Preceptor's Certificate that he possesses a good moral character, and that he is otherwise qualified for the study of medicine.

2. A diploma of graduatlon from a good literary or scientific college or high school, or a first grade teacher's certificate. Or, lacking this, undergo a thorough examination in the branches of a good English education. Graduates and matriculates of other accredited medical colleges will be exempt from entrance examination on presentation of diploma or certificate attesting graduation or matriculation.

3. Certificates of attendance upon one or two courses, or parts of courses, of medical lectures in recognized colleges will be accepted as equivalent to attendance for a like period at this college.

4. Applicants having had superior advantages may be admitted upon a preliminary examination to the class to which, by virtue of such attainments, they shall be deemed to be qualified to enter.

5. Graduates of other recognized medical colleges will be required to attend one course only.

The six months preceding the attendance upon the first course of lectures should be spent in a preparatory study of Gray's Anatomy and Flint's Physiology, not to memorize, but to read in a general way, and students are requested to register with a preceptor at the commencement of this period, in order to be able to furnish the necessary certificate as to the time spent in medical study.

An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is likewise of great importance in the study of medicine, and students are earnestly recommended to acquire at least a rudimentary knowledge of these languages.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate for graduation must be 21 years old, and of good moral and professional character, and must have applied himself to the study of medicine for the full period of three years.

2. He must have attended three regular courses of lectures, the last of which must have been at this College. Excuses from attendance will be granted only on account of personal sickness or other reasons of a justifiable character. To constitute a full term, the absences, in any event, must not have exceeded one month in the aggregate.

3. He must present a certificate from the Demonstrator of Anatomy, of having dissected three parts of the human body.

4. He must pass all the regular examinations, and must present to the Dean of the Faculty, before the final examination, full certificates of the time of study, of age, and of moral character. Certificates of finished studies in the Junior or Middle year in any recognized medical college will be accepted by this College.

He must deposit with the Treasurer, at least one month before the annual Commencement, a final examination fee of $40. The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself from the public Commencement without the special permission of the Dean. Graduates of other accredited medical colleges will be admitted into the third or graduating term upon complying with the rules governing students who have attended two terms in another college.

In accordance with the Laws of the State of California, all physicians desiring to practice medicine therein must present a Diploma from some Medical College in good standing, to one of the three Boards of Medical Examiners of the State. The attention of students is directed to the following resolution recently passed by all the State Boards of Medical Examiners: "Resolved, that on and after April 1, 1891, the Board of Examiners of this Society will not grant certificates to practice medicine on diplomas issued after that date by colleges which do not require that all candidates for graduation shall have studied medicine not less than three full years, and shall have attended not less than three full regular courses of lectures delivered during three separate years."

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for Matriculation (see above) will be held by the Dean previous to the opening of the regular term.

The final examinations of the Senior year are held at stated times during the last term of preceding Commencement. After the final examinations the student, provided he has passed successfully, receives a card stating the percentage he has therein obtained. Seventy per cent will be required from each chair in order to pass; but an average of seventy-five per cent from all the chairs will be required, in order to enable a student to graduate.

Every first year student will be required to appear for examination in Osteology, Arthrology and Myology, which is a preparatory step to the general Anatomy examination held at the end of the second year.

Students, at the end of the second year, will be required to appear for examination in all Junior studies, such examination being final. Should any student fail in one, or at most, two studies, having passed the others creditably, he will be allowed till the beginning of the next term to complete his examination. Examination shall be written or oral, or both, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Successful candidates will be formally notified and their names reported to the Board of Trustees so that, if approved by said Board, their order may be issued for conferring the Degree of the College, viz.: the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the Commencement, which will be held on Thursday evening, December 10th.

REJECTED CANDIDATES

A student who fails to "pass" in one or more subjects of the Senior course, may, at the option of the Faculty, appear before that body for re-examination at a meeting which is always held for the purpose of voting upon candidates, and to re-examine any who may require it. A student who is "rejected" must go through the entire senior course again, and come up for re-examination in all the studies of this course, due credit being given for previous successful examinations. For this term no fee will be charged.

FEES

Matriculation (paid once)	$ 5 00
Practical Anatomy	10 00
Fees for the full three years' course, paid in advance, including Matriculation, Practical Anatomy and Graduation	265 00
One full course of lectures	125 00
One full course to students having attended two sessions in other medical colleges (graduation extra)	50 00
One full course to accredited graduates of other medical colleges	50 00
For partial course, each chair	10 00
For final examination (not returnable)	40 00
Graduates of other medical colleges, if they desire merely to attend lectures, and not graduate from this college	Matriculation only

Students are invariably required to pay their fees to the Treasurer before the third Monday in June, when they will receive from the Dean a general ticket admitting them to all the lectures of the term to which they are entitled. During the last week of the term this ticket is presented to each Professor for endorsement, when it becomes the ordinary evidence of attendance upon the lectures. Students should come prepared to pay both matriculation and lecture fees on entering.

HAHNEMANN LIBRARY

A library of medical books and journals, especially of the Homœopathic school, is being formed, which is at the service of the students of this College. Additions to the same are constantly being made.

Our College is, in a measure, the representative of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast, and for this reason the work of advancing and improving our library should commend itself alike to the State, County and local societies.

To these, as well as alumni and friends of Homœopathy everywhere, the College appeals for assistance, that this department of our College may be placed upon a par with its other facilities and equipments.

PRIZES

Dr. George H. Palmer's prize of a Tiemann's case of pocket instruments is offered for the best examination in Surgery (Seniors).

Prof. J. A. Albertson's prize of a set of Obstetric instruments is offered for the best examination in Obstetrics (Seniors).

Boericke & Runyon offer a prize for the best examination in Materia Medica (Seniors).

THE COLLEGE BUILDING

The College is eligible, and most centrally located on Haight street, above Octavia. Lines of cable cars pass the building, and it is thus connected with all parts of the city. The building has been fitted up especially for the use of the Hahnemann College of San Francisco, and will be found as commodious and practical a place as can be desired. It contains besides the spacious lecture rooms, an airy dissecting-room, chemical laboratory, reading-room, and apartments for the Homœopathic dispensary.

THE ALUMNI SOCIETY

This association has been organized early in the history of the College, that a cementing influence may be diffused among its graduates, and that a tie of close interest may always exist between the graduates and their Alma Mater.

As this association grows, a proportional power will be attained toward maintaining the College in that position among educational institutions that shall entitle her to respect as a representative of pure and intelligent Homœopathy.

The organization urges each alumnus not already a member to make application for membership through the Corresponding Secretary, A. D. Fouchy, M. D., 115 Haight street.

The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday afternoon, December 9th, at the College, 115 Haight street.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY.—Under this name, a society for the purpose of quizzing has also been established ; the officers and quiz-masters of which are appointed from the various classes. Popular and scientific lectures will be given before the Society from time to time.

LAURA A. STOW BALLARD, M. D.

LAURA A. STOW BALLARD, M. D.

The ability of woman to cope successfully with the brightest intellects of the opposite sex in the field of medical science has long since been fully demonstrated ; and in none more than in the subject of our article. Dr. Laura A. Stow Ballard was born in Ohio in 1834, and received her early education at Kingsville Academy in that State, and in Beloit, Wisconsin. After a thorough training she commenced practice in Nashville, Tennessee in 1866, and there achieved remarkable success. In November, 1875, she came to San Francisco, and immediately entered on her profession, and it is safe to say that by her coming to this coast, Homœopathy has gained one of the ablest of its adherents. From the first Dr. Ballard has been actively identified with her adopted city and State, and has given active support to various societies and charities. On account of her years of hard and unceasing labor, Dr. Ballard has now retired from general outside practice, and confines herself to gynecology and orificial surgery. Of her work and its results too much praise cannot be spoken, for they constitute a lasting monument of unselfish devotion to alleviating the sufferings of humanity. Since coming to the coast, she has seen Homœopathy increase from a few struggling practitioners to a powerful and thoroughly organized band of practitioners equal in ability to any in the country ; and to her this result is due in no small measure. With so gratifying a record in the past, it is but natural to hope that she may long be spared to the profession whose dignity she has so well upheld.

Dr. Ballard has been a member of the State Medical Homœopathic Society since its organization, being several times elected 2nd Vice-President of that body, and almost continuously a member of the Board of Censors ; one of the organizers of the Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary, and an attending physician for six years ; now on the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the same prosperous institution of San Francisco ; a member of the American Institution of Homœopathy ; one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Homœopathic Hospital of Washington, D. C. ; a member of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

Dr. H. C. French, of 114 Geary street, is fifty-one years of age, a native of Leicester, England, but a stalwart American since his seventh year. His literary education was obtained at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. During the late war he was first a private, and afterwards Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1865; was one of the founders and professors of physiology for two years in the Bennett Medical College at Chicago; and in 1878 received the diploma of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, since which time he has practiced in San Francisco, his specialty being diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Since its organization he has been a trustee, and Professor of Diseases and Surgery of the Eye and Ear in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco. He has served the Homœopathic State Medical Society as President and State Medical Examiner, and is editor of the Eye, Ear and Throat Department of the *California Homœopath*. In 1885 he was elected Surgeon of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and was the first Surgeon of the Veteran Guard. Dr. French has been for fifteen years a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a constant contributor to the journals of his school, and his literary contributions include such periodicals as the *North American Review*. He is now writing a work on the eye. In 1886, and again the present year, he visited the hospitals of Europe in the interest of his specialty.

GEO. E. DAVIS, M. D.

GEORGE E. DAVIS, M. D.

So rapid has been the growth of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast, and such has been the success of its practitioners, that any review of our progress would be incomplete without allusion to the most prominent of these. Among them is the subject of our sketch. Dr. George E. Davis was born in New Hampshire in 1846. His parents came to the Coast when he was nine years of age, and his early education was received in the schools of San Francisco. In 1867 he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1871. Thence he went to Hahnemann College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1873. He immediately returned to San Francisco and commenced active practice, in which he has had eminent success. Dr. Davis was one of the organizers and a member of the first Faculty as Professor of Obstetrics of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco and is at present its Dean, was President of the State Medical Society in 1884, Secretary, 1879–80, Treasurer, 1883, President State Board of Examiners from 1886 up to present time, and member since 1883. He is also Professor of Gynecology in the Hahnemann College. In his special branch—Gynecology—Dr. Davis ranks very high, and his success in treating difficult cases has gained for him the confidence of his patients and of the public at large. Much of his time and energy have been given to the Hahnemann College, and its success is in no small measure due to him. As a teacher and operator, Dr. Davis stands second to none; and his lectures are models of their kind. With a past so crowned with success and being still in the plenitude of his powers, it is to be hoped that he may for many years be spared to the profession whose dignity he so well supports.

JEAN E. DEWEESE, M. D.

JEAN E. DEWEESE, M. D.

The ability of women to fully master and practice all branches of science and art, formerly monopolized by the sterner sex, has been within the past twenty years too fully demonstrated to admit of question or cavil; and in no line is this so noticeable as in medical science. In San Francisco, there are ladies who, both by their ability and success as practitioners, command the respect and confidence of all classes, and among these is the subject of our article. Dr. Jean E. Deweese was born in Saint Michaels, near Baltimore, Maryland. She comes of a distinguished family, her great-grandfather, William Paca, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her early education was received at Elliott Academy in Baltimore, and her medical studies commenced at Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco. After a thorough course she was graduated in 1890 from the Hahnemann College of Chicago.

In the same year Dr. Deweese came to California and settled in San Francisco. Here she has built up an excellent practice, and has gained and retained the confidence of the other Homœopathists as well as the profession at large. Besides a large office practice in her specialty—Gynecology—she has given much time to charity work, being a member of the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary, and having been also Attending Physician to the free kindergartens north of Market street. Dr. Deweese is a hard and unceasing worker, and keeps well abreast of medical progress of this country and Europe. Hence, it is safe to predict that the future will yield her still greater laurels in her chosen profession.

CHRISTOPHER BODWELL CURRIER, M. D.

CHRISTOPHER BODWELL CURRIER, M. D.

In no part of the United States has Homœopathy made greater and more favorable progress than on the Pacific Coast. Its members are active and energetic, and among them are found many who are recognized as leaders in their respective branches. Of these, none stands higher than the subject of our sketch. Doctor Currier was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, of good old New England revolutionary stock, and received his primary education at Guilford Academy, New Hampshire. After studying medicine for several years in Lawrence, his native town, he went to Philadelphia, where after a thorough course at the Penn University he graduated in 1860. He settled in Middlebury, Vermont, where after over fifteen years' practice he went to New York. There he practiced until 1878, in which year he went to Europe, and on his return in 1880, he removed to California, settling in San Francisco. Since that time, Doctor Currier has built up a large connection, and in his specialty—diseases of the throat and chest—is acknowledged to be one of our most skillful and successful practitioners. To his energy and perseverance in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles is due the founding and present high standing of the Hahnemann Hospital College (a sketch of which prefaces this article). On this Doctor Currier spent years of time and much money—and as the result shows—triumphed. To-day, the Hahnemann Hospital College is in all respects the equal of any on the Coast; and its Faculty comprises some of the brightest men in the profession. His services and ability have been recognized in various ways. He is a member of the California State Homœopathic Society, Honorary Member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Geographical Society of California. Dr. Currier is in the plenitude of his powers; and, with the prestige of a past so well spent, it is to be hoped that he may be spared for many years to the profession to which he has rendered so signal and invaluable services.

EDWIN J. FRASER, M. D.

EDWIN J. FRASER, M. D.

As a man who has come to be recognized as authority on many new subjects agitating the medical world, who has not only made himself by his contributions to the press an interesting professional personality, but acquired a reputation as being well posted in literature, Dr. Edwin J. Fraser stands preëminent. When only a boy he was distinguished for his love of books, and was always busy in his search for knowledge. When but eighteen years of age he was quite familiar with the principles and practice of mesmerism, hypnotism and mental transmission. After a period of forty years the feats he then performed are now considered new and wonderful by those who have recently become familiar with the results of the occult forces employed.

Up to the time of his graduation in medicine at Chicago, in 1864, his time was spent on the farm, as a public schoolteacher, in college, and in a bank as accountant and cashier. After graduation he practiced one year in Chicago, Ill., five years in Erie, Pa., and has now been in practice in San Francisco twenty-two years. Although his practice was general in character, surgery was his specialty, in which he acquired considerable reputation. Mental and nervous diseases have also engaged largely his attention and study. He is authority on that class of nervous diseases caused by the inordinate use of alcoholic liquors, morphine, and other stimulants and narcotics. He is engaged daily in the treatment of patients who have contracted the liquor and morphine habits, and his method of treatment equals, if not excels, in success, that of any living physician, not excepting the celebrated Dr. Keeley.

Chemistry and electricity have also largely engaged his attention. Thirty years ago he wrote a book entitled, "Medical Electricity," which was published and sold quite extensively as a book of instruction as to the proper manner of using electricity in the treatment of disease. More recently his researches into the chemical effects produced upon liquids in the magnetic field have engaged the attention of scientists in both Europe and America. Being of a scientific turn of mind he has steadfastly refused public position. As he has, however, been a Freemason and a Knight Templar for many years, he has filled important official positions in both organizations. In 1874 he was commissioned surgeon of the Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C. After serving in that capacity for a period of eight years he retired from active service, but still holds an honorary membership with the rank of major.

Very recently he was also elected surgeon of the "Associated Retired Officers, N. G. C.," a new social organization. Two years ago he visited Europe in the interest of science and his profession. The opportunities then afforded for studying the methods there employed in comparison with those of our country now serve to aid him greatly in his work. He never posed as a society man and generally avoided formal society gatherings. He always preferred the true friendship and good will engendered in domestic and social circles. He has always sought "the greatest good to the greatest number," and by so doing has surrounded himself with a host of true friends whose devotion seems to be without limit.

In his theory and practice pertaining to the cure of "inebriety," "dipsomania," and the "opium habit," he says: "If drunkenness is a crime, are inebriates and dipsomaniacs criminals? If insane persons are held to be morally and legally irresponsible, are the victims of the liquor and morphine habits, who have lost both mental and nervous control, to be held responsible for their acts? Are inebriates, dipsomaniacs, and morphine habitudes, 'steeped in sin and iniquity,' or are they suffering from disease, which, if continued, ends in death?

"These questions are viewed by jurists, theologians, moralists, and physicians from their several standpoints. Happily, however, the broadest minded of all classes hold that those habits are the offspring of nervous disease, either inherited or brought on by the continued use of stimulants and narcotics, frequently prescribed and taken to ease pain, procure sleep, or promote health, and more frequently used as a token of friendship and sociability. THE BROAD-MINDED VIEW IS FULLY SUSTAINED BY ABUNDANT EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICE.

"It is too painfully true that a great many wealthy and cultured people of both sexes, from no fault of their own, have become slaves to the liquor and morphine habits. This terrible 'skeleton in the closet' is often the only thing that mars the joy of many otherwise happy families. The poor victims desire to reform but cannot. Good resolutions are made only to be broken. Prayers are offered and aid invoked in vain. The terrible nervous desire overcomes all opposing forces and the baneful habits are continued. The poor victims are literally slaves with no hope of release."

To meet the wants of people suffering from these habits, Dr. Fraser has established "The Pacific Gold Cure Clinic" in San Francisco. Its methods of treatment are entirely painless, harmless and beneficial to the general health. Attention is given simply and solely to the restoration of the nervous system. In less than a week all desire for stimulants and narcotics is gone and patients give them up of their own accord. Within a month the cure is complete and permanent. As a result of his beneficial treatment of the above maladies hundreds of grateful patients gladly testify that they have been radically and permanently cured and made happy and useful members of society.

ALFRED C. PETERSON, M. D.

ALFRED C. PETERSON, M. D., O. ET A. CHIR.

The rise and advancement of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast has been so rapid that any review of our progress would be incomplete without reference to the leading practitioners in this most important branch of medical science. Among these is the subject of our sketch. Dr. Peterson was born in Philadelphia in 1854. He received his early education at the Philadelphia Grammar and High Schools, and commenced his medical studies in 1874 at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. From this institution he graduated in 1877 and then went to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, pursuing there a very exhaustive course of study in his specialty—diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Here he graduated in 1881, standing first in his class, and receiving the degree of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgis*. He immediately came to California, settling in San Francisco. This was not his first trip, as he had come here in 1877 on a visit to his uncle, Frederick MacCrellish, then editor of the *Daily Alta California*. From the first Dr. Peterson took an active part in Pacific Coast Homœopathy, and has by energy and ability built up a large practice. At present he is Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Anatomy of the Eye and Ear in Hahnemann Hospital College; is Treasurer of the same institution; Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which society he was secretary for several years; specialist to Fabiola Hospital in Oakland, and Attending Specialist to the Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary on Howard street, the first Homœopathic Dispensary started here.

In his special branch Dr. Peterson ranks among our first physicians, and always keeps well abreast of the medical science of this country and Europe. He is still quite a young man, and it is but natural for us to predict that his success in the future will increase in a ratio proportionate with that of the past. Dr. Peterson has just made an exhaustive Clinical Report of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Hahnemann Hospital College for 1891. The Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco is yet too young to boast of an imposing array of statistics relating to the number of her students, but the appended summary gives an idea of the clinical advantages of an important specialty open to students.

SUMMARY.—Total patients, 269; males, 126; females, 143; total prescriptions, 1140; eye, 469; ear, 246; nose and throat, 425.

GEORGE H. MARTIN, M. D.

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN, M. D.

In compiling a review of the progress of any community, we must necessarily make mention of the medical profession and those of its practitioners who may be called representative. Constituting, as they do, one of the ablest bodies of men in San Francisco, the homœopathists deserve a prominent place ; and among these, the subject of our article is justly considered a leader. Dr. George Henry Martin was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 31, 1859, and received his early education at the graded schools of Middlebury, Vermont. Thence he went to the School of Medicine of Boston University, but before his course was completed was sent as Acting Assistant Surgeon to the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia. Here he had charge of twelve hundred men, a most responsible position, and one which he filled with splendid efficiency for one year. He was then transferred to the Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after serving there eight months, returned to Boston. Here he finished his medical studies, graduating in 1881, and coming to San Francisco in the same year. In 1882 he went to Honolulu, and there practiced until 1887, in which year he returned to New York, and took a special post-graduate course in mental and nervous diseases. In the spring of 1888, he once more came to San Francisco and was immediately appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine in Hahnemann Hospital College. Early in 1889, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors, and also of the State Board of Medical Examiners. In 1890, he was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases in Hahnemann College, and was also elected Secretary of the California State Medical Society, and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Hahnemann College. All of these offices he now holds. Besides these, he was in 1889 elected to membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy (the National Association). Doctor Martin is at present one of the ruling spirits and controllers of the Hahnemann College, and gives much time to aid its development.

FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL, M. D.

FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL, M. D.

So rapid has been the advance of women in all departments of art, literature, and science, that any review of progress and industry would be incomplete without the names of many of the gentler sex. In medicine, and especially in Homœopathy, is this fact most noticeable. Hence, in our compendium of the progress of our city and State, the subject of our sketch is entitled to an honorable position in the department devoted to the medical profession. Florence N. Saltonstall was born in San Francisco in July, 1860. Her parents, whose name was Ferguson, were natives of New York, but had lived in California since 1859. After graduating from the High School and Normal School of San Francisco in 1878, she married Gordon Winthrop Saltonstall, and went East to Toledo, Ohio, where she remained two years. In this city she read medicine industriously during her stay, and in fact, laid the foundation of her thorough knowledge. Returning to San Francisco, she continued her studies, and in the winter of 1883, entered the Hahnemann College of this city. Here she attended lectures, graduating in 1887. Being determined, however, to thoroughly equip herself for her life work, Dr. Saltonstall once more went East, and attended a winter's lectures at the New York Polyclinic. Returning to San Francisco, she immediately entered on active practice, and has continued in it ever since. To-day, Dr. Saltonstall is recognized as one of the leading lady practitioners on the Coast; and her ability and unselfish devotion to her profession have gained for her the respect and confidence of all classes. Besides attending to a large practice, she has given much time to charity practice, having been Attending Physician at the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary; Physician of the Home for Friendless Children; Physician of the Society of Helpless. She has also filled the Assistant Chair of Gynecology at Hahnemann College, and is a member of the State Homœopathic Society and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In her specialty—Gynecology—Dr. Saltonstall is confessedly in the front rank. When we consider how much she has accomplished at so early an age, it is but natural to suppose that far greater distinction awaits her in the future.

JAMES W. MOLIERE, M. D.

JAMES W. MOLIERE, M. D.

James W. Moliere, M. D., was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1839, and was educated principally in the public schools, but at the same time under the special instruction of his father, Dr. Daniel Moliere, under whose tutelage he began the study of medicine at the early age of fifteen. He entered Westminster College in his seventeenth year, still continuing his medical studies, but remained in college only one year, owing to the rapidly failing health of his father, which entailed upon him the care and support of his mother and two sisters. This was the trying time, and the crucial test of the quality of the young man; and the subsequent events of his career must tell the rest. It did not take him long to decide that teaching school was the only occupation which would enable him to complete his education, and at the same time fill the measure of his responsibility for those who were dependent upon him. He obtained an appointment in one of the intermediate departments of the Public Schools in the city of La Fayette, Ind., where the family resided then and for some years afterward. Within two years following he had risen from place to place until he was elected Principal of a Grammar School, from which he resigned at the close of the year in order to institute the "Moliere Academy," having been incited thereto by the desire for a larger sphere of action, and the necessity for a larger income.

The Academy withdrew nearly all of the advanced pupils from the public schools, and its popularity made for Professor Moliere a name and fame which resulted in his being unexpectedly and unanimously elected Superintendent of the Public Schools before the close of the first year of the Academy's existence. The School Board added to his honors and responsibilities by making him "Committee of the Whole" for Appointment of Teachers, the Construction of Buildings, and the Purchase of Supplies. One of the Superintendent's first acts after assuming the duties of his new position was to abolish corporal punishment in all the departments; and the improved discipline and moral tone resulting therefrom fully justified the measure and added another laurel to the fame of its author.

Before the end of two years from the date of the "new regime" the public schools had so completely absorbed all the private schools, including the Roman Catholic, that only two private educational institutions of any importance were left in existence. From the first to the last of his term of office, Professor Moliere devoted all his leisure hours to his Medical Studies, Experiments in Curing Disease with Electricity, and the investigation of Mesmerism in its various phases and uses. Thus passed two years of his life, and having brought his management of the schools to a point where his duties had become almost entirely routine, he turned his position over to a successor of his own chosing, whom he had trained for the purpose; and then started out to enter the broad field of investigation in which he gleaned the materials which he in after years "shaped into Forms Immortal."

He spent several years in experimenting with Electricity and Mesmerism in several of the prominent towns in Michigan, during which period he made his first great discovery of the origin of all electrical activity in the invention of the "Thermo-Electric Bath," which bears his name. By this time he had come to a decision as to the relative merits of the various Systems of Medicine; and although he had been trained by his father in the Allopathic school, he chose the Homœopathic, as being in closer sympathy with Electrical Law and Psychological Manifestations. Accordingly, he entered the Homœopathic College at Detroit, Mich., and graduated as the Valedictorian of his class in 1874. He was offered a Professor's chair in the college, and at the same time received a call to control the medical department of Green Spring Sanitarium, near Cleveland, Ohio. He chose the latter; and within seven months after his installation therein three wealthy gentlemen of Cleveland volunteered the financial support which made Dr. Moliere the sole proprietor of the Institution. Here he remained two years, and made a medical record of which any physician might be proud—that is to say—with an average attendance of over fifty patients the year round, presenting all manner of diseases, many of which were classed as incurable, there was not a single death in the Institution during the two years of Dr. Moliere's incumbency. Financial considerations which affected the ownership of the property led the doctor to dispose of his interest in the Institution in the year 1876, when he located as a practicing physician in Cleveland, and soon thereafter he perfected his invention known as the "Thermo-Electric Bath," and obtained a patent thereon. The apparatus was erected in New York City, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, and other cities and towns, and including Dr. Jackson's Sanitarium at Dansville, New York. The peculiar feature of this wonderful apparatus is that it utilizes the electric vibrations of the earth in inducing

free perspiration and profuse elimination of semi-solid waste products from the skin at a temperature several degrees below that of the human body, and in an incredibly short space of time—only fifteen to twenty minutes being required for the accomplishment. The merits of this wonderful invention were tested and endorsed by the late Dr. George Beard, medical electrician and author, of New York; Dr. Townsend, President of Boston University; Dr. Josselyn, President of Ann Arbor University; Professor O. S. Fowler, phrenological author and lecturer of world-wide fame; Dr. James H. Jackson, proprietor Dansville Sanitarium, and many others. In the autumn of 1878 the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., at New York, were directed to procure the best kind of bath apparatus for the Mark Hopkins' residence in San Francisco. The contract was awarded to Dr. Moliere; and as an order from Senator Stanford, and also from the late J. L. Flood for the bath to be erected in their residences was received at about the same time, Dr. Moliere decided to superintend their erection in person; and this brought him to San Francisco, from whence he has never returned. He was induced to locate here in the practice of his profession, and the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searles was his first patient in this city, and always afterward a true and cherished friend.

The second year after his advent in this city he delivered his first lecture on Medical Electricity before the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the next two years he was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and was in both years chosen President of that body. During the thirteen years that have passed since Dr. Moliere located as an active practitioner of medicine and surgery in San Francisco, his career has been one of unceasing prosperity. It is true that his fame as an electrician had preceded him; and his professional brethren knew and generously acknowledged his skill as a physician and surgeon; but to the people at large he came as a new man; notwithstanding which fact he soon found himself in possession of a large clientele of the best people on the Coast; and the persons who were his first patients are to-day his most enthusiastic, unswerving friends. He possesses an argus eye in the detection of disease, and invariably goes to the ulterior cause thereof as the basis of all remedial effort. He believes in sustaining the vital forces, and in assisting Nature—he treats the patient and not the disease. Despite the constant demands upon his time, Dr. Moliere has never for a day neglected his investigations into the realm of the magic fluid; and the discoveries he has made, as well as the cures which he has effected, would seem to the uninitiated to border on the miraculous. The marvelous discoveries made during the last decade in the field of electric science, the wonderful inventions by electricians, by which time and space have been well nigh annihilated, have served to arouse such a spirit of liberality in even skeptical minds, that one frequently hears the remark: "I am ready to believe anything regarding electricity." It is safe to say that no profession owes more to the magical power of the invisible fluid than that of medicine and surgery. By the aid of the search-light the most hidden and intricate passages of the human anatomy are laid bare to the surgeon's eye, while the battery has now a prominent place in the cabinet of every advanced physician; and the most stubborn cases which have resisted drug medication have yielded promptly to the same treatment accompanied by an appropriate electrical application, which in nearly every case lessens the quantity of the drug required, while in a very large proportion, particularly of "chronic diseases," the use of drugs is superseded by this wonderful agent. It is not too much to say that to Dr. Moliere, as much as to any man in this country, is due the present advanced and growing condition of electrical therapeutics. One of his spacious offices in the Phelan Building is given over entirely to electrical appliances, of his own invention, which show a remarkable degree of inventive genius, and a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the fascinating subject. The galvanic table with which he conducts his electrolysis and reconstructive operations represents alone a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and he has expended in a single electric establishment in this city over four thousand dollars for apparatus which he devotes to the amelioration of human suffering. In addition to his famous bath heretofore referred to, he has just been granted a patent upon what seems to be the crowning production of his genius, and called the "Moliere Electrozoner." This wonderful apparatus expands the lungs with a volume of ozonized air, which is gently forced in with each inspiration, accompanied by a comminuted stream of electricity, which is carried *into* the interior of the air passages, and *through* the cells and tissues of the lungs, in any desired direction, with any desired volume or force, and carrying into the lungs at the same time any desired vaporized or nebulized remedial substance.

Dr. Moliere *thinks* that he has solved—or will solve by this apparatus—the important question of the "Absolute destruction of Tubercle and its products without the slightest injury to the adjacent tissues." He intends, however, to have the apparatus and its merits subjected to the most rigid tests, both in practice and in public before he permits it to be launched out into the sea of medical and public opinion, as he has a keen remembrance of "illustrious wrecks strewn upon the time-worn shores." He has other inventions in the same line, upon which patents are now pending, and which will add greatly to his already sterling reputation as an independent investigator in the field of medical and electric science.

SIDNEY WORTH, M. D.

In reviewing the progress of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast, we must necessarily include notices of the leading practitioners in this most important branch of medical science. Of these, none occupies a more important position, or has rendered greater services to Homœopathy than the subject of our article. Dr. Worth was born in 1846 at Nantucket, Massachusetts. His parents removed to the Pacific Coast when he was quite young, and in San Francisco he received his early education. In 1867 he went East and entered Dartmouth College, from which famous seat of learning he graduated in 1871. He then went to New York City, and entered on an exhaustive course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. From this he graduated in 1874, and immediately returned to San Francisco, where he has since remained in active practice. Dr. Worth has from the first been actively identified with the Hahnemann College and its best interests. For eight years he held the highest chairs in its gift; and only resigned late in 1891 on account of his increasing practice and outside affairs which necessitated the change. As a practitioner who combines all the essentials necessary to success, Dr. Worth has no superior on the Coast, and his success has secured for him the confidence of his patients and respect of the public at large. In the prime of vigorous manhood, and with a mind stored with the ripest thoughts of America and Europe, it is but natural to suppose that he will render far greater services to the profession which he has already so worthily served.

ROBERT H. CURTIS, M. D.

In reviewing the progress of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast we must necessarily include notices of those practitioners of this branch of medicine, who by general consent rank first. Among these the subject of our sketch occupies an honorable position. Dr. Robert H. Curtis was born in New York City in 1840, and received his early education in the schools of that city. In 1873 he entered Bellevue Hospital College, and after a term went to Chicago, where he resumed his studies, graduating in 1880. On graduating, he was appointed Demonstrator and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Chicago Homœopathic College. In 1881 he went to London, where he spent four months in the leading hospitals, and returning, continued at his post until 1883, in which year he came to San Francisco. Here he has practiced continuously since that time—with the exception of six months' study at the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Curtis was one of the first members of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Hospital College, and has occupied the Chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery in that institution since it opened. He is also an active member of the California State Medical Society. In his specialty—Surgery—Dr. Curtis is acknowledged to be one of the most skillful operators on the Coast. Possessing the characteristics necessary to a successful surgeon, he has the intuition which tells *when* and *how* to act, and the nerve to act. Hence his success both as teacher and operator. He is still in the prime of vigorous manhood, and with a mind equipped with the choicest medical learning of this country and Europe, it is but natural to assert that many years of usefulness yet lie before him in the active exercise of the profession whose dignity he so well upholds.

E. COOK WEBB, M. D.

Of the prominent physicians in San Francisco, none occupy a more honored position or have achieved greater success than the subject of our sketch. Dr. Edward Cook Webb was born in New York in 1841, and received his early education at the schools of his native place. In 1862, after a thorough preliminary medical course at Hudson, he entered the Medical College at Albany, New York, and graduated thence in 1862. In this year, the second of the civil war, there was a great demand for good physicians, and young Webb responded to his country's call in her hour of need. His first appointment was as first Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, New York Volunteers; and soon, by his efficiency, he was made Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth New York Cavalry. Here he served until 1863, in which year he was transferred to Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., and there served until 1866, when he entered on active practice with immediate success. But constant work and the hardships endured during the war had undermined his constitution, and in 1879 he was constrained to seek a milder climate. The opportunity came in the shape of an offer to take charge of the branch of the Leper Hospital at Honolulu. The offer was accepted, and Dr. Webb sailed for the Hawaiian Islands and assumed his position. He held it most acceptably for three years and six months, and during that time studied all the phases of that most terrible disease—leprosy. From time to time he contributed articles on this malady to the various leading Eastern medical journals, all displaying such originality and grasp of the subject that he very soon became a recognized authority. After his term of office expired, he practiced in Honolulu successfully for seven years; but his health being fully restored, he naturally desired to return to his native land, and accordingly came back to San Francisco in 1888. Here he has since resided and practiced, making a specialty of dermatology. In this line Dr. Webb is an acknowledged authority, and in fact, whenever any knotty point in dermatology is to be solved, his opinion is sought as being final.

JAMES W. WARD, M. D.

JAMES W. WARD, M. D.

Dr. James W. Ward was born in 1861, at Minneapolis, and received his early education in the schools of his native city. His medical education commenced in New York in 1880 at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. From this institution he graduated with distinction in 1883, receiving the first prize (a case of medicines valued at $150) in a class of fifty-four members, and was immediately elected a member of the house staff of Ward's Island Hospital. From this he resigned in order to enter the competitive examination of the New York Hahnemann Hospital; and although there were competitors from all parts of the country, he was successful. After two years' hard and faithful service, Dr. Ward came to the Pacific Coast and settled in San Francisco in 1885. From the first he assumed the position which his talents and energy demanded, and in his special line—Gynecology—is confessedly one of the very first in the country. In the progress and welfare of Hahnemann College, he has always been prominent, having for two years filled the Chair of Physiology, and for four years that of Gynecology.

On account of the enormous increase of his practice, and other pressing duties, he was relunctantly constrained to resign in 1889. He is a member of the National American Institute of Homœopathy; of the State Homœopathic Medical Society; and was one of the State Board of Examiners. In 1889 by special request of the Lady Managers of the Nursery for the Homeless Children, Dr. Ward became Consulting Physician of that institution. We will here mention that this is a compliment as rare as it is deserved, as this position has been invariably filled by an allopath. Dr. Ward is also one of the founders of the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

It is an incontrovertible fact that no one of the established systems of medicine is so generally misunderstood by laymen, or occupies so indefinite a position in the popular mind, as that large and rapidly growing school known as the "Eclectic," and frequently referred to as the "American School of Medicine." The application of the latter title arose from the fact that the Eclectic system had its origin in this country, and also because in its principles, methods and code of ethics it is peculiarly in consonance with the liberal spirit which characterizes American institutions. Webster defines an Eclectic physician to be "one of a class of practitioners of medicine who select their modes of practice and medicines from all schools."

Should an Eclectic physician, when asked to define the scope and limitations of his school, follow the example of Silas Wegg and "drop into poetry," he would in all probability paraphrase a familiar couplet and say :

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The boundless field of medicine is ours."

The very title of the school "Eclectic" (to choose) may be said to be the guiding star of its disciples and adherents. They claim the privilege of exploring the whole realm of medical knowledge and discovery, and appropriating to their use and for the benefit of suffering humanity, those agents and medicaments which have proven most efficacious in the beneficent art of healing. And while claiming this privilege, the "Eclectic" cordially concedes to other schools the exercise of a like prerogative.

The following words, which are especially forceful and significant as coming from the pen of an advanced thinker of the old allopathic school of medicine, is a very clear and concise exposition of the views of the Eclectics : "Let every man think for himself. To practice what he conscientiously believes to be true. A man, unprejudiced, one that will accept truth wherever found, will study all sides of the question, from the 'heroic drug dose' to the 'mind cure.' No true scientist can be selfish, and will neither adopt nor reject that which is presented to him without conscientiously considering its real nature; and the fact is unquestionable that the greater his knowledge of scientific facts in nature, the sterner does his conscience become. No true scholar that works for humanity's sake will cater after glory or 'isms,' but will take the right hand of fellowship of every honest man. In that way the standard of medicine will be elevated to the great benefit of both the physician and suffering humanity. In that way, also, we learn to reject the false, accept the true, and make medicine one of the exact sciences. So let us, as life students in medicine, with an unprejudiced mind, study all branches—the allopathic, homœopathic, eclectic, physio-medical, botanic, hydropathic, down to the mind cure—which, in an underhanded way, is done already, only we do not wish to have it generally known—for they all reveal more or less truth."

This, to employ a colloquialism, is the position of the Eclectics, "in a nut shell." Their motto is, "Sustain the Vital Forces," and they declare the Golden Rule to be their code of ethics.

Eclecticism recognizes the principles of evolution in medicine, and aims to develop clinical facts, while subordinating theories to results and appropriating what clinical experience has proved to be the truth, regardless of its source. It regards the present state of knowledge as but a step in the ladder which will reach to the development of the future.

The Eclectic school originated in the dissatisfaction of a few progressive and intelligent practitioners of the old school of medicine with the drastic methods and remedies almost exclusively in vogue fifty years ago. It required great courage for these pioneer Eclectics to break away from the time-honored traditions of their profession, but they had the courage of their convictions and firmly declared their protest against blood-letting, mercurializing and the indiscriminate use of powerful cathartics.

They were rewarded, as reformers, whether genuine or false, are ever rewarded—by vituperation and abuse. They were called "quacks," "charlatans," "Yarb doctors." But these men were fighting for a principle and for suffering humanity, which they believed was being drugged and bled to death, and they bravely stood by their guns. In 1845 the Eclectic Medical Institute was founded at Cincinnati, Ohio. At the present time other legal and reputable Eclectic medical colleges, with a curriculum equal to any of the medical colleges of other schools, are in successful operation in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Atlanta and Des Moines.

In Surgery, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology there is, and can be, no difference between the Eclectics and the old school. In all of these branches the training is the same. The split seems to be in the application of remedies. The scope of this article will not permit a discussion of the principle of specific medication, which for four decades has been a bone of contention between the several medical schools, and which is a cardinal principle of Eclecticism The aim of the Eclectic is to avoid the old method of haphazard compounding, with its attendant uncertainty and nauseousness, and to substitute therefor "the minute dose of the single remedy suspended in a pleasant vehicle and administered for its direct influence (dynamical effect), without the resulting unpleasantness certain to follow the disturbing action of the large dose."

We have endeavored to convey to the reader an intelligent idea of the position of Eclecticism in the medical world, but the limited space of this article renders our review altogether inadequate. We are glad to be able to conclude with the statement that the signs of the time point unmistakably to a better understanding between the several schools and to the rapid decline of old-time prejudices and sectarianism. No stronger evidence of this new spirit of liberality could be produced than is afforded by the following language contained in the inaugural address of Dr. John B. Roberts, President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, recently delivered. He says:

"The Philadelphia County Medical Society should be liberal enough in its policy to accept as a member any physician whose education and personal character make him a fit associate for intelligent men. Let the test be not the school or college from which he received his diploma, but an education enabling him to understand and appreciate the science of medicine, coupled with an honest purpose to treat his patients by all means or methods which experience, investigation and research show to be serviceable. His religious, political and social beliefs or affiliations should not disqualify him; nor should his opinion that in similars the physician will sometimes find a remedy of value in the treatment of disease. There are those who believe that in 'like cures like' is found the only and universal law of therapeutics, but their number is increasingly small. Those in this city (Philadelphia) who practice only in accordance with this exclusive dogma can probably be counted on one's fingers. A pretty extensive study of the literature of sectarian medicine has convinced me that the time has come when we should say to all educated and honorable physicians of this city, even to those who have graduated from sectarian medical institutions: 'The Philadelphia County Medical Society is open to you to become members, if your beliefs do not necessitate the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry.'

"I know that this has always been the unspoken attitude of this Society's law; but it needs to be said loudly and openly. Church unity is the aim of the religious sects of the day; medical unity should be the aim of professional societies.

"It is unreasonable to expect physicians whose boyhood and early professional life have been spent in an atmosphere of sectarianism to make a formal public recantation. Acquiescence in the results of scientific therapeutics is all that should be demanded of them."

These brave words from so eminent an exponent of the old school doctrines shed a blaze of light upon the future pathway of the medical profession, and mark the dawning of a new era in which liberality of thought and mutual concessions will take the place of bigotry, prejudice and antagonisms which have no foundation in reason or fact.

THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE

The California Medical College, designed for the training of students in medicine, surgery and cognate sciences, was organized in 1878, and during the first ten years of its existence was located in Oakland. In 1887, the college was removed to its present elegant home at 1422 Folsom street, San Francisco. Dr. Webb was elected to the presidency upon the organization of the school, but his untimely death shortly afterward prevented him from taking even the initiatory steps in the discharge of its duties. Dr. Webb was succeeded by D. Maclean, M. D., and this distinguished physician has remained at the head of the institution to the present time, a period of fourteen years. The first class was graduated in 1880. The present board of trustees and the faculty are as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—President, D. Maclean, M. D., San Francisco; First Vice-President, H. T. Webster, M. D., Oakland; Second Vice-President, F. Cornwall, M. D., San Francisco; Treasurer, J. P. Schmitz, M. D., San Francisco; Secretary, G. G. Gere, M. D., San Francisco.

FACULTY.—D. Maclean, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; J. W. Hamilton, M. D., Professor of Gynecology; Geo. G. Gere, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; M. E. Van Meter, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery; H. T. Webster, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Medicine and Pathology; W. B. Church, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine; John Fearn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; C. N. Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. P. Schmitz, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Nervous Diseases; M. H. Logan, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; F. Cornwall, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Laryngology and Otology; A. E. Scott, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Colin Campbell, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; W. O. Wilcox, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

LECTURERS.—W. A. Harvey, M. D., Lecturer on Histology and Microscopy; W. O. Wilcox, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

The college building is arranged with every convenience for the comfort of students, and furnished in every detail with the necessary appliances for acquiring a thorough medical education.

The dissecting room of the college is spacious, well lighted and admirably ventilated, and is thoroughly equipped with all the latest improvements in the field of surgery.

The regular term commences June 6th, and continues six months. The object of the college is to thoroughly educate students so that they shall become both scientific and practical physicians and surgeons. The teachings are free from exclusiveness, in accordance with the liberal spirit of Eclecticism, and students are accepted with reference solely to their attainments, irrespective of the schools or preceptors that may have taught them.

Graduates of the Eclectic school are not bound by iron-clad oaths or a code of ethics so rigid as to debar them from necessary freedom of action in association or consultation with other physicians. The professors are men of large experience, fully abreast with the age in the daily improvements in the branches of medicine and surgery, and, as successful practitioners, are capable of imparting to students what is most useful and practical, as well as what is scientific and theoretical.

A Dispensary is established in connection with the College, where cases of practical interest are exhibited to the class, and facilities offered students to examine patients, and to perfect themselves in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. These Clinics are continued throughout the year. The course of instruction is divided into an Intermediate Course, commencing on the second Monday in February (annually), and continuing three months, and a Regular Course, commencing on the first Monday in June (annually), and continuing six months, closing with the examination of students who have attended the required terms and passed the prescribed curriculum of study.

Upon such (if they pass a successful examination) will be conferred the Degrees of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY.

The teaching is both didactic and clinical, with examinations or quizzes as each professor lectures.

The following are the requirements for admission to the College:

1. Certificate of good moral character.
2. Diploma from a university, high school, literary or scientific college, or a first-grade teachers' certificate; or
3. Not having such diploma or certificate, the candidate will be required to undergo a thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary natural philosophy.
4. At least one year's study with a preceptor.

The examinations will be held at the beginning of the Intermediate and Regular Terms.

The requirements for graduation are as follows:

1. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and possessed of such education as to give him proper standing with the public and the medical profession.
2. He must have studied at least one year with a preceptor, and attended three Regular Courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in this college.
3. He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy for at least two sessions, one of which shall have been in this College, and present tickets of having dissected every part of the cadaver.
4. He must notify the Dean of his intention to become a candidate for graduation on or before the first day of October.
5. He must write a medical thesis and submit the same to the faculty one month previous to the close of the session.
6. He must have paid in full all college fees, including graduation.
7. He must, in every instance, pass a satisfactory examination upon the essential points in the general practice of medicine.

The degrees of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY will be conferred and diplomas granted only at the end of the REGULAR COURSE.

DANIEL MACLEAN, M. D.

DANIEL MACLEAN, M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE

No article concerning the California Medical College would be adequate or complete without a sketch of the distinguished physician who has stood at the helm of that sterling institution of learning since its doors were first thrown open for the admission of students of medicine and surgery. Although still just in the prime of a vigorous manhood, Dr. Maclean may be truly said to be the Nestor of the Eclectic School of Medicine on the Pacific Coast, and the pronounced and continued success of the California Medical College is attributable in a marked degree to the broad views, wide scholarship and splendid executive ability which he brought to the administration of its affairs.

Daniel Maclean was born at Prince Edward Island in the year 1843, and after the customary preparatory training in the public schools, was graduated from the Normal School of Charlottetown at the early age of sixteen. After graduation he immediately began teaching, and from that time to the present Dr. Maclean has been continuously connected with educational institutions, either as teacher, lecturer, director, superintendent or president, while never for a day neglecting his practice. While still teaching school, he had read extensively in the works of his future profession.

After an extended course of study in the Rush Medical College in Chicago, he matriculated at the Bennett Medical College in Chicago, one of the most thorough institutions in the country at that time, and a power in the promulgation of the doctrines of Eclecticism. Dr. Maclean is essentially a conservative man, and he became identified with the Eclectic school of medicine only after a diligent, careful and impartial study of the other systems. Being of an investigating turn of mind, and naturally averse to accepting ex parte statements, he felt that in Eclecticism alone he had found a field for absolute freedom of thought and action untrammeled by traditions. He was graduated from the Bennett Medical College in 1874 and shortly after removed to Douglass, Michigan, where he soon found himself in the full tide of an extensive practice. While an arduous student in all the various branches of his profession, Dr. Maclean from the first made a special study of gynecology, and in a very few years became widely known as an authority upon that critical department of medical science.

In 1879, at the earnest solicitation of Drs. Webb and McRea, Dr. Maclean came to San Francisco. He was already well known to the Eclectics on this Coast, and immediately took rank as a leader of that school. When the California Medical College was organized, Dr. Webb was elected president, but died before entering upon the duties of his office. Upon his death, Dr. Maclean was chosen to fill the vacancy, and he has remained at the head of the College up to the present time, a period of fourteen years. Under his guidance the California Medical College has grown and flourished and become a power in the land. Dr. Maclean has infused his own energy and thoroughness into every department, and all bear witness to his ripened judgment and executive ability. His aim has been to make it a thoroughly liberal institution where students are encouraged to investigate and think for themselves, unhampered by loose dogmas or theories.

Personally, Dr. Maclean is one of the most approachable and companionable of men, and his manner and address are marked by an old-time courtliness that immediately places at ease those who are brought into personal contact with him. He is, of course, a member of the National Medical Association and of the State and local Eclectic Associations, besides being an honorary member of numerous societies throughout the United States.

MILBURN HILL LOGAN, PH. G., M. D.

MILBURN HILL LOGAN, PH. G., M. D.

In San Francisco, the subject of this sketch occupies a prominent and honorable place, and is ranked as one of our ablest and most progressive physicians. Milburn Hill Logan was born in Richview, Washington County, Illinois, on August 5, 1855. In 1864, with his parents, he came to California across the plains, passing through many dangers from Indians and others, which beset the path of our early settlers. The family first settled in Santa Clara, sending Milburn to school in Oakland, but soon removed to St. Helena. This beautiful town his father helped build up, laying out the well-known "Logan's Addition," and in every way forwarding the interests of the town. In 1875, young Logan entered the University of California; but after two years' hard study was temporarily blinded by an explosion of fireworks. On his recovery, he entered the California Medical College, graduating with honors in 1881. He immediately commenced practice, and has, by the exercise of natural ability, joined to indomitable energy, achieved success. In 1887 he entered the Pharmacy Department of the University, and there made a brilliant record, carrying off the first prize, a gold medal, in the face of all competitors. In 1890 Dr. Logan went to Europe, attending lectures at Berlin and visiting all the leading hospitals and universities, where he met and gained ideas from the leading minds of the day. He also attended the Medical Congress at Berlin, taking an active part in its proceedings. In addition, visited Northern and Southern Europe, and attended lectures at Paris. On his return, Dr. Logan visited British North America, seeing the wonders of that mysterious land, and finally arrived in San Francisco much benefited by his trip, both physically and mentally.

Dr. Logan, besides having a very large general practice, is Medical Examiner for a very large number of societies and insurance companies, such as the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Red Men, and other prominent organizations. He is also Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at the California Medical College, having held this position since 1883, succeeding Professor S. P. Meads, A. B., whose assistant he was. He is an ardent and indefatigable student, a born teacher, and is also the author of a work on Organic Chemistry. During his tour of the world he collected many curios, coins, etc., and has since added to them, till to-day his collection ranks among the best.

WILLIAM A. HARVEY, M. D.

WILLIAM A. HARVEY, M. D.

Heredity, that intangible but potent force, has played an important part in the career of the skilled and successful practitioner of medicine and surgery whose name heads this sketch. His father, Dr. J. W. Harvey, came to California in 1884, bringing with him an established reputation as a safe and proficient physician, earned by long years of arduous practice in Eastern fields. He is still pursuing his profession in the city of Stockton, and is one of the best known medical men on this Coast. William A. Harvey was born in Monticello, Missouri, and early evinced strong predilections for the profession of which his father is so distinguished a member. From his early boyhood he was the almost constant companion of the latter in his professional visitations, and the familiarity which he thus acquired with the embarrassing atmosphere and critical surroundings of the sick room, and the solemnities of the death chamber, proved of inestimable value to him in the beginning of his professional life, as it spared him the trepidation always felt by the young practitioner in the early days of practice. William A. Harvey was a fairly good physician before he was out of his teens. His early scholastic training was received at the Edina College in Edina, Missouri. In 1884 he removed to California where he soon after entered the California Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1888, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. The same earnestness and conscientious application which marked his course as a student have characterized his subsequent career, and have resulted in the building up of a large and lucrative practice.

In November, 1888, Dr. Harvey was elected a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, and was immediately elected Recording Secretary of that organization, which position he has held continuously to the present time. His ability as a chemist was recognized by his election to fill the Chair of Chemistry in the above named college during the year 1890. In 1891 he was elected Lecturer on Microscopy and Histology. Dr. Harvey was a member of the class of 1890 at the California College of Pharmacy, a branch of the University of California. He is a prominent member of various fraternal organizations, among them the Mount Shasta Lodge, 281, F. and A. M.; Golden Gate Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Ancient Order of Foresters of A.; Knights and Ladies of Honor, Palo Alto Lodge. Dr. Harvey was delegate to the Grand Lodge of 1892. He is also Past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Golden Gate Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Dr. Harvey is a natural physician, combining gentleness and firmness. Thoroughness in all things is his motto, and he carries out to the minutest detail every undertaking. He is happily married, and his domestic relations are of the pleasantest description. Dr. Harvey occupies elegantly appointed offices at 112 Grant Avenue, San Francisco.

GEORGE GRANT GERE, M. D.

GEORGE GRANT GERE, M. D.

The rise and progress of Eclectic Medicine on this coast furnishes a most interesting study. From a small beginning it has increased until to-day it ranks equal with the two older established schools; and its members are by all classes acknowledged to be the peers of any here or elsewhere. Among our best known Eclectics is the subject of this sketch. Dr. George Grant Gere was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1848, and received his early education in his native State. At an early age he went to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where in 1867 he commenced the study of medicine under the well-known eclectic, Dr. Alexander S. Stewart. After remaining ten years with this Doctor—all devoted to hard study--he went to Cincinnati, where he spent two years at the Eclectic Medical Institute, graduating in 1871. He then returned to Nebraska, and with his old preceptor, Stewart, practiced for four years in the towns of Pawnee City and Tecumseh. At the expiration of that period, Dr. Gere came west to Utah, and practiced for two years in the mining regions of that territory. Finally, in 1877, he removed to California, settling in Tulare County. There he practiced four years, and in 1881 came to San Francisco, which he has since made his home, and has built up a large connection. In his special line—Cosmetic Surgery, or Surgery as applied to deformities and defects of any part of the body—Dr. Gere is confessedly without a superior on the Coast. This most difficult branch of the healing art requires a delicacy of manipulation and intuition of how to act and when to act, which but few possess. In practicing it, Dr. Gere has beautified and made presentable many painful deformities both facial and bodily. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California (President for two terms, 1886–1887); of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco (now President, 1891–2); and for the past ten years has filled the positions, first of Professor of Anatomy, and at present, 1892, Professor of Surgery in the California Medical College, one of the three leading medical colleges on the Coast. Dr. Gere is still a young man, though in the full flush of notable achievements and success.

FRANK CORNWALL, M. D.

FRANK CORNWALL, M. D.

So rapid has been the advance of Eclectic Medicine on the Coast, and so wonderful are the results attained by its practitioners, that any review would be incomplete without reference to those practitioners, both as a body and individually. Of these, the Faculty of the California Medical College, an exhaustive history of which prefaces this department, naturally demands the first place. Among them, and holding a deservedly high rank, is the subject of our sketch. Dr. Frank Cornwall was born in Ohio in 1846, and received his early education at Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa. His medical education commenced at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which, after a thorough course, he graduated in 1870.

He then went to Iowa, and continued practice for some years, subsequently entering the Chicago School of Ophthalmology. From this institution he graduated in 1880, and then went to Butte, Montana, where he practiced for one year. At the expiration of this time he went to New York and entered the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute of Dr. Knapp. Here he enjoyed special advantages, being a private student, and attending the doctor in his practice outside of the Institute. He also took a private course under Roosa and Agnew in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. Finally, in 1881, he came to California, settling in San Francisco, where he has practiced continuously since. He is in every way closely identified with the interests of his profession, and is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society and of the County Society of Physicians and Surgeons. He also holds the honored position of Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the California Medical College. Dr. Cornwall is by nature a physician, and in his special line, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, is confessedly without a superior. For this he prepared himself by a thorough grounding in general practice, and, this accomplished, devoted himself to his specialty.

THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

For many years the profession of Dentistry upon the Pacific Coast had no real organization, and it was not until 1868–69 that any movement towards associational work was begun. This developed into the organization of the California State Dental Association, having for its avowed purpose "the bringing together of reputable practitioners of dentistry in the State of California for mutual improvement," and the elevation of the professional standard by encouraging and fostering such educational and legislative measures as would be calculated to place the profession upon the same plane with that of the more fortunate States east, where opportunities for professional culture were numerous.

Any account of the origin of the College of Dentistry of the University of California must therefore begin with this first organization of dentists to foster dental education. One of the early efforts of the Association was in the direction of the establishment of a dental school. This they resolved at an early session was both expedient and necessary. Overtures were made to the Board of Regents of the University looking to the founding of a Department of Dentistry, and during several successive years plans for organization were discussed annually without avail. The University could not furnish the means for equipment, and as this must of necessity be the subject of private subscription, no active steps were taken. Various other plans were tried by societies of dentists and by individuals, the most promising of which, and one that elicited the first official response from the Board of Regents, was an offer by Henry D. Cogswell, a retired pioneer dentist and philanthropist, to endow a dental school, to be known as the Cogswell Dental College, and a department of the University of California. The endowment being principally in the form of unavailable real estate, and the stipulations of the trust deed so complicated, nothing could be done to secure the end desired.

The proposed endowment was, however, the means of awakening the Board of Regents who, in a communication to the California State Dental Association, as a representative body, requested them to recommend for each dental professorship (comprising three chairs) two, or more individuals who, in the judgment of the Association, were best fitted for the work. This was done in regular annual session, but no real organization was effected for the reasons above stated. The first effectual step toward the founding of the first and only Dental College on the Pacific Coast came in the shape of a petition to the Board of Regents, dated May 28, 1881, from the members of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University, citing:

1.—That dentistry is an important collateral branch of medical science. 2.—That dental education is necessary for the public good. 3.—It can be most thoroughly acquired in connection with the medical department and under the management of competent men, actively engaged in the dental profession. 4.—That the Universities of Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Vanderbilt have instituted and organized departments, known as Dental Departments, which are now in active operation. 5.—That if your honorable body deem it expedient and will organize a Dental Department in the University of California, and in connection with the Medical Department of said University, we can and will give said Dental Department lecture room and clinic rooms free of expense. 6.—We are aware that a Dental Department was partially organized some time since, but under such circumstances that no progress has been made towards perfecting the organization and starting it into operation. We think that if you will organize a new Dental Department with the facilities afforded by the medical department, it can be put in operation immediately.

The foregoing petition was referred to the Committee of Instruction and Visitation of the Board of Regents who on August 1, 1881, reported their approval of the object of the petition; and a conference with the Dean of the Medical Faculty resulted in the presentation of a plan of organization by the same committee on September 7, 1881, which was adopted by the Board of Regents. Seven didactic chairs were at once filled by appointment, and a faculty organization had immediately thereafter. The means for equipment was readily subscribed by practitioners of dentistry throughout the State, and the College entered upon its initial session on the first Tuesday in April, 1882. That the College of Dentistry was enabled to effect so perfect an organization was due primarily to the labors of Dr. F. W. Dennis, both with the Faculty of the Medical Department and the Board of Regents. It was to his zeal in perfecting the necessary details that the profession to-day owe the existence of a school of special training second to no other school in the country. From the organization of this College of Dentistry it has been the aim of its founders to make for it a place among the leading institutions of a similar character in the United States and Europe. To attain this object it has been necessary to adopt a progressive curriculum. Thus far the record of the College has been in accordance with the original design. It has been the constant endeavor to keep in the front rank, and after the work of a decade the College has attained the position before referred to. This was the second Dental College to require a nine months' course, and the third to require a preliminary examination of a fixed standard for admission.

During the session of 1890 it was discovered that the joint occupancy of Toland Hall with the medical department was no longer possible. The increasing classes in both departments demanded more room and increased facilities. This the Faculty of the College of Dentistry secured in leasing the upper floor of the Donahoe Building at No. 18 Taylor street, near Market, where the session of 1891 was held with an attendance nearly double that of any previous session. The session of 1892 opened June 6th with an increase over the previous year of twenty-five per cent. The department occupies nearly 20,000 square feet of superficial area, and is provided with every facility for thorough instruction in all departments. The Infirmary is commodious and equipped with thirty modern dental chairs, the whole being under the care of a superintendent who is a competent dentist, and whose duty it is to receive patients and properly assign them to students for such service as may be indicated, under the supervision of demonstrators, a large corps of whom are connected with this department of the school. The present Faculty is as follows:

Martin Kellogg, A. M., President *pro tem.* of the University, and *ex officio* President of the Faculty; Joseph LeConte, M. D., LL. D., Honorary Professor of Biology; C. L. Goddard, A. M., D. D. S., Professor of Orthodontia and Dental Metallurgy; L. L. Dunbar, D. D. S., Dean, and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology; Maurice J. Sullivan, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; W. E. Taylor, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; A. L. Lengfeld, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Chemistry; William B. Lewitt, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; A. A. D'Ancona, A. B., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

The present splendid equipment is due to the earnest efforts of Professors Dunbar and Goddard, the Committee of the Faculty who had charge of the transfer from Toland Hall. It is needless to say that the future of this department of the State University is assured. It is hoped, however, that in the near future the Colleges of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry will be occupants of one building, with a sufficient endowment to properly equip them to comply with public needs.

NAT. T. COULSON, D. D. S.

NAT. T. COULSON, D. D. S.

"When the very large practice Dr. Coulson enjoys is considered, we naturally suppose that he has been many years established. He occupies a series of rooms on our principal thoroughfare, 1206 Market street, the corner of Golden Gate avenue, and five of these are set apart for actual dental practice with six operating chairs; including the usual parlors, dressing-rooms, laboratory, etc. The furnishing of those rooms is in exquisite taste and they are well set off by rare and valuable bric-a-brac, paintings, etc. We can readily gather from the surroundings that Dr. Coulson's practice is from our best people. There is everything suggestive of this in the equipment, if so we may call it. And yet while this is a fact, while he has succeeded in building up such a practice by his ability, his charges are essentially democratic, and even to people of means this is a consideration.

"While it would be inferred from the position he holds that he is old established, as we stated, still this is not so. He is, comparatively speaking, a young man, and his practice does not run back longer than a few years. A bright and talented man, quick of understanding, he readily mastered his profession, and he possesses the qualities needed in a successful practice; that is, he is patient, sympathetic, firm and always calm and self-possessed. He, therefore, gains the confidence of his patients, they appreciate his work, and have every reliance in him. And in the selection of his assistants he has been very careful, so that the same facts govern them as to their operations.

"Dr. Nat. T. Coulson is a Cornishman by birth. That English shire down near the Land's End has always been noted for the brain and muscle of her sons. In England's army and navy they have always held prominent position for their strength and agility. Cornishmen the world over indeed, are regarded as types of manly strength. It is a stormy shire, exposed to the rude blasts of the Atlantic, and to this and their vigorous training, is no doubt to be attributed to the love of adventure and the spirited independence Cornish people possess. And Dr. Coulson has certainly had as adventurous a life as any from his native place. He was born at Penzance and comes of an excellent county family there. Many of his people were wealthy and occupied positions of trust in both church and state. Left an orphan at an early age he had, however, to make his own way in the world.

"He was engaged on a farm near Lastwithiel, in Cornwall, in his boyhood, and his first experience with the world was in the British navy. He certainly had his share of roughing it there for several years. All during that time, when opportunity offered, he was very diligent in his studies. His mind inclined to many branches out of the ordinary course, hence he is well read in languages, elocution, phrenology, metaphysics, etc. With his earnings he bought books, and he continued all down the years, and is to-day a very close and careful reader. September, 1874, he arrived in the United States, a vigorous young man from his experience at sea, and capable through his own ability and his studies. Going to Scranton, Pennsylvania, he accepted a position there in a wholesale flour and grain house. He did not remain many months, however, for the prospects in the great West appealed to him, and he came out to California the following year. Things here were very quiet then, but he was, nevertheless, very favorably impressed. An opportunity offering of going to the Colonies, he took advantage of it, resolving, however, to come back to this State. He went down that year to New Zealand, and from there made a trip to England in 1876. In 1877 he returned to California and subsequently accepted a position in a stockbroker's office. His advance there was rapid, and towards the end he had charge of the books. In this city he continued his studies, took special lessons in the evening and also wrote considerably for our daily press. Having thus obtained an excellent general education, he determined to study for a profession, and his own inclinations pointed the way to dentistry. He entered the offices of Dr. B. Beers, one of our well known dentists, and there obtained a good preliminary knowledge of his profession. In 1884 he entered the Dental Department of the State University and took the two years' course, after which he was graduated, taking the degree of D. D. S. Following this he began his practice, and in the comparatively short time since, he has built up the splendid practice he now enjoys.

"Those who well know Dr. Coulson are very much gratified at his success, for he is a kindly, genial, warm-hearted gentleman. He possesses several pieces of fine suburban property that are very valuable and steadily increasing in value as residence tracts. That he is a public-spirited man is shown in his attitude towards every worthy movement here. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Masonic and Odd Fellows bodies, Sons of St. George, the Good Templars, besides other fraternal societies, and was treasurer for some time of the Liberty Club. Notwithstanding his social qualities, Dr. Coulson is as yet a bachelor, however. When we consider that he is a young man in excellent health, a man of careful life, and talented, and a total abstainer, ambitious in his profession, he undoubtedly will have a notable career."

A. McFAYDEN, D. D. S.

A. McFAYDEN, D. D. S.

Dr. A. McFayden, one of San Francisco's most skillful dentists, was born at Aurora, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1848. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native province. He evinced strong predilections for the profession of dentistry at an early age, and began its systematic study when but thirteen years old. At that period, and for a long time subsequent thereto, the laws of Canada were very lax regarding the requirements of physicians and dentists, and young McFayden was a flourishing practitioner long before he had taken his degree.

His professional idea was, however, exceedingly high, and in 1879, although then a proficient operator, he entered the New York College of Dentistry, and after completing a three years' course, was graduated in 1882. Immediately after receiving his diploma he came to California and located in Chico, Butte County, where he was signally successful, and built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. McFayden remained in Chico until 1891, when he removed to San Francisco and established a handsome operating room and parlors in the Murphy Building on Market street. His practice in San Francisco has grown beyond his most sanguine expectations, and is due entirely to his intrinsic merit and the high class of work for which he soon became noted. Dr. McFayden is thoroughly posted in all the branches of his profession, but is especially expert in operative dentistry.

Dr. McFayden is of Highland-Scotch descent, and is a man of fine presence and most agreeable personality. In 1886 he was married to Mrs. Van Doorn of Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HATCH, D. D. S.

J. H. HATCH, D. D. S.

It is a fact universally acknowledged that the century in which we live has been the most wonderfully progressive in all that appertains to the arts and sciences that the world has ever seen. The professions, too, have partaken of the general spirit of advancement, and one and all have made gigantic strides, especially in the last two decades. That of dentistry has shown a most remarkable activity, for in the short space of fifty years it has developed from a crude art, practiced by charlatans and men of no scientific education, to a profession that lays many of the arts and sciences under tribute to prepare its members for an intelligent practice of its duties.

Although the professional schools are located principally in the Eastern States, a large proportion of the practitioners of the Pacific Coast have enjoyed the advantages they have afforded, and are fully up with their Eastern brethren in all that goes to make scientific and practical men.

Among those who have for years labored zealously and accomplished much to elevate the profession and place it upon a plane equal to that occupied by the profession of medicine and surgery, the practitioner above named must always rank with the foremost.

Dr. J. H. Hatch is thoroughly in love with the profession to which he has devoted the best years of a most laborious and conscientious life. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, Vermont having been his birthplace. At a very early age the American boy's proverbial love of adventure and desire to see the world, brought him to the Pacific Coast, but having determined to adopt the profession of which he is now so distinguished a member, he returned East in order to avail himself of the best dental schools. Entering the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, he proved a most apt and assiduous student, and completed a most successful course in 1863.

His knowledge of this Coast and a belief in its magnificent future led him to return here the year of his graduation. He practiced for a time in Carson City and for one year in San Francisco, at the expiration of which period he located in Portland, Oregon, where for eleven years he pursued the practice of his profession with the most pronounced success. During all this time, however, he had carefully watched the phenomenal growth and development of San Francisco, and foreseeing that it must be the permanent metropolis of the Coast he returned here in 1876 and has remained here continuously since, building up a wide and lucrative practice. That Dr. Hatch's skill and learning were acknowledged in Portland is fully shown by the fact that upon the organization of the Oregon Dental Association he was chosen as its President. He is a prominent Mason and has been Commander of Golden Gate Commandery of Knights Templar of San Francisco. Dr. Hatch was married while residing in Portland, and is surrounded by a most delightful family. He is thoroughly identified with San Francisco, and greatly interested in the growth and progress of the city, and it is his intention to pass the remainder of his years within its friendly borders.

DR. S. E. GOE.

A MASTER HAND IN DENTISTRY

The gradual but constant growth of the medical, surgical and dental arts forms one of the most interesting and instructive of studies. Medicine, dentistry and surgery are so intimately connected, and are all so essential to the preservation of health and the amelioration of human suffering, that they may very properly be considered as coördinate branches of the great and beneficent healing art. For years, yes, centuries, the prejudices of fossils and the carpings of silurians held them in *statu quo* and retarded their growth; but within the past decade they have burst the bonds of tradition, and the strides which they have taken are simply wonderful. For years Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, and Jenner's discovery of the effect of innoculation with vaccine virus, were regarded as almost supernatural. Within five years Pasteur has successfully applied innoculation to the cure of the dread malady, hydrophobia, and Koch has demonstrated that by innoculation with a mysterious lymph, incipient consumption can be cured. In dental surgery the advancement has been no less rapid and remarkable. The old-fashioned turnkey and other hideous instruments of torture are now but a tradition, and before the advance of science the horrors of the dental chair have vanished. Knowledge, while bringing power, has also brought comfort, and science has conferred no greater boon on suffering humanity than that of painless dentistry. Physiologists, moreover, have learned that numerous insidious and stubborn diseases are directly traceable to the unhealthy condition of the teeth, and it frequently becomes necessary to summon the dental surgeon in consultation. San Francisco is fortunate in having a number of expert and enlightened practitioners in dentistry, who are unexcelled in this or any country. Among this limited number the name of Dr. S. E. Goe stands deservedly prominent. Dr. Goe is equally proficient in operative dentistry, and in the mechanical branches of his profession. He is no believer in the wholesale extraction of teeth, nor does he sanction the indiscriminate use of anesthetics. He is essentially a safe man.

S. E. Goe, D. D. S., was born at Zenia, Green County, Ohio, in 1849, and received his first scholastic training in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he demonstrated his love of country by enlisting in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, with which organization he served until the close of the rebellion. Upon returning to his home he engaged in various mechanical pursuits, and finally found his true vocation in the study of the profession to which he has since devoted his time and talents. In 1871 he entered the Ohio Dental College, at that time one of the best dental schools in the country, and, after completing two full courses, graduated in 1873. He immediately began practice in Cincinnati, where he became associated with Dr. J. Taft, one of the most accomplished dentists in Ohio. Dr. Goe was successful from the start and was made Secretary of the Cincinnati Dental Society. In the summer of 1873, in response to a most flattering offer, Dr. Goe came to San Francisco and became associated with Dr. Dutch, a connection which was of immense practical benefit to the young practitioner, and which he maintained for twelve years. Dr. Goe was for two years Corresponding Secretary of the California State Dental Association, and for seven years Recording Secretary. For one year Dr. Goe was connected with the Dental Department of the University of California, first as teacher of Clinical Dentistry, and later on as teacher of Mechanical Dentistry. He is a close student and keeps himself well up in the periodical publications of his profession. Dr. Goe is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

DR. T. B. KEY.

DR. T. B. KEY

We dig our graves with our teeth. Hence the necessity for having good ones. The science of dentistry is extremely ancient, as the teeth of mummies have been found filled with gold. But it is only of late years that it has occupied a properly recognized position among the different branches of surgery. For a long time it was practiced to a great extent, especially in villages and country towns, by barbers, blacksmiths, watch-makers, and others of the same class, as a superadded means of obtaining a livelihood. In every age and every country, even among the rudest and most barbarous people, the teeth as useful and beautiful organs have attracted attention. Lavater says, "As are the teeth of man so is his taste." Lord Chesterfield said that clean and white teeth are among the best recommendations to be met with in the common intercourse of society.

How important it is then that our teeth should receive the attention of learned and skillful operators. Such a one is Dr. T. B. Key, of No. 9 Powell street. This gentleman has no superior as an artist in gold work, such as gold fillings, clasps, bridges, crowns, and complete gold sets. He claims that nine-tenths of the pain usually produced in dental operations is unnecessary, and his patients are unanimous in declaring that he hurts them less than any dentist whom they have employed.

Dr. Key recognizes that there are two things essential to success in the practice of dentistry: first, thorough and reliable work, and second, kindness to patients, gentleness of touch, and the causing of as little pain as possible.

Thomas Brooks Key was born at Mount Lebanon, Bienville Parish, Louisiana. His father and mother came from South Carolina. Among his illustrious ancestors he counts the late Francis Scott Key, the author of our far-famed "Star-Spangled Banner," and Jonathan Edwards, one of the earliest settlers of New York. His parents came to California in 1869 and settled at Yuba City. Here he attended the public school, of which O. A. Graves was principal. He subsequently attended the Marysville school, of which Prof. Babcock was the principal. In 1874 and 1875 he attended the Baptist College, of Vacaville, Dr. Worrell, President. His father died September 13, 1876. In the autumn of 1876 he entered the Pacific Methodist College, of Santa Rosa. The President of this College was Prof. Fitzgerals, who was succeeded by Prof. W. A. Finley. Among his instructors were Professors Smith, Roberts, Wright, Griffith, and Miss Lilla Werlien, now Mrs. A. B. Ware.

After a three years' course in this institution, at the close of which he carried off the gold medal of his class for the best oration, he went into a drug store, being then about eighteen years of age. From 1879 to 1885 he was employed as follows: in R. E. Collins' drug store, San Jose; in J. R. McCurdy's, Stockton; in Nicholls and Lubbock's, Gilroy; in G. S. Langan's, Haywards; in R. M. Green's, Oroville; and in his own, at Tulare. The latter was short lived, having been destroyed by fire. He has been practicing dentistry for about six years. He traveled through California about a year practicing; also a year through New Mexico and Arizona. He was married in Arizona to Miss Eva J. Templeton of Sutter Creek, Amador County, May 13, 1886. He subsequently established himself at Oroville, where he spent two years, and where he now has an eighty-acre farm, ten of which are planted to oranges and ten to prunes.

At the end of two years he removed to 36½ Geary street, San Francisco, where he practiced for two years longer. He has recently located in more elegant and commodious quarters at No. 9 Powell street. He is a member of the K. & P.; a Past Protector of Palo Alto Lodge, No. 1514, and a Past Chief Ranger of Garfield Court, No. 7803, A. O. F. Sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, Dr. Key is a young man with a bright prospect before him. He is of medium height and well proportioned; has dark hair and eyes, a romantic temper, and an inexhaustible flow of rational, gentle and sprightly conversation. Success in life is to him already assured.

DR. FRANCES C. TREADWELL.

DR. FRANCES C. TREADWELL

THE PIONEER LADY DENTIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Frances C. Treadwell, *nee* Hinckley, formerly of Philadelphia, now of 1504 Market street, Rooms 13 and 14, was born at Walworth, Wayne County, New York. Her father, who was a captain in the war of 1812, was a farmer near Walworth. Her grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and fought for the independence of the American Colonies. His granddaughter, a hundred years later, fought for the recognition of ladies in the profession of dentistry. Her maternal ancestors were French; her paternal ancestors English. Her mother died when she was eight years old. Her father having married again, she went to her grandparents. Her grandmother dying, she was left alone with her grandfather, but he, too, having married again at the age of seventy, she determined to start out for herself. The idea struck her at noon one day while she was at school. She had always been inclined toward the practice of medicine, and she now resolved to see what she could do for herself. She left school and procured a situation as a dressmaker. This business she followed for two years in her native county. She then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where she had a brother. Here she secured a position in a large dressmaking establishment as an assistant forelady.

It was her fixed purpose to obtain money enough to enable her to study medicine. While employed here, one of the girls who worked in the house was taken with the toothache. Miss Hinckley took her to a dentist who, in extracting the tooth, treated the girl with so much roughness and carelessness that the subject of our sketch forthwith determined to turn her attention from medicine to dentistry. She applied to all the dental schools, such as they were in those days, but was everywhere laughed and sneered at. Finally, however, she secured employment as office girl in one of these dental schools where, it may be said, she learned to fill and extract teeth almost surreptitiously.

After remaining at this school about a year and a half and using up all her money, she was obliged to begin to practice. Here her troubles began in earnest. She had to have a certificate. After much quarreling among the professors of her school, she was awarded one. But a general hue and cry was raised among the dentists of Cleveland against the admission of ladies to the profession. Indeed, their dignity was so much offended that Miss Hinckley did not dare to commence operations in that city. So she procured an outfit, which was not an easy task for one in her circumstances, especially when we consider that the dealers in dental supplies did not care much about staking a lady dentist, borrowed a dollar, and started for the interior.

In a week she returned to Cleveland, paid for her outfit, which had cost fifteen dollars, and had eight or nine dollars left. These trips were repeated until she got on a substantial financial footing. But during this time she was constantly railed at, execrated, called a "she" dentist, threatened with arrest and admonished by ministers of the gospel. In 1857 she was married to a portrait artist, and in company with her husband traveled for a year, but her husband's health and business failing, she stopped at Smyrna, Delaware, and again resumed the practice of her profession. She next went to Delaware City, where she remained until 1868. From there she moved to Norristown. Her husband died in 1875. She next removed to Philadelphia, where she built up a large practice. It was owing chiefly to her efforts that female students were admitted to all the dental colleges of that city. She has one son who received a thorough commercial education, and is now traveling salesman of one of the largest houses on the Coast. One of her brothers came to California in early times. Her son was also in California, and in 1874 she came to San Francisco on a visit. In 1882 she came to California a second time, principally on account of her health, and in two months returned much improved; but her health failing again, she was obliged to go abroad, and so came to San Francisco again. She was formerly in the Murphy Building where she spent sixteen months practicing dentistry, but during the past year and a half has been located at her present office, opposite the New City Hall. She may well be called the Pioneer Lady Dentist of the United States.

She also took a course in medicine at a medical college in Philadelphia, and is a learned M. D. as well as a skillful dentist. Her career has been one of discovery in a field hitherto unexplored by women. She has fought her way inch by inch over this ground, and through all has been as tender, compassionate and charitable as she has been independent and courageous.

DR. E. G. EISEN

The art of Dentistry is a very ancient one. The Laws of the Twelve Tables in the fifth century before Christ provided that in the case of "teeth bound with gold," it was lawful to bury or burn gold with a dead person. An Etruscan skull found in 1885 had a set of animal's teeth artificially fixed in it. The Dentistry of the United States has become specially celebrated. Many of the most important processes of the modern art are the product of American invention or American development. The process of vulcanizing, the dental engine, the rubber dam, mineral teeth, the introduction of nitrous oxide gas, and many of the improvements in the modern operating chair, are all of American origin.

The introduction of the vulcanite base and of mineral teeth has been the means of bringing the benefits of dentistry within the reach of thousands who cannot afford the expense of gold or silver plates. Dr. E. G. Eisen is generally recognized as an expert in the manufacture of vulcanite, not only for dental purposes, but for other purposes also. He showed his mechanical ingenuity in this line a few years ago by constructing a delicate framework of vulcanite, which was used to restore shape to a certain portion of a man's anatomy, the bones of which had been destroyed by disease.

E. G. Eisen was born in San Francisco, April 10, 1860. His grandfather belonged to a Swedish family of high rank. His father, Augustus F. Eisen, originally from Stockholm, came to California in early times and was a prominent architect of this city. Dr. Eisen received his early education in a San Francisco primary school. His father died in 1873. In 1875 his family moved to Santa Clara Valley, and engaged in farming between Alviso and Santa Clara. Having got enough of farming, he undertook to learn marine engineering, and for this purpose spent five months aboard an ocean steamer.

Becoming tired of life on the ocean, however, he gave up the idea of learning marine engineering, and returning to San Francisco where his mother now resided, he began the study and practice of dentistry under Dr. Thomas Morfew, who is now President of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Under his excellent and special supervision, which was supplemented by frequent visits to private patients and hospitals, he succeeded at the end of three years in thoroughly qualifying himself for the independent practice of his profession. About this time the Dental Law was passed, and he obtained a legal certificate to practice dentistry.

He was a member of the California State Dental Association five years, and at the end of that time received notice that he was entitled to a certificate from that body. He is a learned and skillful electrician, pays special attention to electro-medical appliances, and during the last two years has been one of the judges on electrical exhibits at the Mechanic's Fair. He is the regular dental attendant on the Sisters of Mercy of Magdalene College. He has now been practicing dentistry in San Francisco over eight years. His office was at first on Bush street; afterwards at 906 Market. He is now located in the Phelan Building.

He has been for twelve years a member of the militia, and is now Captain of Company H of the First Infantry Regiment; also a charter member of the Veterans' Association of the National Guard of California. Dr. Eisen is an accomplished artist in all kinds of gold work—gold crowns, bridges, plates and fillings,—and pays particular attention to rubber plates, etc. By his scientific and ingenious system of procedure, the pain attending the operation of filling and extracting is reduced to an inappreciable amount.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The California College of Pharmacy was established in 1872 for the purpose of affording to young men engaged in drug stores the theoretical, scientific and practical instruction necessary to fit them for the proper carrying on of the calling of the apothecary, a vocation that partakes in some measure of the character of a commercial business, and in some degree of a profession.

Shortly after its organization it was affiliated with the State University, which confers the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy upon those persons who have been examined and recommended for that honor by the Faculty and Trustees of the College. Up to the present time, now nearly twenty years, this is about all that the latter has received from the former, while on the other hand the advantages to the University do not appear to have been great, being confined chiefly to the swelling up of the number of students nominally connected with this great State institution. Yet the College of Pharmacy has without doubt given an impetus to the study of natural science in a quarter where it was much needed, and hence has a claim to be reckoned as one of the most useful of the educational institutions of the State.

The course of instruction embraces two lecture terms of six months each, and one intermediate term of laboratory work extending over two months. The branches taught are chemistry, botany, materia medica, microscopy and pharmacy. The laboratory work is partly pharmaceutical and partly analytical. The microscopic work, which partakes as much of the nature of laboratory work as of lectures, while teaching the principles upon which the microscope is constructed, and the use of this instrument in a general way, is still directed mainly to the study of vegetable histology and pharmacognosy, being designed to fit the pharmacist for the more certain identification of drugs, as well as to enable him to detect adulterations in them.

The number of students has been steadily increasing from the first, reaching to upwards of a hundred during the session of 1891. The course of instruction has in like manner been gradually extended and the methods and facilities improved from year to year, so that now the College ranks high amongst institutions of this character in the United States.

The College owns its own property, consisting of a lot with a plain, unpretentious, but exceedingly well-adapted building on Fulton street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue. The lecture-room, capable of accommodating 125 students, is one of the best, being so arranged that every person in the room can see and hear easily, and can take notes with facility. The laboratory is well arranged but small, and will soon have to be enlarged, if the number of students continues to increase in the future as it has done in the past. The museum and microscopical laboratory are well adapted for the purposes for which they are used.

During the existence of the College it has graduated about 300 students, many of whom are engaged in business as pharmacists in our own State, very creditably sustaining the honors conferred upon them.

The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen: Prof. Wm. T. Wenzell, Ph. G., M. D., Ph. M., Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Pharmaceutical and Analytical Laboratory; H. H. Behr, M. D., Professor of Botany; Henry F. Meier, Professor of Pharmacy; J. J. B. Argenti, Ph. G., Professor of Microscopy and Pharmacognosy; W. M. Searby, Ph. C., Professor of Materia Medica, and Dean.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The men who laid the foundations of California's future greatness were men who, though for the time being engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the forces of nature, nevertheless fully appreciated the inestimable benefits of scholastic training, and upon the first dawnings of order upon the chaotic condition of affairs incident to the first rush for gold, they took steps looking to the education of their children. In fact, as early as 1847 a school was organized in San Francisco, and a building erected on the plaza near Portsmouth Square, at the corner of Clay street and Brenham place, for its accommodation.

In February, 1848, a public meeting was held, a school organized, and Dr. Fourgeaud, Dr. J. Townsend, C. L. Ross, J. Seoine and W. H. Davis were chosen as trustees. This brave attempt to establish a seminary of learning was, however, rendered abortive by the discovery of gold which drew all able-bodied men, including the schoolmaster, to the mines. In 1849 and 1850 several private schools were established, and in 1850 the first public school building was erected on the Presidio road in Spring Valley. As early as 1865, the public school system in San Francisco had assumed the form which, with but few innovations, it bears at the present time. Then, as now, the Board of Education consisted of twelve members with a President and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The public schools of the city in 1865 were classified as follows: One State normal school for the education and preparation of teachers for the common schools; two high schools, one for boys and one for girls; one Latin school; seven grammar schools; nineteen primary schools; seven evening schools; two colored, and one Chinese. There were 144 teachers all told employed, and their salaries aggregated $154,904.85 annually. The entire receipts for school purposes were $350,641 for the year, while the disbursements reached $349,813. The school tax rate was 35 cents on the $100 of valuation. The reports of attendance for the year showed a total of 4283 boys and 3602 girls enrolled, or 7885 in all. In addition to the students attending the public schools, there were in 1865 over 5000 children in attendance upon the following excellent private seminaries then in existence: St. Ignatius on Market street between Fourth and Fifth; St. Mary's College on the San Jose road; St. Mary's School in the basement of the Cathedral at California and Dupont streets; the convent of the Sisters of the Presentation on Powell street; a school in connection with St. Francis' Church on Vallejo street; St. Vincent's School on Jessie street; Union College at Second and Bryant streets; the University School on Post street; the California Collegiate Institute; Grace Female Institute; the City College; St. Mark's School on Geary street; the City Female Seminary; and St. Thomas' Seminary at the Mission Dolores.

It will be seen from the above that as early as a quarter of a century ago San Francisco, in the matter of educational facilities, made a most favorable showing as compared with the older Eastern cities. Since that time, the educational interests of San Francisco have been carefully nourished and have received the most intelligent treatment, and throughout the State the cause of education has kept even pace with the marvelous material growth of California. In 1870–71 six new school houses were erected in San Francisco. These were the Girls' High School, three grammar schools, the City Front Primary School, and the Point Lobos Avenue School. The cost of building these new structures was $39,800. The school census report for the year ending June 30, 1892, shows an enrollment of 32,434 children, and 8,455 additional in attendance in private institutions.

The expenditures of the department for the year were $1,098,838.61. There are now seventy-four schools in operation, six of which are evening schools. The annual salaries of teachers amounted to $821,227.98. The average monthly salaries were $124.71 for male and $77.50 for female teachers. In this connection the following table may prove of interest:

AVERAGE YEARLY PAY OF ALL TEACHERS.—San Francisco, $980; Boston, $933; Cincinnati, $728; New York, $707; Chicago, $705; Dayton, $698; Columbus, $672; Washington, $671; Springfield, $641; Newark, $638; Milwaukee, $631; New Haven, $614; Minneapolis, $607; St. Louis, $607; Albany, $606; Brooklyn, $606; Kansas City, $606; Detroit, $605; Indianapolis, $601; St. Paul, $599; Providence, $595; Louisville, $595; Buffalo, $588; Baltimore, $576; Nashville, $570; Philadelphia, $517.

The School Department owns two brick buildings and sixty-one of wood, while seven buildings are rented for school purposes. The greater portion of schools are supplied with libraries, in which there are 19,132 volumes. An important addition to the public school system made during the year 1889 was the transfer of the Cogswell Polytechnic College to the control of the Board of Education. This institution gives a course of practical instruction in mechanics and art, and is well patronized. Early in the year 1800, the Girls' High School on Bush street near Hyde was destroyed by fire, but a handsome brick and sandstone structure, recently completed on Scott Street, between Geary and O'Farrell, now accommodates the pupils.

Beginning with the organization of the department in 1851–52, the annual expenses of the School Department to 1890 have been as follows:

1852, $23,125; 1853, $35,040; 1854, $159,249; 1855, $136,580; 1856, $125,064; 1857, $479,058; 1858, $92,955; 1859, $104,808; 1860, $156,407; 1861, $158,855; 1862, $134,567; 1863, $178,929; 1864, $228,411; 1865, $346,862; 1866, $361,668; 1867, $507,822; 1868, $416,654; 1869, $347,842; 1870, $526,625; 1871, $705,116; 1872, $668,262; 1873, $607,889; 1874, $686,479; 1875, $707,445; 1876, $867,754; 1877, $732,324; 1878, $989,258; 1879, $689,485; 1880, $809,132; 1881, $827,323; 1882, $735,474; 1883, $791,174; 1884, $797,452; 1885, $817,168; 1886, $815,778; 1887, $843,297; 1888, $926,662; 1889, $916,643. Total, $19,350,978.

J. W. Anderson is now the Superintendent of Schools, with Madison Babcock as deputy. It is with good reason that San Francisco regards her public school system with pride. Taken in conjunction with the State University, and the advantages that will be offered by the Stanford institution at Menlo Park, the youth of this city are as well provided with educational facilities as those of any other part of the country.

LIBRARY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

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Mr. Durant decided to begin work with a preparatory school in Oakland, then a sandy cattle pasture thickly covered with immense live-oaks, beginning to attract a few settlers. Here in a shanty, the rent of which was one hundred and fifty dollars per month, gold coin in advance, he taught from three to eight pupils. Four blocks of land, covering perhaps eight acres, in the very finest part of the oak forest, were chosen for the permanent site of the school. But land titles were in a state of chaos, and no man except Henry Durant could have secured the property. He stood among the squatters and pioneers, the representative of the higher education, and so won their respect and affection that in all the years of growth which changed the village of tents and huts of 1853 to the present city of fifty thousand people, the name and memory of Henry Durant have remained first in the history of Oakland.

When it was decided to move the school to the new site, the contractors, who were rascals, determined to jump the property. Durant suspected trouble, and made up his mind to block the game. He described the results in an article quoted in Willey's "History of the College of California":

"I came over at night, took a man with me, went into the unfurnished house, put a table, chairs, etc. into one of the rooms upstairs, and went to bed. Pretty early in the morning the contractor came into the house and looked about. Presently he came to our door. Looking in, said he: 'What is here?'

"I was getting up. I told him I didn't mean any hurt to him, but I was a little in a hurry to get into my new home, and I thought I would make a beginning the night before. I asked him if he would not walk in and take a seat. I claimed to be the proprietor and in possession. He went off. My friend went away, and in a little while the contractor came back with two burly fellows. They came into the room and helped themselves to seats. I had no means of defence except an axe under the bed. The contractor said to one of the men: 'Well, what will you do?' Said he: 'If you ask my advice, I say, proceed summarily,' and he began to get up. I rose, too, then, about two feet taller than usual; I felt as if I was monarch of all I surveyed. I told him that if I understood him he intended to move into the room. Said I: 'You will not only commit a trespass upon my property, but you will do violence upon my body. I don't intend to leave this room in a sound condition. If you undertake to do that, you will commit a crime as well as a trespass.' That seemed to stagger them, and finally they left me in possession."

In 1855, the Academy Board of Trustees was reorganized and a charter for "The College of California" was obtained from the State. Among the first trustees were many of the leaders of the San Jose movement of 1849—Frederick Billings, Sherman Day, S. H. Willey, J. A. Benton, Reverend T. Dwight Hunt, and others, with younger men, and Henry Durant as the master mind of the enterprise. The next thing was to raise more money, and Dr. Willey made a personal canvass at the East. But California was pouring out its millions of gold, and men said: "Go to your own people." The effort was almost a failure; the work of founding a new college rested upon the shoulders of a few men, young then, and full of hope and energy, who had made their homes in California. The Academy or College school had sixty pupils, and some of them were almost ready for the chartered, but not yet established, college.

Durant turned for help to Horace Bushnell, who came to California for a "camping out summer" in March, 1856. It was pleasant to see how the great New England clergyman "took hold" with all his might. He was invited to temporary presidency of the college, and at once started off on a horseback tour, looking for a suitable site, thus combining his own health-seeking plans with the idea of a great university, which would fitly crown the public school system of the State. Those who feel an interest in this picturesque episode in Dr. Bushnell's career will find it amply set forth in his "Life and Letters." His descriptions of California scenes and people often possess a permanent value. It is rare to find, among the hundreds of later California writers, so exact and scientific observations of climate and resources as Dr. Bushnell showed in his personal correspondence during this period. He went over the whole bay region, the Martinez and Monte Diablo districts, the old Mission San Jose, the Sunol and Livermore valleys, the Napa, Sonoma and Santa Rosa, and after some nine months spent in the open air, he made a detailed report to the trustees, and wrote an eloquent "Appeal" for the college; then returned to Hartford, restored in health, and resumed his pastorate work.

One may observe the "out-door elements" of early education here. The first schoolteacher in San Francisco followed his pupils to the mines; the early teachers in the mountain counties taught under the oaks and pines, or in blue drilling tents; the first president of the College of California spent his entire term of office in exploring the foothills and valleys of seven or eight counties to discover the best permanent site for the institution. He occupied his whole time "examining views and prospects, exploring water-courses, determining their levels, and gauging their quantities of water, discovering quarries, finding supplies of sand and gravel, testing climates, inquiring, and even prospecting to form some judgment of the possibilities of railroads, obtaining terms, looking after titles, and

larger scheme of a true university could be adopted, then the valuable lands, buildings, and whole organization of the College of California could be merged into it. Governor Low wrote on behalf of the State: the State had money; it must also have the "scholarship, organization, enthusiasm and reputation" of the College of California. And so, with the understanding that the College of Letters should be "second to none in the country," the men of the old college gave themselves and all they had to the State. March 23, 1868, the act creating the university was passed, and the Berkeley students annually celebrate the day.

The first President of the State University was Daniel C. Gilman; and he laid its foundations broad and deep. When he decided to go to Johns Hopkins, California lost the greatest organizer of educational work ever known on the Pacific Coast. President Gilman was fortunately able to secure the active co-operation of many men of means who had hitherto held aloof. Michael Reese gave the university the "Francis Lieber Library" of three thousand volumes of history and political economy. Dr. Adams of Johns Hopkins, in a lecture, once pointed out the interesting circumstances that both Lieber and Bluntschli, who were lifelong friends and associates in the same lines of work, gathered important libraries. The Lieber collection went to the University of California, the Bluntschli was secured by Johns Hopkins. This is only one of the many bonds of union between Berkeley and Baltimore. Michael Reese also gave the University $50,000 for purchasing books. A pioneer banker, Pioche, gave his private library and fine collection of shells, ores and minerals. Frederick Tompkins founded the Agassiz Chair of Oriental Languages. D. O. Mills, now of New York, endowed the Mills Chair of Philosophy. Judge Hastings established the Law College by a gift of $100,000. Henry Bacon, in 1877, gave $25,000, besides books and works of art to the library. A. K. P. Harmon built the gymnasium. Harry Edwards of the old California Theatre, James Keene, and others, added largely to the museum. James Lick gave $700,000 to erect the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton.

Notwithstanding such gifts, and the growth of the public support, the university labored under a great difficulty; it was more or less "in politics." The "granger movement," which began in the closing days of President Gilman's administration, threatened to destroy the whole fabric. The terms of the magnificent gift of the College of California were ignored by the promoters of the movement, and the effort to confine the functions of the State University to "agriculture and industrial arts" was the leading political issue for several years. In one form or another it lasted through the administration of the late Prof. John LeConte, which closed in 1881; and even now some of the ancient embers occasionally blaze out again.

In every department the university has kept well abreast of progress. Its classical department is in no wise inferior to that of Yale. The scientific requirements are well on a level with those of the Sheffield Scientific School. Professor Eugene W. Hilgard, head of the Agricultural College, has a national reputation. The gardens, experimental stations, and other departments under his charge are scattered over the whole State, and comply in letter and spirit with the various acts under which the university holds its lands. History, English literature, and philology have also received especial attention, and have been in the hands of strong men.

The two brothers, John and Joseph LeConte, the former of whom died April 29th of the present year, have been the leaders of the university in science ever since its foundation. The late Professor Edward Rowland Sill was one of the wisest teachers of literature in the United States. Among the prominent professors connected with the university are Professor Martin Kellogg, Professor Bernard Moses, Professor Charles Gayley, Professor George Howison, Professor Irving Stringham, and Professor W. B. Rising. The present "academic senate" at Berkeley consists of seventy members, professors, associates, and instructors, a number of whom were with Henry Durant in the old College of California. The entire staff in all the colleges, and at Mount Hamilton, contains one hundred and thirty-nine members.

Dr. Durant lived to see the university organized, and was everywhere honored as the pioneer in the field. President Gilman was succeeded by President John LeConte, who continued his professorship. President W. T. Reid, formerly principal of the Boys' High School in San Francisco, was inaugurated in 1881. In 1885 he resigned to take charge of a school of his own, and Professor Edward S. Holden, the well-known astronomer, was elected president. He resigned in 1888, to become director of the Lick Observatory, and Hon. Horace Davis of San Francisco, a Harvard man of long business training and high executive ability, became his successor, but resigned in 1890. Professor Martin Kellogg, dean of the faculty, has since served as acting president. Too many changes, it must be confessed; but the university has grown steadily all the while, the classes have increased in size, the endowment has grown, university alumni are better represented on the Board of Regents, political influences have been shorn of their power, and the people of California are more heartily in accord with the spirit of the workers at Berkeley.

The "Board of Regents" is a cumbrous and badly constituted body. There are seven *ex officio* members, the governor of the State, the lieutenant-governor, the speaker of the Assembly, the State superintendent of schools, the president of the agricultural society, the president of the Mechanics' Institute, and the university president. Several of them are very apt to be obscure and ignorant politicians. There are also sixteen other regents appointed by the governor, and approved by the State Senate. The average of intelligence and business training has undoubtedly been higher among the appointed members, and when alumni of the university constitute a working majority of the Board, the political difficulties that have beset the university since its organization will be reduced to a minimum.

Since the university was organized, there have been about six hundred and forty graduates, besides the twenty-three of the College of California. At the present time there are over 450 students in the colleges of letters and science at Berkeley. The associated colleges of law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, in San Francisco, have 313 students, so that the total is nearly eight hundred. Canada, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Japan, and many other countries are, or have been, represented among the students. Tuition is free, and, as in the University of Michigan, co-education has been the principle from the first. One young lady graduated in the class of '74, and about eighty-five have graduated since that time. The women have all taken good rank in their classes; some have made exceptionally fine records as students. They take an active part in the University Alumni Association, and they also have an organization of their own, a branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.

The University of California has sent out many men of mark. Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard, is one of the graduates, as is Dr. E. C. Sanford, of Clark University at Worcester. So also are five or six of the brightest young men and women in newspaper and magazine work in the West, and on the Pacific Coast. The college publications have always shown more mature thought than is usual among undergraduates. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the faithfulness of the late Professor E. R. Sill and his successor, Professor Cook, now of Yale; but part of it comes from the fact that freshmen here are older and have seen more of life than is usual in Eastern colleges. The volumes of the *Berkeleyan* and the *Occident*, the former, under several administrations a magazine, contain much work that runs well up toward first-class magazine standards. More than a dozen undergraduate poems written at Berkeley have appeared in the *Century*, *Lippincott's*, the *Atlantic*, and similar publications. There was a little volume of "College Verses," printed in 1883, which contained about sixty poems, full of the charm of individuality, and what critics like to call "the flavor of the soil."

Berkeley, the spot chosen by the trustees of the College of California, is one of the most beautiful places in California. No university in the world has a more sightly home. It is on the high rim of a valley, at the base of the mountains, and it faces the bay of San Francisco. The whole east shore, from North Berkeley, south, past Oakland, to Fruitvale, a distance of ten miles, is becoming a city of homes. In this region the oaks, streams, and high, frostless slopes of Berkeley, justify the rare judgment of Dr. Bushnell, Henry Durant and Dr. Willey. It is a fit place to be the educational centre of California. Strawberry Creek, Grizzly Peak, the wild cañons behind the universities, and the ancient live-oaks that might have been visited by Neé, the Spanish botanist, a century ago, all remain nearly as they were when Berkeley was established. A botanical garden is being planted on the extensive grounds by Professor Hilgard and his assistants, but the natural beauties of the site are retained and increased.

The property and income of the University of California represents a total of about $7,000,000 which fairly entitles it to rank among the six or seven best endowed universities in America. The plants and lands are worth $2,859,790. The cash capital funds and endowments, aside from the State tax, are more than $2,000,000. The State tax now yields nearly $100,000 yearly. All but $90,000 of the Lick Fund of $700,000 was spent in building the observatory, and the university spends nearly $15,000 annually, from its general fund, for the running expenses of this great "watch tower of the skies." The future growth of the university largely depends, in a material sense, on the growth of the income from the State tax of one cent on every hundred dollars of taxable property.

The educational lack of California at present is in the line of preparatory schools. There are not enough university feeders in different parts of the State, The "new constitution" of California. in 1879, cut off the high schools from the State school provisions, and threw them on the charity of local boards of education. This, which was one of the worst results of the granger agitation before alluded to, soon began to affect the freshman classes of the university. As soon as the present system can be unified, and the lower schools graded up, the attendance at Berkeley may well increase from four hundred and fifty to three times that number.

President Horace Davis, in his report for 1888, says, on this point, that the California institutions of secondary education "form three groups, without any organic connection. First, the primary and grammar schools; second, the normal schools, partly overlapping the grammar, but not reaching the university; and third, the high schools,

which are local institutions, cut off from State aid, and varying in quality according to the community they represent. Over all these is the university, with no power over any of them and having direct connection with only six high schools through its system of entrance on diploma. The university has thus accomplished by moral force what it had no legal power to do; it has forged a link of connection with the public school system; and now we want to go on and bring all the schools into direct communication with us. First, the normal schools should be graded up to university requirements; thus two objects would be accomplished. The graduates of the normal schools would then be fit to teach the lower grades of the high schools; and secondly, the university could establish a chair of pedagogues and train those normal graduates who enter the university in the higher methods of instruction, while now the graduate of the normal school is unable to pass our entrance requirements without private instruction."

On the principles thus clearly defined, the friends of the University of California, and its more than six hundred alumni, are endeavoring to undo the work of the politicians of '79. The standard of the University must be maintained, and advanced so as to keep pace with other first-class institutions. The lower schools must "grade up" and fall into line. For twenty years to come the most important work of California educators must be in this field; and the men of the State University must furnish the leaders in the future as in the past. It is an old saying, that an educational institution is not fully established until the sons of its graduates are students in its halls. For the University of California that time is close at hand; its earlier graduates are already men of mark in the rapidly growing communities west of the Rocky Mountains, and their children are being fitted for the Berkeley college group. University men are teachers in the common schools, high schools, and private academies of the State. Each succeeding year sees the influence of the University stronger and more widely diffused over the country. Another university, of great capacities for extended usefulness, is almost ready for students at Palo Alto. It must be the work of every citizen that both institutions may worthily uphold the standards of higher scholarship. Both are needed, nor is there any serious danger that their interests can clash, now or hereafter. May they stand a thousand years hence, the Oxford and Cambridge of the millions of prosperous people of the Pacific Coast.

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN, in the New England Magazine.

THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

The formal opening of the Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto on October 1, 1891, marked a stride forward in the cause of higher education in California. The peculiar feature of the institution and the one which makes it of greatest interest to educators, is its freedom from all rules which bind ordinary universities and colleges. The widest choice is afforded all students, and the man who wishes to perfect himself in a single branch will be afforded every facility for study and original work. In fact, the scope of this institution seems to combine the best features of the German University with the practical elements of American technical schools. Soon after the death of Leland Stanford Jr., some eight years ago, the fact became known that his parents had decided to devote a portion of their immense fortune to founding an institution of learning through which the name of their only son should be perpetuated for all time. In order to carry out the ideas of Senator Stanford and his wife, it was found to be necessary to obtain a special act of the legislature, and such an act was accordingly passed, and was approved by the governor on March 9, 1885. While it was general in its wording the measure was understood to apply entirely to the project of Senator and Mrs. Stanford. This act legalized the conveyance to a number of trustees of property for the endowment of educational institutions; together with the establishment of necessary rules for the government and management of the same, provided that if the grantor be married, and the property community property, both husband and wife must join in the grant and be equal in all its reserved rights, privileges and responsibilities. Immediately after the passage of the act, Senator Stanford took the necessary steps for carrying out his intentions, and as a preliminary he requested the following gentlemen to act as trustees: Lorenzo Sawyer, James McShafter, Charles Goodall, Alfred L. Tubbs, Francis E. Spencer, Henry Vrooman, Charles F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins, Henry L. Dodge, Irving M. Scott, William Ashburner, H. W. Harkness, Josiah Stanford, Horace Davis, John F. Miller, John Boggs, F. B. McFarland, Isaac S. Belcher, John Q. Brown, Geo. E. Gray, N. W. Spaulding, Matthew P. Deady, William M. Stewart, and Stephen J. Field. On November 14, 1885, a meeting of these trustees was held, at which Senator Stanford and his wife signed the grant of endowment to them, and they accepted the trust. The grant for the benefit of the University covered the Palo Alto estate of 7,300 acres, situated in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties; the Vina in Butte and Tehama counties comprising 5,500 acres, and including the largest vineyard in the world, some 4,000 acres; and the Gridley ranch in Butte County, comprising 21,000 acres. Besides these valuable properties, enough cash was added to bring the value of the entire endowment up to $20,000,000. Subsequently the grantors announced that other provisions in addition had been made in their wills, so that the University would have an ample endowment for all time.

The grant of endowment specified the nature, object and purposes of the institution as follows: Its nature—that of a university with such seminaries of learning as shall make it of the highest grade, including mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of arts, laboratories and conservatories, together with all things necessary for the study of agriculture in all its branches, and for mechanical training, and the studies and exercises directed to the cultivation and enlargement of the mind. Its object—To qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life. Its purposes—To promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The grant further specified that the idea of establishing an institution of this kind for the benefit of mankind came directly and largely from the son and only child of the grantors, and that in the belief that had he been spared to advise as to the disposition of their estate, he would have desired the devotion of a large portion thereof to this purpose. It was therefore directed that the institution should, for all time to come, bear his name and be known as the Leland Stanford Junior University.

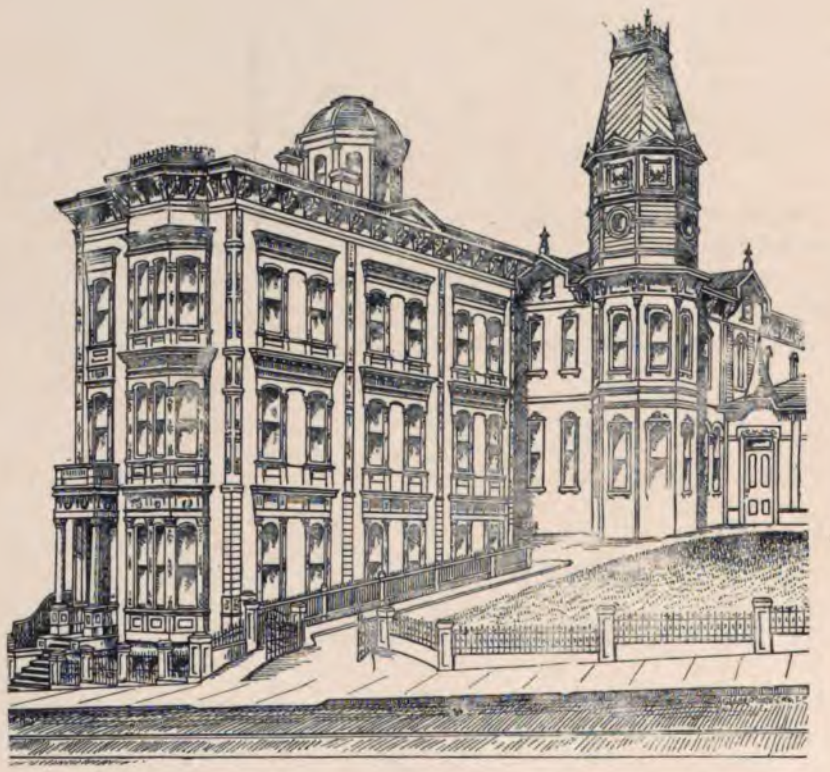
Among the duties imposed upon the trustees besides the usual routine of business management, are these: To establish and maintain at such university an educational system which will, if followed, fit the graduate for some useful pursuit, and to this end to cause the pupils, as early as may be, to declare the particular calling which in life they may desire to pursue; but such declaration shall not be binding if, in the judgment of the president of the university, the student is not by nature fitted for the pursuit desired. The trustees are to prohibit sectarian instruction, but to have taught in the university the immortality of the soul, the existence of an all-wise and benevolent Creator, and that obedience to his laws is the highest duty of man. They are also to have the right and advantage of association and co-operation taught, and are to afford equal facilities and give equal advantages in the university to both sexes. A farm is also to be maintained on the Palo Alto estate for instruction in agriculture in all its branches.

The trustees were also directed to erect buildings of a plain and substantial character, extensive enough to provide accommodations for the university and the colleges, schools, seminaries, mechanical institutes, museums, laboratories, conservatories, and galleries of art. These are to be built from time to time as required, the trustees being enjoined to bear in mind that extensive and expensive buildings do not make a university, but that it depends for success rather upon the character and attainments of its faculty. The grantors reserved to themselves, however, during their lifetime, the full control of the university, and of the property included in the endowment, with power to alter, amend or modify the terms of the grant, to regulate the appointment of trustees, and to manage the trust property as if the grant had not been made, except so far as relates to the selling or incumbering of any of the real estate granted. It is further provided that none of the lands granted to the university can ever be alienated therefrom, and that while the trustees have power to lease portions thereof for residences and other purposes, they shall see to it that no objectionable people shall be allowed to reside upon the estate, nor shall drinking saloons be opened upon any part of the premises. A church is to be provided wherein professors of the various religious demoninations will, from time to time, be invited to deliver discourses not of a sectarian character.

The faculty of the university is at present constituted as follows: David S. Jordan, president; Andrew D. White, non-resident professor of European history; Geo. E. Howard, professor of American history and the history of institutions; John C. Branner, professor of geology; Oliver P. Jenkins, professor of physiology and histology; John H. Comstock, non-resident professor of entomology; Milville B. Anderson, professor of English literature; John M. Stillman, professor of industrial and organic chemistry; Fernando Sanford, professor of physics; Henry A. Todd, professor of the romance languages; Charles D. Marx, professor of civil engineering; Joseph Swain, professor of mathematics; E. M. Pease, professor of Latin language and literature; Horace B. Gale, professor of mechanical engineering; Chas. H. Gilbert, professor of vertebrate zoology; Douglas H. Campbell, professor of cryptogamic botany; Earl Barnes, professor of the history and art of education; E. M. Woodruf, librarian; Thos. M. Wood, professor of physical training and hygiene; James O. Griffin, assistant professor of German; Geo. M. Richardson, assistant professor of inorganic chemistry; Edward H. Griggs, assistant professor of ethics and instructor in English; Geo. H. Bryant, assistant professor of mechanical engineering; Arthur G. Laird, instructor in Greek; Orrin L. Elliott, president's secretary and registrar, and acting instructor in mechanics; Louis A. Buchanan, foreman of the woodworking shop; Wm. H. Miller, instructor in mathematics; John A. Miller, instructor in Mathematics; Ellen L. Lowell, instructor in physical training; Bolton C. Brown, instructor in free hand drawing; Bert Fesler, master of Encina Hall; Camilla Leach, mistress of Roble Hall; Daniel Kirkwood, non-resident lecturer on astronomy; Jacob G. Sherman, non-resident lecturer on ethics.

For admission to the freshman class, the candidate must be at least sixteen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in English language, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, geography, history of the United States, Latin grammar, and physics. Besides these subjects an examination must be passed in some one of the following scientific studies to be chosen by the candidate himself: mathematics, free hand drawing, chemistry, physiology, zoology, or botany.

The university opened with over four hundred students. The first meeting of the trustees was held November 14, 1885, when the grant of endowment was turned over to and accepted by them. Very soon thereafter a site for the buildings was selected in the center of the Palo Alto estate, an open field of about one hundred acres having been chosen for the purpose. The location is well back from the public highway and the railroad, and the foothills to the west rise a short distance from the buildings. The site was selected with great deliberation, and after the advice of the well-known landscape gardeners, F. L. and J. C. Olmstead, plans for the buildings were prepared by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, the Boston architects, and on May 14, 1887, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Judge Lorenzo Sawyer delivered the address, and prayers were offered by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Dr. Stone and Rev. J. E. Scott.



ANDERSON'S ACADEMY

instruction and mental discipline as would fit students to enter Harvard, Yale, West Point, Annapolis, California, Stanford, and other universities of the United States; to cultivate a judgment, a moral refinement, and a taste for the best literature; to give such an education that the graduate will not be required to attend a business college or other specialty school in order to prepare for the ordinary callings of life. This high-class institution makes every effort to correct and guard against the prevalent evils in school education. In the giving of instruction in every branch the intrinsic value of the study, its value as a mental discipline, and the cultivation of a desire on the part of the pupil to make a deeper study for himself in after years, are constantly kept in view. The success of this academy has thus been brought about, and good words are said of it in all parts of the Coast. The pupils are encouraged to engender a true love for the best literature in the English language.

The school's motto is that "true happiness is to be found only in moral, mental and physical activity." The discipline of the school, without being harsh or severe, is all that the most careful parent could wish. Truthfulness, economy and right habits of thought and action are inculcated and encouraged. The number of students has increased to such an extent that the present commodious apartments have been found totally inadequate to accommodate the fast-increasing business, and Mr. Anderson has just purchased a large and valuable piece of property on California street between Jones and Leavenworth. This is one of the most desirable localities in the city. Mr. Anderson has converted this splendid property into one of the most complete school buildings on the Coast. He has engaged a corps of eight professors, among whom are some of the best known savants in California. The academy accommodates both day pupils and boarders. In this luxurious seminary of learning, young men are prepared for Harvard, Yale, Stanford Jr., California State, and other universities of the United States. Professor Anderson could have selected a home for his academy in many less expensive and less exclusive localities, but he believes that no place is too good for an institution of learning, and the result is that such an institution is now located in the heart of the Nob Hill residence portion of San Francisco, which reflects credit upon its environments.

A passing word as to the author of this new departure. His father, Professor James W. Anderson, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been prominently identified with the educational interests of California since the early fifties. In 1873 he started the first private normal school on this Coast. In 1891 he took as a partner his son, R. Sumpter Anderson, whom he had carefully instructed for several years. In fact it was his one great aim in life to give his son an inheritance worth more than money, and the son has proven himself worthy of such devotion. He has not only carried on the normal school, which the elder Anderson's public duties compelled him to abandon, but has enlarged it to the proportions sketched above. So successful has he been that he is known from one end of the State to the other as a most accomplished teacher and principal. The greater part of the work in the new academy is in the form of lectures, this being an innovation on the usual customs of high schools and academies.

WILLIAM T. ROSS

(From *Werner's Voice Magazine*, New York City)

During the last few years, and notably in our larger cities, a few teachers of oratory have been growing into prominence who, in accordance with the severer habit of the time, have taken a stand against artificiality, and who promise to redeem their calling from the prejudice which has long overshadowed it. Assuming for their profession a scientific basis, they aim to make its practice a sincere art.

In the foremost rank of this limited number of new men, who bid fair to reform altogether the old-time methods of the elocutionist, is William T. Ross of San Francisco. Professor Ross's career as an elocutionist is now more than a quarter of a century old, and there has been nothing adventitious in his success. Unlike those who believe that its mastery can be achieved by vocal pyrotechnics and a few grand strokes, he has been a student from the first, and every step of his advancement has been taken with the conscientious pains of a true artist. He has been twice a publisher of books in the line of his chosen work, and has been a constant reader in broad literary and scientific fields outside; his theory, like that of all workers who achieve first rank in their calling, being that his art is not compassed by a narrow training of special abilities and organs, but by a generous culture of all the human faculties.

Prof. Ross is a native of Ohio, of direct Scotch parentage on the maternal side (Wallace), and indirectly the same on the paternal. For generations his ancestry has been well represented in the learned professions, especially in the clerical, medical and legal. He obtained a liberal academic education in his native State, which he supplemented by a course of special training at Cambridge University. Selecting, from personal aptitude, the field of voice culture for his life work, he remained for more than ten years associated as instructor with several educational institutions in Ohio, Illinois, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin, publishing from time to time his views on various subjects related to his work. Visiting the Pacific Coast, in 1875, he was attracted by the excellence of the climate, as well as by professional opportunities, to make his home in San Francisco where he has since resided. Here he has accomplished the substantial work of his life, giving to the public his well known work on "Voice Culture and Elocution,"—now rapidly becoming a classic with the profession—and building a reputation as a practical instructor in oratory, rising easily to the first rank. On the Pacific Coast he is *facile princeps* in his profession, since none other has so eminently combined the practical teaching with the illustration of the theory of his art.

His work on "Voice Culture and Elocution" is a comprehensive text book of both the principles and practice of oratory, and is already in its fifth edition, the surest evidence of its popularity and value. The method of the book is scientific, clear and simple, while its freshness and spirit are like an inspiration among the dry bones of the ordinary hackneyed literature of its subject. In his teaching no one could more radically differ from the conventional elocutionist than Prof. Ross. In personal demeanor he is the embodiment of unpretension. His presence gives not the faintest suggestion of the professional declaimer, or even of his profession itself. Indeed, for an instructor in the art of producing sound, his methods are novel and almost startling from their very quietness and simplicity. Noise and tension, commonly associated with the elocutionist's art, have no place or thought in his scheme. Coming for the first time into his presence, the student is surprised by the relaxation which, in a few moments, seems to have overtaken him. His instruction is begun with absolute quietness of method, while, at each succeeding step in the process of voice-building, he is carefully guarded from self-consciousness and embarrassment. Gesture and graceful bodily movement are taught by simple forms of calisthenics. When ease, naturalness and correct methods of articulation and tone have been secured, the educational process is gradually expanded to giving force, volume, resonance and expression to the pupil's work; the end of elocution being at length achieved by an art which, working with nature, has come back to nature itself, concealing art.

W. T. Ross

J. ROBERTS KINCAID

"It is not only necessary to have something to say; it is also necessary to know how to say it."--ARISTOTLE

The above quotation, from the great Grecian logician and philosopher, contains in the fewest possible words the inspiring cause which led to the first systematic study of elocution as an art by itself, and which has resulted in the study having a prominent place in the modern college curriculum. Schools of Elocution are now established in all the larger cities, and in this direction, as in others, San Francisco is fully abreast of the times. No institution of its kind in the country sets a higher standard, or does more efficient work, than Prof. J. Roberts Kincaid's School of Elocution and Expression, conducted on the Delsarte methods, and located in the Donohoe building, San Francisco.

The School of Elocution and Expression was opened in the fall of 1890, at the urgent request of some of the leading families of San Francisco, to provide more thorough and systematic training in elocution and expression than is provided by the public or private schools. The school opened with only a few private pupils, but during the past year fifty-six students have been enrolled under Professor Kincaid's tuition, including a number from neighboring States and territories. Professor Kincaid states the aim of the school to be to furnish thorough and practical training for voice, body and mind, for all the purposes of natural and artistic expression; to develop ease and naturalness in conversation, and grace of bearing for society and at home, to secure perfect control over all the agents and means of manifestation, and to bring all into unity and harmony; to furnish the most thorough and natural courses of training for teachers of elocution and expression in the public and private schools throughout the country; to lead public readers, speakers, and professionals to such a study of nature and the universal principles of art, as related to expression, as will enable them to elevate the standard of instruction and entertainment; to furnish such training for the voice, body, and melody of clergymen, as will develop in them simplicity and naturalness, ease and effectiveness in delivery; to provide the practical training needed by teachers in public schools, not only to secure ease in the use of the voice so as to save vital energy and health, but to develop such agreeable and pleasant qualities as will exert a good influence over the children committed to their care; to eradicate imperfections of speech, such as stammering, stuttering and lisping; to furnish practical and artistic training in all branches of expression as a means of general culture, and as a supplement to the scientific and analytic methods of general education.

We know of no man better qualified to realize the lofty ideal thus outlined than Professor Kincaid. He was educated in New England, completing his scholastic training in Boston. In May, 1887, he was graduated from the Boston School of Expression, and the same year came to San Francisco. Professor Kincaid brought with him testimonials of the very highest character, one of which we cannot refrain from quoting, as it is a most faithful pen picture of the man. The letter is from Rev. A. Lee Holmes, M. A., Snow Professor of Oratory in the Boston University, and late Principal of the Stanstead Wesleyan College. He says:

"Mr. J. Robertson Kincaid I have known for many years, and believe him to be a man of noble character. He is a graduate of that most progressive and best of schools of elocution, the 'School of Expression' of this city (Boston); he did good work in the School of Expression, and I regard Mr. Kincaid as a reader and teacher of high merit. With his thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of expression, his sympathy with reform and progress in methods of teaching elocution, and his personal talents, I regard Mr. Kincaid as one exceptionally well qualified to teach."

Professor Kincaid is most ably assisted by his accomplished wife, Mrs. May Josephi-Kincaid, a native daughter well-known in San Francisco as a talented elocutionist and soubrette. The School of Elocution is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, and its future is indeed a bright one.

ADDIE L. BALLOU

ADDIE L. BALLOU

Poet, artist, and philanthropist, Room 61, Donohoe Block, 1170 Market street, was born in Ohio in 1837. Our review of the most prominent persons in the various professions would be incomplete without a sketch of the distinguished lady whose name prefaces this article. So varied has been her life, and so many and important the services she has rendered, that it would take a volume to enumerate them. Mrs. Ballou, although deprived of the advantages of an early education, has achieved fame in three lines: as poet, artist, and philanthropist, and on these we will dwell separately. From her earliest years she had evinced a strong taste for art, and followed her inclination in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties. By intense application, and aided by great natural talent, she has achieved success, and is now known as one of our most eminent artists. Thus the results of labor of maturer years have fully justified the promises of youth. The exquisite creations of her pencil are found in many of our best known galleries, both on the Coast, in Australia and the East. Whenever exhibited, her paintings invariably attract great attention, and have received lengthy encomiums from the leading journals. Among her most important works are found the exquisite "Morning," (now in the gallery of Mr. Thomas W. Stanford, in Australia) and "Night,"—two pictures which well illustrate the extraordinary versatility of Mrs. Ballou ;—"Morning" represents her pale and silvery style, "Night" her rich, warm coloring, and perfection of atmospheric effects. Both pictures are in the nude, and also display a consummate knowledge of anatomy and ærial perspective. At the close of a lecturing engagement, at the invitation of Thomas W. Stanford, who has one of the finest galleries of the country, she spent three years in Australia painting for him "The Garden Scene," "The Bear Hunt," "A Bird in the Hand," and "Two in the Bush," and several other pieces. As a philanthropist Mrs. Ballou is known all over the United States. When the War broke out she enlisted as nurse in the 32d Wisconsin (Infantry), Colonel James Howe commanding, and went with it to the front. While there she received her commission as Matron of the Regiment in the Regimental Hospital. On account of her eminent services she was offered promotion, but preferred to remain in the Hospital. Her services were appreciated, and she enjoyed the friendship of Generals Grant and Garfield, and other leaders of the North. After the War was over she devoted herself to literature and oratory. She came to San Francisco (in 1870) and devoted herself to her art, speaking, poetry, and good works. By untiring efforts she saved the life of Jesse Pomeroy, when sentenced to death, and also that of Thomas Gearand, the Oregon youth sentenced to be hung. In this connection, we will mention that Mrs. Ballou has been a life-long opponent of capital punishment, and has exerted herself to mitigate its horrors. The last named is now living in Vancouver, B. C., a respected citizen and prosperous business man. As a poet she has achieved a national reputation — her poems having been published in the leading papers and magazines, and widely copied and praised. She has also achieved a reputation as a speaker, and has stumped the different States for several campaigns in various parts of the country. She is vice-president of the State Women's Suffrage Society ; department corresponding secretary of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and holds other high positions. With a past so fraught with pleasant memories, and beautified by doing good to all, it is to be hoped that she may be spared for many years to those among whom her lot is cast.

THORNS INTERTWINE THE CROWN OF BAY

Oh, bleeding feet, that steadfast climb
  The toilsome heights that rise afar;
Oh, sleepless eyes, whose light sublime
  Pales not the reflex of the star,
Whose torch through night trails up the morn.
  Oh, suppliant hands that clasp for aye,
Oh, heart with vigils racked and torn,
  Pierced is the brow that wears the bay.

He may not reap the golden grain —
  Too late his sickle for the sheaf —
Nor feel the cooling plash of rain,
  Where burning sands invoke relief.
He may not pause where pleasures lure,
  Nor youth renew, where children play,
But ever on with purpose sure,
  Pursue — whose brow would wear the bay.

He hears the grateful waters drip
  Down rocky basins deep and cool;
Nor slakes the fever of his lip,
  Beside the summer-verdured pool.
No moss-grown bank beguiles his rest, —
  He may not note the nestling's lay,
Nor pause to clasp a maiden's breast,
  Thorns so entwine the crown of bay.

He may not quaff the festive bowl,
  'Mid flowing wit and merry jest;
But he must heed the trumpet's call,
  And nerve his arm to greater zest;
Nor stay the tide on weltering field
  Of carnage red, where brothers slay,
To grave his name on glory's shield,
  And wear the blood-stained wreath of bay.

For him envenomed tongues distill
  Their vip'rous breath to blight and curse;
With maledictions loud and shrill,
  His noblest deeds would fain reverse,
But happy he, whate'er the cost,
  When stars light up his close of day,
Whose shield denotes no honor lost,
  That he might wear the crown of bay.

High as the over-arching bars
  That gird the ever widening skies,
Far reaching as the eternal stars —
  Oh, soul! for Fame's imperial prize.
O'er rocks and desert's boundless sands,
  Through haunted caves obscured of day,
Famished — unfed on bounteous lands,
  Death brings at last the immortal bay.

O'erwrought and toilful to the end,
  Sowing for other hands to reap;
Soul hung'ring for a faithful friend,
  Unmourned, at last to rest and sleep
A century; — and his resting place
  Denotes his worth in tardy praise —
A benefactor to his race,
  A saint in marble, crowned with bays.

ADDIE L. BALLOU.

San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1891.

L'ENVOI

Down memory's shadowy aisle to-night
  There sweeps the train of bygone years,
As stars with shimmering trail of light,
  An army of the heaven appears —
  While night dews shed their crystal tears,
    Each Orient space
    Some long-loved face
Unveils to bless my lingering sight.

Down by each time-familiar lane
  My mother walks as in those days
When we were girls. Ah! would again
  Our eyes could meet her tender gaze,
  As they looked then their love and praise,
    The soft caress,
    Her fingers' press,
Was solace for all grief or pain.

Down where the silence is so deep,
  My thoughts give echo ere I speak.
They laid you when you fell asleep,
  With Death's pale lillies on your cheek,
You best beloved who was so meek,
    So placid seemed,
    As if you dreamed
Of secrets that the angels keep.

Down from your now abiding place
  Is there no passage-way to ours?
No windows, where your sainted face
  May look from out your spirit bowers,
  To cheer us o'er life's lonely hours?
    Is there no word
    That may be heard,
  Peace-giving in its thrilling powers?

Down Time's tempestuous coast at last,
  When life's frail tent for us is furled,
When night my day shall overcast,
  When wrecked, and out of being hurled,
  Will your sweet eyes by love impearled,
    In welcome wait
    At Aiden's gate,
  And find me room in your blest world?

ADDIE L. BALLOU.

San Francisco, 1877.

F. SEREGNI

The above gentleman is certainly well known in this city. For many years he has occupied a position at the head of his profession here. That is as a designer of art works of a memorial nature. Although he has for periods engaged in other occupations, still this was with him the profession of his choice, and one in which he established a reputation that is now conceded. F. Seregni did not engage originally in this as he would in a trade. He was naturally gifted for it, and his great talent is far more owing to such gift than to the mere technical knowledge he learned through instruction. No instruction could so idealize his work as to convey to him the lofty conceptions he created in some of his monuments. His ideas come from inborn talent, inspiration in fact, just as with the talented artist in pictures, or the sculptor in his statues.

As we stated, Mr. Seregni is well known in this community, and the following facts as to his life will, we doubt not, be read with interest :

F. Seregni was born at Milan, Italy, the greatest industrial center of the kingdom. He comes of good family there. There were four brothers, one of whom died, however, while still young. Of the three left one was secretary of the municipality of Milan, another head of important silk works there, and the third, Mr. Seregni, was the wanderer of the family. He was educated in Milan, but came to New York while yet quite young. This was in 1851. For seven years he worked in that city, and in 1858 came to California by way of the Isthmus. A friend of his induced him to come here. That gentleman had a store in Calaveras County, and there Mr. Seregni went in consequence, and a partnership followed.

Shortly after the Fraser River excitement broke out and, as many left from Calaveras, Mr. Seregni resolved to come to this city. He was in Calaveras County in consequence only about a year and a half. For about four years Mr. Seregni was connected with our public schools as drawing and writing instructor, for in both of these branches he is acknowledged to be very expert indeed. These are allied studies to his master study of designing. He also taught in several private schools here, and most successfully. For two years here he was associated with Mr. Muldoon in his profession of designer, but as that gentleman lived in Louisville and only came here occasionally, the partnership was dissolved at the expiration of that time.

Of designs drawn by Mr. Seregni, and which have been completed, there are many brilliant and beautiful monuments here in California. His conceptions are chaste, and their beauty appeals at once to the observer. That he settled in California has certainly been for the benefit of art here. Mr Seregni is now essentially Californian in his hopes and ambitions. He has lived so long among us that any other would be now to him a foreign land. Twice since his coming has he been East and once to Italy. To few societies does he belong, for he has not indeed the time apart from his profession. To this he devotes himself fully, and in the reputation he has made he has certainly had full reward. Of Mr. Seregni, the following which we clip from the *Industries of San Francisco*, is very pertinent here:

"In all ages men have desired to be remembered after death. This fact has given rise to those finished products of the sculptor's skill which commemorates the achievements of great men, and which among the soft effulgence of the gentle lunar rays lend such a weird, enchanting beauty to the 'silent cities of the dead.' He is a designer and importer of marble and granite monuments, fountains, statuary, etc., and is sole agent for the Smith-Westerly Granite Company, of whose goods a specialty is made. This gentleman has erected in the East monuments for Jay Gould, Thomas Scott, Judge Asa Parker, Gov. Washburn, Gov. Seth Pedelford, the Pulaski and the Firemen's monuments, together with many others. On the Pacific Coast, those of Senator Sharon, Charles McLaughlin, Friedlander, Louis Strauss, Mrs. Stern, Mr. Harmon, Gov. Haight, Mayor Selby, Gen. Williams, Mrs. Latham, Gen. Colton, Frank Whittier, Woodward, Charles Main (cost $50,000), and Senator Fair, valued at $45,000."

There are now in course of construction the James Freeborn monument, Oakland, and the Delger Memorial Chapel, Oakland, the latter at a cost of $50,000.

AMERICAN MUSIC

The claims of music on national attention, the desire existing for its development to a plane that will place America in line with the nations wherein harmony has made its highest achievements, are coming forward at the present time in a manner not before witnessed. Theodore Thomas and the World's Fair Committee on Music, of which he was last year made chairman, are doing their utmost to prepare a programme that shall abundantly illustrate the highest works of foreign composers, dead and living; those of the living to be conducted by themselves; and that shall also bring forward our best American composers with their finest works in orchestral and vocal music, and give full opportunity to others who may have lacked opportunity or stimulus to do their best in helping to supply us with a national school of music.

The National Teachers' Music Association, a great convention of performers and composers, many of renown, each summer presents before the public of one of our great cities, in befitting manner, the best works of foreign and native composers. This great association is doing telling work towards securing a uniform graded course of instruction for our schools from kindergarten to college. There are State societies in several of our forty-four commonwealths working to the same ends, in alliance with the National Association; and the county branches formed in some of the States are an encouraging feature of the new awakening, and should be actively participated in by all musicians.

One other significant fact is the way in which some musical associations are endeavoring to stimulate musical composition of a high order of merit. The Orpheus Club of Philadelphia was so well pleased with the results of its last year's offered prizes, that it offered three more for the present year. The *Ladies' Home Journal* of that city, which has made musical education the reward to a large number of young girls who engaged in soliciting subscriptions for it, now comes forward with a list of prizes for brief musical compositions of high merit. It is to be hoped that both competitions may bring forth some works which America may be proud of when compared with those of Germany, Italy, Russia and Sweden.

From an early period San Francisco has possessed a fair share of meritorious musicians, and to-day is essentially a music-loving community. The brief biographies which follow of a few of the leading members of the profession will demonstrate the fact that many distinguished performers of Europe and the East have made San Francisco their place of residence, recognizing it as a city where the art divine is cultivated and patronized to a far greater degree than in many of the alleged musical centers which affect to despise the pretensions and aspirations of the far western musicians.

NOAH BRANDT

To persons accustomed to sauntering into the Palace Hotel of a Monday or Friday evening, for the purpose of enjoying the delicious melody which floats through the magnificent corridor, and ravishes the ears of the listeners, Noah Brandt needs no introduction. It is superfluous to state to them that he is the leader of the splendid orchestra which, on the evenings mentioned, charms the assembled guests with the harmony of sweet sounds, and which he has made the orchestra *par excellence* of San Francisco. Nor is it necessary to introduce him to any true lover of music in the metropolis; for Noah Brandt, though a young man, has made for himself a name and fame which reaches far beyond the limits of his native city and State. Louis Brandt, the musician's father, is a pioneer, having come to California in 1850. If longevity comes under the law of heredity, and nothing seems more apparent, then Professor Brandt may count upon a long life. Both his parents are still living, his father being eighty years old, and his mother lacking but a few years of that venerable age, while his grandfather lived to the patriarchal age of one hundred and twenty-seven years, being at the time of his death the oldest man in Austria, a fact exploited at the time by the newspapers in all parts of the empire.

Professor Noah Brandt was born in San Francisco in 1857, and obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city. After being graduated from the Lincoln School, his parents decided to apprentice young Noah to a leading jeweler, but a short time previous his remarkable musical talent began to manifest itself, and he resolved to make music his life work. Moreover, he argued with boyish logic that if he could be allowed to play in orchestra, he could hear all the great operas and the famous lyric stars without money and without price. His enthusiasm prevailed, and he became a musician. So rapid was his progress after he began the systematic study of his profession, that his teachers, Louis Schmidt, Joseph Schurtz, Charles Schultz, and other prominent musicians, urged him to go abroad and perfect himself in his art.

He went to Europe and entered the Leipsic Conservatory of Music where he continued his studies under the eminent Ferd. David, the famous teacher of the violin, and other noted instructors. Young Brandt did not confine himself to the violin, but made a special study of composition and harmony, taking a four years' course, and being graduated with honors. After leaving the Conservatory he went to England, bearing letters of introduction from the late Carl Formes to Sir Julius Benedict, the distinguished musician, who was so pleased with Professor Brandt's unmistakable genius that he at once gave him a letter of introduction to Jules Riviere, the great orchestral conductor and composer, upon whom the young American made so favorable an impression that he immediately adopted him as a protégé. For ten years Professor Brandt was connected with this famous musician in a professional way and enjoyed his warm and valuable friendship. The value of this relation to one so young cannot be over-estimated.

During much of the time Professor Brandt acted as conductor of smaller orchestras to which Riviere could not give his personal attention. This distinguished man and Professor Brandt still correspond, and their friendship knows no abatement. During the period mentioned, Professor Brandt played in the Royal Italian Opera in London. He finally returned to New York with the Patti Opera Company, and crossed and re-crossed the continent with them twice. Upon his second trip to San Francisco he concluded to remain, and has since pursued his profession with distinguished success in his native city. During the first year of his permanent residence in San Francisco he participated in forty concerts as solo violinist. At the solicitation of many friends he organized his now famous orchestra, and gathered about him the best musical talent in the city. Brandt's Orchestra is ever in demand, and the leader has few rivals in the country as a soloist.

Professor Brandt is the author of numerous compositions of acknowledged merit, among them being musical settings for some thirty of Burns' most popular poems and ballads. He is the author of the music accompanying the popular ballad Romanza, and also of a very strong dramatic composition written especially for his friend, the late lamented Carl Forms, and founded on one of Burns' poems. Professor Brandt is very happy in his domestic relations, having married, February 19, 1891, Miss Leonie Wertheimber, a niece of the noted impressario, Henri Wertheimber. Mrs. Brandt is also an accomplished musician, having few rivals as a pianist, and is an efficient co-worker of her distinguished husband in his beloved profession. A little daughter, who has recently made her debut upon the household stage, gives every promise of ability to preserve the musical traditions of the family.

GUSTAV A. SCOTT

GUSTAV A. SCOTT

Professor Gustav Scott is the Nestor of the musical profession on the Pacific Coast. The pen halts in the attempt to do justice to his long, varied and brilliant career, for we have to do not only with a gifted and expert musician, but with a prominent citizen and a practical philanthropist. Gustav Scott is of German nativity, having first seen the light of day in the city of Hanover, Germany, in the year 1827, and being therefore sixty-five years of age at the present time. Professor Scott received his early education in music in his native city, partly under the instruction of the celebrated teacher, Doctor Marshner, Conductor of the Royal Opera of Hanover, and partly from the distinguished pianist, Wenzel. Professor Scott came to America in 1843 thoroughly equipped for the successful practice of his profession. He spent eight years in New York City as an organist and teacher of music. In 1851 he came to California and engaged in teaching. He also accompanied several concert troupes on extended tours. Among the "bright particular stars" who in those early days illumined the musical firmanent, and whom Professor Scott accompanied, were Lola Montez, Annie Bishop, and Katie Hays. Professor Scott taught music in Sacramento until 1853 when he removed to San Francisco, whence his reputation had preceded him, and where he soon found himself surrounded by pupils eager to profit by his learning and skill. For one year after his arrival at the metropolis, he acted as organist of the Howard Church, and at the expiration of that period he accepted the same position in the Starr King Unitarian Church where he remained until 1860, when he became organist of Calvary Church, a position which he retained for ten years. Returning to the Starr King Church he served a term of seven years, when he was again induced to accept his old position in Calvary, where he has presided at the organ to the present time. In 1869 Professor Scott became the organist in the Jewish Synagogue, a position he still holds with a record of twenty-two years' continuous service to his credit. For twenty-six years Professor Scott has presided at his beloved organ in some house of divine worship without having missed a single Sabbath service, and for eight years he attended four services every Sunday without any remuneration. Where can this devoted service and remarkable record be paralleled?

Professor Scott has without doubt contributed more to the cause of charity than any other member of the musical profession on this coast, and his means and splendid talents are ever at the service of any worthy enterprise. As early as 1855 he was connected with the Harmonic Society, and in 1860 he organized the Handel and Hayden Society and the Howard Choral Union having three hundred members. He organized and furnished one thousand singers for the Mercantile Library Festival, the most mammoth musical enterprise which up to that time had been attempted in San Francisco. When it was decided to hold the great Sanitary Fair, during the war, all eyes turned instinctively to Professor Scott to assume charge of the musical part of the programme, and the public trust was not misplaced. He gave a month of his valuable time to the work of preparation, and furnished the music and singers for two weeks, and all this at his own expense. Surely such patriotism as this needs no comment.

Among Professor Scott's pupils in 1854 were the late Mrs. Tams, Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Jr., then Miss Chapman, Mrs. Seward, wife of the nephew of W. H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, and numerous others, who have since attained national prominence. In 1880 Professor Scott was married in San Francisco to Miss Anderson, a Swedish lady of many accomplishments. Mrs. Scott is as ardent a lover of music as her gifted husband, and greatly assists him in his work.

JOSEPH WRBA

Joseph Wrba, one of San Francisco's most skillful and popular musicians, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1841. He comes of a musical family and his future life work was decided in his tender childhood, not by parental fiat, but by the remarkable musical talent which he evinced. At the age of nine years he was playing with unusual proficiency upon the violin, and singing in the church choir with an excellent alto voice. When but twelve years of age he entered the Prague Conservatory, and completed the full six years' course, receiving a diploma at that college. After receiving his diploma he played in the principal theatres of Prague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Nuremburg. In 1865 he came to America and played for one year in the orchestra in Wallack's Theatre. From New York he went to Boston, where he followed his profession for two years with great success. In 1869 he came to San Francisco where his pronounced talents as a soloist were in immediate demand, and where for twenty-three years he has held an unquestioned position in the very fore front of his profession.

Much of Mr. Wrba's time has been given to teaching, he being equally at home as an instructor of the clarionet and piano. In addition to his work as a teacher, Mr. Wrba has played in all the various theatrical orchestras. He is always a prominent figure in the Philharmonic Concerts, and, in fact, in all musical events of importance, as soloist, which take place in San Francisco.

A. SPADINA.

ROBERT UHLIG.

ROBERT UHLIG

Since 1874 Professor Robert Uhlig has occupied a prominent position in the musical circles of San Francisco. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1849, being therefore at the present time forty-three years of age, although appearing much younger. His father was a noted musician of his time and began the musical education of his son, Robert, at a very early age. The latter continued his professional training in the best schools of Germany. After completing his preliminary studies he played in the leading orchestras of Baden Baden, Monaco, and San Remo, and was at the latter place during the Franco-Prussian War.

In 1872 he removed to New York and became identified with the famous Theodore Thomas orchestra, with which he remained for two years, at the expiration of which period he came to San Francisco where his versatile talent enabled him to form connections with the best musical organizations of the Coast. For fifteen years Professor Uhlig was one of the most familiar figures at all musical events in this city, and occupied an enviable position as a teacher. In 1889 he acceded to a most flattering offer and removed to New York City to accept the responsible position of first violinist in the Thomas Orchestra. This position alone is sufficient to establish the reputation of the musician holding it. Professor Uhlig also traveled one year with the Emma Juch orchestra as first violinist. In fact, his professional engagements have taken him into all the leading cities of Europe and America. As a teacher he stands in the very front rank in San Francisco, and employs only the best, most modern and thorough methods of instruction.

Professor Uhlig is an influential member of the leading musical societies and organizations, and for two seasons has filled the position of first violinist in the Beethoven Quintette Club.

F. DELLEPLAINE

Professor F. Delleplaine was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1854. He early developed a remarkable talent for music, and having chosen it as his future life-work, he began its systematic study in the Musical Conservatory of Genoa. In this famous school he enjoyed the instruction and companionship of the most distinguished musicians, and he pursued his studies with an assiduity born of inherent genius and a passionate love for his art. After completing a five years' course he was graduated, his diploma bearing date June 15, 1874. In 1880 Professor Delleplaine came to San Francisco, where he was soon surrounded by pupils eager to avail themselves of his skill and experience as a pianist. Professor Delleplaine possesses in a marked degree the faculty of imparting knowledge, and the still rarer faculty of arousing in his pupils an enthusiasm for their studies.

While deeply engrossed in his arduous duties as a teacher, Professor Delleplaine has found time to participate in the more prominent musical events in San Francisco, at which his remarkable attainments are ever in demand. He acts as organist of the Simpson Memorial Church, and holds the position of Musical Director of the San Francisco Operatic Society. He was president of the Musical Union of San Francisco for the year 1889, and was strongly urged to retain the position, but was compelled to decline on account of constantly increasing demands on his time as teacher.

Professor Delleplaine is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and is Past Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

Professor Delleplaine has composed many numbers of sacred music of a very high order, and in this branch of his profession has few rivals on this coast. He is as close a student as any of his pupils, and is thoroughly in love with his profession, and an educated, cultured gentleman.

MARCUS MEYER BLUM

That Marcus Meyer Blum stands to-day in the very front rank of California musicians is generally acknowledged, not only by the public, but by the best of judges, his professional brethren. While Mr. Blum is a musician of great natural talent, much of his success is due to hard, systematic study and conscientious effort. Mr. Blum came to San Francisco in 1873, and for a period of seven or eight years was connected with the different bands and concert companies of the city. In 1881 he organized "Blum's Band," an organization that received almost instant recognition, and to which he devoted all his time and talents. He has now both a brass and string band, and can furnish any description of music at short notice. Mr. Blum is ever on the alert for anything new and attractive, and a popular composition no sooner gains a place in public favor in the East than he gives the musical world of this coast the benefit of it. Each new opera is carefully scanned, and its most bewitching airs immediately become a part of the repertoire of Blum's Orchestra. During the recent visit of the eastern Press Clubs, not the least enjoyable of the many attractions provided for their entertainment was the delicious music discoursed at the reception and during the cruise around the bay. This was rendered by Blum's Orchestra, and was the subject of the most flattering comment from the critical and intelligent tourists. Mr. Blum is the author of nnmerous compositions of decided merit, and the favorable press notices which his work has called forth would make a bulky volume. He is a musician of great versatility, and is equally skillful as band-master of his splendid military band, or as leader of his popular orchestra. As may be presumed from the above facts, Mr. Blum is an indefatigable worker, and the musical profession on this coast owes much to his energy and enthusiasm. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and is possessed of excellent business ability — not a common attribute of musicians.

GEORGE SCHLOTT

In every reliable enumeration of San Francisco's noted musicians, a prominent place must ever be reserved for the name of George Schlott. Mr. Schlott is happy in being not only a prime favorite with the music-loving public, but at the same time exceedingly popular with the members of his own profession. George Schlott was born at Deringen, in the province of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, in 1834. He was spared all hesitation in choosing a profession as his musical talent was conspicuous at a very early age. He comes of a musical family, his father and brothers being musicians of note, and young George was a trained musician at an age when most boys are but beginning their studies.

He was for several years connected with the various leading theatres of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and also conducted a concert orchestra in Homberg. From the latter place he went to South America, and remained in Peru three years. From Peru he came to San Francisco, and for several years has been a prominent figure in musical circles of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Schlott was connected with the California Theatre orchestra for ten years, and has at various times played in all of the first-class orchestras. His services are always in demand as he has few equals in his chosen specialties. He is a most versatile artist and plays almost every instrument with skill and ease, but he is perhaps most proficient on his favorite French horn. As a soloist on this instrument Mr. Schlott has few rivals in this country. Mr. Schlott is well known to all theatrical and musical managers in America, and is in constant receipt of most flattering and tempting offers from such distinguished musicians as Theodore Thomas and others of national repute.

Mr. Schlott was married in 1868 in San Francisco, and is the father of a most interesting family of three sons and one daughter.

CARL ZOBERBIER

The well-known musician whose name appears above has been identified with the profession here for the past four years. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born in 1857. He comes of a musical ancestry, his father having been Royal Chamber Musician during the reign of King George. The elder Zoberbier's splendid ability soon brought him into prominence, and he rose rapidly in his profession until he attained the distinction above mentioned. He is still living and enjoys the customary pension paid to musicians who have served a certain time in the Royal household.

Carl Zoberbier began the study of music when a mere child and his father's intelligent tuition, combined with his own natural aptitude, rendered his progress unusually rapid. In 1872 he came to America, settling in New York City, where he became identified with the leading musical organizations and played with the principal opera companies. Professor Zoberbier's ideal was, however, very high, and in 1880, in order to perfect himself in his profession, he returned to Europe, and entered the Royal Conservatory of Music, in Leipsic, and pursued a complete four years' course at that famous school. Returning to America he located in Detroit, where he remained as professor of music in the city until 1888, in which year he came to San Francisco, where he has since resided. Professor Zoberbier is regarded as one of the most proficient musicians and successful teachers ever resident in this city. In December, 1890, he was appointed organist and musical director of St. Ignatius' Church, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and which he still retains. As musical director, Professor Zoberbier has full charge of the arrangement of music for all special occasions. His numerous duties as organist, director and teacher make him one of the hardest worked members of the profession.

WILLIAM WITHERS, Jr.

WILLIAM WITHERS, Jr.

William Withers, Jr., than whom no man is better known in the musical circles of San Francisco, was born at West Point, New York, Sept. 26, 1836. General McDowell was at that time adjutant of the military post at West Point, and William Withers, Sr., a prominent musician of that period, was a member of the military band, so that from his birth the future bandmaster was surrounded by members of the profession of which he himself is now so distinguished an ornament. In Mr. Withers' case genius was certainly hereditary. Among the most valued possessions of the elder Withers was a very old and sweet-toned violin. During the father's absence on an extended professional tour the son prevailed upon his mother to allow him to occasionally handle the beloved instrument, and although it was furnished with but two strings, he astonished his father upon his return, by playing upon them all the popular airs of the day. The delighted parent immediately secured for the boy musician the best instructors, and within one year he was playing in Burton's Theater, New York, where he remained for five years, receiving during the entire period regular instruction in harmony from the famous Drs. Damrosch and Cornell.

In 1855 the Withers family removed to Washington, and one year later William Withers, Jr., was appointed leader of the orchestra in the leading theater, then under the management of Boucicault and Stewart, and retained the position until the breaking out of the War, when he entered the three months' service as Bandmaster of the 12th New York Regiment, then under the command of Colonel Butterfield. After receiving an honorable discharge from the three months' service, Mr. Withers enlisted for three years as Bandmaster in the 62d Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Black, and continued in the army until the regimental bands were abolished by act of Congress, in 1864. Mr. Withers participated in the following engagements : Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill. In the last-named action Mr. Withers played the regiment into action all through the seven days' fight, and was close beside Colonel Black when that brave officer was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills. At the close of the War Mr. Withers returned to Washington and was immediately appointed leader of the orchestra in Ford's Theater. In 1866 Mr. Withers removed to New York where he was successively the leader of the orchestra at the Broadway Theater, under Barney Williams, at Niblo's Garden, and at Booth's Theater. After a residence of six years in New York Mr. Withers formed a professional engagement with Lydia Thompson, with whom he traveled for seven years.

In 1878 he came to San Francisco and accepted the position of Musical Director of the New California Theater and has remained continuously at that post until the present time.

Mr. Withers was leader of the orchestra in Ford's Theater, Washington, the memorable night of President Lincoln's assassination, April 14, 1865, and his experiences that night have given him a prominent place in the history of that awful tragedy. Our limited space forbids a detailed account of those experiences; suffice it to say that Mr. Withers had gone to the desk of Mr. J. B. Wright, the prompter, to ascertain why a song, composed by Mr. H. P. Phillips, which Mr. Withers had set to music, was omitted at the conclusion of the second act without consulting him. The "governor" or gas apparatus was in close proximity to Mr. Wright's desk, and beside it stood Edward Spangler, one of the conspirators. Mr. Withers noticed that the "governor" was open. Desiring to speak privately to Mr. Wright, Mr. Withers requested Spangler to step away a moment. As Spangler did not move, but stood angrily frowning and muttering, Mr. Withers peremptorily ordered him to go to his position as scene-shifter, and he reluctantly started away. Mr. Withers turned down the cover of the "governor" and partly sat upon it while conversing with Mr. Wright. Just then the whistle blew for a change of scene and Spangler had to attend to the shifting. Upon stepping down the first step of the stairway leading to the orchestra Mr. Withers heard a pistol shot. Surprised at the report and knowing that there was no shooting in the play, "Our American Cousin," Mr. Withers stopped and looked toward the proscenium. At that instant Booth dashed into the passage-way with a dagger in his hand. Withers was standing directly in line of the stage door or private entrance, and in an instant the assassin was upon him thrusting at him with the dagger. The point of the weapon cut Mr. Withers' coat twice, once on the back of the neck and once on the right shoulder. In the struggle Mr. Withers was thrown to the floor and Booth escaped. Mr. Withers still has the coat, which he exhibited to the writer. The only words spoken by Booth were : "Get out of my way ! get out of my way, or I'll kill you !" In Spangler's deathbed confession he stated that Mr. Withers' presence at the "governor" prevented a frightful panic, as it was Spangler's intention to turn off the gas and allow Booth to escape without being recognized.

Mr. Withers has done some excellent work in composition, especially in the line of dramatic music. His "Canary Bird Waltz," and "Sleigh-Bell Polka" attained great popularity, as has his latest composition, the "Vocal Waltz," which received unstinted praise from musical critics. Mr. Withers is a tireless worker in his profession ; he is strictly temperate in his habits, and is at the same time one of the most companionable of men.

REAL ESTATE

Perhaps no State in the Union has felt the disastrous effects of "booms" more keenly than the Golden Commonwealth. In the territory adjacent to Los Angeles, San Diego, and other favored districts in the southern portion of the State, the "real estate shark" has, in the past, found his most profitable field of operations, and the ingenious advertisements, and seductive descriptive articles with which the Eastern States were flooded, supplemented by the beautifully illustrated scenic circulars issued by the railroad companies, resulted in an exodus of honest home-seekers and avaricious speculators from the East. The most preposterous values were placed upon "town lots" and "villa sites," but the eager purchaser was ever at hand. Prospective cities grew and flourished upon the real estate chart in a labyrinth of prospective railroads, and took on mammoth proportions in the imagination of the investor. When the inevitable collapse occurred, a weary band of bankrupt pilgrims returned to their Eastern homes to spend the remainder of their days in anathematizing California and Californians, in deriding the glorious climate, and discouraging, as far as their influence extended, all ideas of immigration.

There can be no doubt that this kind of boomerang advertising retarded the growth and development of interior California for several years. Such a state of affairs could, however, be of but temporary duration, and was soon counteracted by intelligent action on the part of the State Board of Trade, and the diffusion of accurate and reliable information regarding the unrivalled resources of California.

One of the first events which resulted in spreading throughout the East a general idea of the actual real estate opportunities existing in this State, was the meeting of the tri-ennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States, in San Francisco, in 1883, which brought in its train an immense number of the most intelligent and observant people of the East. The testimony which these delighted visitors gave upon their return to their homes soon bore fruit in a steadily increasing tide of immigration. In 1886 the national encampment of the G. A. R. was held in San Francisco, and again a "cloud of witnesses" returned to tell of the wonders of our beautiful domain. Then followed the National Educational Association, and more recently the national convention of the Press Clubs. The effect of these visits of the brainiest people of the East to our State cannot be over-estimated. Their verdict has been invariably favorable, and has resulted in an enormous influx of the most desirable class of settlers. The real estate market has naturally been the first to feel the impetus which, in a greater or less degree, has reached all interests. Although a large majority of the new comers were attracted to the southern portion of the State, still, all portions have been benefited.

Another important factor, which must not be overlooked in considering the causes of California's rapid increase in wealth, from a real estate standpoint, is the great work of irrigation. More has been done in the way of irrigation in California than in any other State or Territory. That it does pay there can be no question. Large areas, which in their arid condition could not be sold for more than one dollar to five dollars an acre, have been made in the highest degree productive, and are worth to-day from $200 to $1000 per acre. Figures clearly show that irrigation has added millions upon millions of dollars to the wealth of California. In some cases there are complete waterworks establishments, owned by corporations, which by ditches and conduits, supply water to the surrounding region at an average cost of only $1.25 to $1.50 each acre per year.

San Francisco, as the great commericial center of the Pacific Coast, has, of course, reaped substantial and lasting benefit from each fresh impulse given the different sections of the State, all of which are, directly or indirectly, tributary to the metropolis. San Francisco has, fortunately, never been visited by a "boom" in the sense that the word is applied to the periods of unnatural inflation and demand which have in times past proved so disastrous to Southern California. It is true that a somewhat feverish condition ensued upon the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, but it subsided without any serious reaction, and the same thing may be said regarding the periods

of excitement consequent upon extensive mining developments. The realty interests of San Francisco are to-day in a more prosperous and healthful condition than at any time in the city's history. The development and improvement of outside lands within even the past five years has been simply astounding to conservative minds, and the man who ten years ago would have suggested the improvements, since carried to a successful issue by individuals and improvement companies in outside lands, would have been regarded as a "visionary." Large tracts in the neighborhood of Golden Gate Park have been graded, sewered, divided by streets, and placed upon the market at reasonable prices, and on the installment plan. The result is that neat cottages and pretty villas are springing up over this once barren district, and San Francisco bids fair to become a city of homes instead of a city of homeless men as it has been heretofore. Mechanics and laboring men are beginning to pay for homes rather than pay rent to the rapacious landlord.

This placing of new tracts upon the market resulted in bringing the business of the year 1890 up to 6,700 sales for $36,500,000. The business of 1891, however, reached the high mark of 6,900 sales for $29,000,000. It is difficult to estimate the amount of building done in the past year (1891) in dollars and cents. The figures are, however, about as follows: 1,450 buildings at a cost of $9,500,000. The large contracts on the Mills building, and the Crocker building would, perhaps, add $1,500,000 to the above sum. We refer above simply to investment property, and do not include the many handsome residences which have been erected in the course of the year.

But, as has already been said, the remarkable feature of the past two years has been the unexpected development of outside lands and tracts, which have heretofore been regarded as simply so much waste territory, have been graded, fenced, sewered, and substantial residences erected thereon. All things considered, real estate conditions in San Francisco may be said to be highly satisfactory, and to give promise of permanent prosperity.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.

One of the most important factors in real estate circles in the State of California, and in San Francisco as the central point of operations, is the well-known firm of Messrs. Easton, Eldridge & Co., a firm of responsibility and holding a strong position in matters concerning real estate. The firm is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in San Francisco, and is under the management of its officers: Mr. Wendell Easton, president; Mr. George W. Frink, vice-president; Mr. F. B. Wilde, secretary, and the Anglo-California Bank, treasurer. This firm has been identified for over a quarter of a century with the prominent real estate transactions in the State, and is an advance guard in the development of new sections of the State, and holds a leading position with regard to improvements.

At the office in the city of San Francisco a large force of employees carry on the details of the extensive business in all its branches, including the renting of houses and the collection of rents, holding power of attorney for absentees, handling of real estate at private or public sale, acting as trustees and custodians of funds for investment, which brings them in contact with all classes of people and in every line of investors.

The firm have been actively engaged in the promotion of important enterprises, and during the year 1891 induced the investment of a number of local capitalists in the construction of the Metropolitan Railway, which went into operation October 15, 1892. During the past season Mr. Wendell Easton, president, organized the Pacific Coast Savings Society, one of the strongest mutual savings banks in the State of California, which is now in successful operation with its shareholders and interested parties in every county in the State.

In colonization matters the firm have taken an active hand, and were extremely successful in San Diego County, where they succeeded in dividing up and settling the El Cajon grant of 48,000 acres, and developed from a sheep pasture and grainfield one of the most prosperous communities in the State of California, and which is now a scene of activity and thrift, based upon actual income from viticulture and citrus fruits.

The firm were also strongly identified with realty matters in the city of Los Angeles during its most active time, and completed the arrangements for the construction of the immense Arcade depot, which is now being used by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for its terminus in Southern California. The firm of Messrs. Easton, Eldridge & Co., with its principal place of business at 638 Market street, San Francisco, opposite the Palace Hotel, has also close connections in every county in the State, and is in a position to transact business of a real estate nature in all its branches.

CARNALL-HOPKINS COMPANY

Among the numerous firms that have been established and are now in existence doing a real estate business in this city there are very few that even profess to do a general land business; that is to say, that deal in all kinds of land, and that are prepared to supply all wants in the real estate line. In March, 1892, fifteen years had elapsed since the business was established by Mr. Carnall, the head of the house. In the early history of the business the firm confined itself to certain specialties, devoting its attention to buying and selling certain lines of property. One class of business in which it first engaged was suburban lands about the Bay of San Francisco, in which it has had more experience and done more business than any other firm in California. It next began to deal in country and farming lands generally, and lastly, some years since, established a city business. The policy of the house is and always has been to confine itself principally to buying and selling, either for its own account or for the account of its clients, and this policy, combined with the good judgment and energy which have always characterized its business, has given the concern a deserved reputation, as being the best promoters and managers of land deals known on the Coast. Through their country land department they can supply in any part of the State, grain farms, cattle ranges, dairy ranches, orchards, vineyards, country homes, timber and grazing lands, in any size and at all prices. Their city department supplies the widest possible list of city investments and bargains from central down-town business and income properties to low-priced residence lots in the outskirts of the city. They have lately established an office in Oakland, with an expert at the head. One of their specialties, which is quite a novelty to the ancient order of fossils, is a commercial agency department for the sale of any kind of reputable and meritorious business.

In addition to the enterprises mentioned this company has lately placed, or is about to place, on sale a number of propositions, among which are Knox Park, Oakland; Altamesa, a village tract near the Stanford University, and many others. The best known of their colonization projects are the Cottonwood Park, Albert Gallatin, Blossom Ranch and Hopkins model colonies.

With a view to supply land for the immigration they propose to attract through a system of first-class agencies, established by them throughout the Eastern States the first of this year, this company has purchased and secured the control of vast bodies of fruit and farming lands throughout the State. In the county of Tehama alone their holdings for this purpose aggregate over 65,000 acres.

COMMERCE

Upon reference being had to our articles on transportation, ship building, iron industries, lumber, milling interests, etc., it would appear superfluous to write a general article on commerce, which is simply a generic term embracing the above-mentioned sub-heads. This paper will accordingly be exceedingly brief. It may be said without exaggeration that the marvelous growth of San Francisco, and the development of her commercial interests within the past forty years forms one of the most remarkable features in the present century of gigantic enterprises and phenomenal growths.

It is not proposed in this article to go into any elaborate history of this growth which has resulted in the splendid conditions of the present. We must pass over the romantic period of the forty-niners, and the prosperous growing days between 1850 and 1868, when the magnificent fleet of clipper ships, the finest the world had ever seen, sailed between the Atlantic sea-board and San Francisco, just mention the completion of the first transcontinental railway, and come down to the prosperous days in which we live.

He would, indeed, have been a bold prophet who forty years ago would have prophesied that San Francisco would in the near future become the great commercial center she is at present. Who could have dreamed that to-day our ship-yards would be numbered by the dozen, and our wharves accommodate a fleet of three hundred vessels? We have an unexcelled harbor frontage; our hundreds of vessels, engaged in coast and deep water traffic, are nearly all of home construction, and comparatively few foreign and Eastern built ships are entered in the permanent register of the port.

A considerable and constantly increasing commerce is carried on between this port and ports in the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, China, Japan, Australia, South America, Mexico, and the South Pacific Islands, while colonization and emigration are abetted by modern systems of passenger service. The spread of the canning and fishing industry in Alaska is to be noted with satisfaction, and it has required a large number of vessels from this port in the past two years. Our trade with the Tahiti group of islands engages three vessels constantly, and as many more irregularly. Many facts and figures bearing directly upon the subject in hand will be found in our article on ship-building, where it is demonstrated that we can build ships as well here as at any of the great ship-yards of Europe or the East.

Our labor may cost us more, transportation charges for building material may be a trifle excessive, but on the whole we can compete in price as well as in quality and expedition. It has been believed until recently that we could not compete with the East because of our geographical position and our high priced labor. But we are outliving these doubts and drawbacks. Handicapped in a measure by our isolation from the great manufacturing centers of the East, shipbuilding on the other hand has been abetted by that very isolation which has made the transportation of Eastern made vessels at once inconvenient and costly. When China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, Tahiti, Hawaii and South America have mastered the methods of modern commerce, it is hard to imagine the magnificent fleet of vessels that will steam to and fro through the Golden Gate. There is now but little doubt that the Nicaragua Canal will in a few years become a fixed fact, and it is impossible to estimate the powerful stimulus which the completion of this great waterway will have upon the commerce of San Francisco.

In this connection, the following is of interest:

"SAN FRANCISCO, December 16, 1891.

"*To the Citizens of the Pacific Coast*:—The committee on the Nicaragua Canal, appointed by the Traffic Association of California, respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

"The prosperity of our people depends upon cheap water communication with the nations bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, who consume most of our surplus products. The Nicaragua Canal offers the most practical solution of this problem, and our growth and welfare depend largely on its construction.

"There is no element of party politics in the canal; it is heartily endorsed by distinguished statesmen of both parties. Senator Morgan of Alabama says it is 'the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth and progress of the United States;' and President Harrison in his annual message expresses his approval of the enterprise in these words:

"'I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that this canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and giving us a short water communication between our ports upon these two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practical limit of cost.'

"The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, an American organization, has begun work upon the canal, having already spent over five millions of dollars with excellent results. Thus far the funds expended have been collected by private subscriptions obtained principally in the United States. The managers of the company desire, if possible, to make the work distinctively American, but, if unable to obtain the necessary funds here, will resort to European money centers for financial support. The result of the latter policy will be an increased cost on which our products will have to pay toll. We do not want to see its cost increased by the sale of bonds and stocks at large discounts, nor do we wish the control of the enterprise to pass out of American hands.

"To ensure speedy and economical construction President Harrison recommends in his annual message that the United States should guarantee the bonds of the company to an amount necessary for the completion of the canal under such safeguards as to protect the government from any serious risk of loss.

"In furtherance of this policy we would respectfully suggest that our citizens throughout the Pacific Coast, in their commercial and industrial organizations as well as by public meetings and private petitions, should urge upon their senators and representatives in Congress the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the control of the United States government, and to this end we solicit your active co-operation.

"With respect, your fellow-citizens: Fred. L. Castle; F. W. Van Sicklen; B. F. Dunham; Isador Jacobs; A. W. Porter; J. H. Wise; A. S. Hallidie, Jas. B. Stetson, C. T. Settle, San Jose; J. C. Siegfried; Robert Watt; Isaac Upham; Eugene B. Beck; Alvinza Hayward; A. J. Marcus; Barry Baldwin; S. N. Griffith, Fresno; W. H. Wood, Sacramento. Executive Committee Traffic Association of California."

That the agitation looking to a competing transcontinental railway will be crowned with success is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as every railway that reaches us is a commercial advantage. As we remarked in beginning this article, it is not intended to be either elaborate or extended as we desire to avoid repetition of what has been said in other chapters bearing on this subject. In those chapters the agricultural, horticultural, lumber, and manufacturing resources of this great commonwealth are set forth, and of these interests San Francisco must ever be the great centre as she will ever be the premier port of the Pacific. This being so, who can foretell her proud commercial future?

The year 1891 was a prosperous one. The population of the State and of San Francisco is steadily increasing, and reports of prosperity have been received from almost every line of industry. The immense proportions which our export trade has assumed may be seen from the following table, from which may also be gained a clearer idea of San Francisco's present condition financially than any generalities can convey.

The monthly operations of the San Francisco Clearing House show a very large increase as compared with the previous year, as follows:

Months.	Clearings.	Balances.
December, 1890	$78,090,155	$10,599,954
January, 1891	69,670,745	9,245,276
February	61,686,124	9,806,611
March	78,317,193	11,020,096
April	75,448,542	11,493,586
May	70,098,755	10,048,614
June	67,082,131	9,576,823
July	75,255,857	10,478,696
August	78,777,192	10,933,870
September	78,235,649	9,654,016
October	83,146,979	10,826,575
November	79,182,449	10,314,746
Totals	$894,991,771	$123,998,863
1890	846,432,899	120,147,527
1889	843,778,581	126,467,670
1888	837,418,002	142,847,127
1887	829,181,930	129,474,943

The following statement shows the value of our exports to and imports from all countries during the past year:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain	$15,394,713	$5,229,495
Hawaiian Islands	4,317,382	11,954,121
Australasia	1,526,757	1,432,147
China	3,306,038	7,339,990
Mexico	1,627,839	898,116
Central America	2,313,419	3,563,084
South America	1,348.022	573,786
France	12,934,265	1,357,364
British Columbia	876,916	2,163,602
Japan	755.483	12,138,008
Tahiti	337,550	290,630
Belgium	1,896,217	756,254
Asiatic Russia	192,764	328,967
United States of Colombia	116,487	2,568
Philippine Islands	38,311	443,904
Germany	146.208	1,285,940
Pacific Islands	142,339	..
East Indies	46,194	2,311,088
Cuba	.....	300,563
Italy	.....	108,036
Cape Verde Islands	249,300	.....
Canary Islands	100,360	.....
Various	.....	93,237
Totals	$47,666,554	$52,560,906
1890	36,220,980	46,193,679
1889	35,026,511	50,468,425

FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE

Heavy Shipments of Merchandise by Sea During 1891

The total value of exports of produce, merchandise, etc., from this port by sea during the twelve months ending December 1, 1891, shows an increase of over $12,000,000 as compared with the total for the previous year. The total for the past year is the largest since 1882, and is mostly due to the heavy shipments of wheat and the higher prices obtained therefor. Nearly the entire increase is accounted for by heavy shipments of wheat to France. As can be seen by the statement printed below the value of exports to that country during the year was nearly $13,000,000. The exports to Belgium, principally of wheat, were also considerably in excess of the previous year. The exports to Great Britain were, however, over $3,000,000 less. The totals to nearly all other countries show a fair increase. The total value of our exports to all countries by sea during the year was as follows:

Months.	1891.	1890.
December*	$4,094,562	$4,207,807
January	3.838,935	3,441,368
February	3,954,672	3,760.967
March	4,684,901	3,453,808
April	4,161,784	3,014,896
May	3,716,087	3,204,849
June	3,082,727	2,743,166
July	4,852,810	2,472,808
August	4,346,526	3,530,231
September	5,179,016	2,758,095
October	5,062,640	3,659,910
November	5,726,622	3,876,400
Totals	$52,701,282	$40,124,305
1889		41,100,523
1888		40,241,038
1887		36,109,625

* December, 1890 and 1889.

Our exports to all countries during the year, with a comparison for the previous year, were as follows:

Countries.	1891.	1890.
Great Britain	$15,394,713	$18,553,485
France	12,934,265	1,326,450
New York, etc	5,034,728	4,003,325
Hawaiian Islands	4,317,382	4,376,638
China	3,306,038	3,110,456
Belgium	1,896,217	621,496
Central America	2,313,419	1,703,742
Mexico	1,627,829	1,625,169
Australia	1,327,374	1,157,430
South America	1,348,022	833,797
British Columbia	876,916	896,137
Japan	755,483	703,355
Tahiti	337,550	320,828
Cape Verde Islands	249,300	.....
New Zealand	199,383	180,025
Asiatic Russia	192,764	142,400
Germany	146,208	169,200
Pacific Islands	142,339	127,413
United States of Colombia	116,487	105,731
Canary Islands	100,360	.....
East Indies	46,194	44,407
Philippine Islands	38,311	63,600
Elsewhere	.....	10,221
Totals	$52,701,282	$40,124,305
1889		41,100,523
1888		40,241,038

BANKING

San Francisco, as the commercial metropolis of the greatest gold and silver producing regions the world has ever known, is necessarily one of the most important financial centers on the globe, and its elaborate banking system is the result of natural evolution.

Banking in its most primitive form was almost coeval with the discovery of gold in California. Money brokers exchanging gold dust for Mexican dollars were the first bankers, and later becoming the custodians of dust, ore, money and valuables, they were the forerunners of the present safe-deposit system. To the student of finance and monetary history the growth and conditions of San Francisco's banking system affords a most engaging field of research, and it is to be regretted that the scope of this work precludes the idea of presenting to the reader a chronicle which, although dealing with the most material phase of life, is, nevertheless, in this instance, permeated with the absorbing interest of romance and tragedy. In the last quarter of a century there have been many changes in the banking institutions of San Francisco, especially in the savings organizations, several of which have met with disastrous failures. The banks which were engaged in business in 1865 were as follows: the Bank of British Columbia, Bank of British North America, Bank of California, Commercial Bank of India, the Pacific Bank, and the Wells, Fargo Bank. Of savings banks the following were in operation: Nevada Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco Savings Union, Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, and the Clay street Savings and Loan Society. As late as 1865 by far the larger portion of the banking business was transacted by private banks. Of these there were seventeen in existence as follows: Alsop & Co., Banks & Co., Belloc Freres, A. Borel, B. and B. Davidson, Donohue, Kelly & Co., Guy Abel, Hensch & Berton, Luning & Co., R. Newby, Parrott & Co., Pioche & Bayerque, L. E. Ritter & Co., Sather & Co., John Sime & Co., Tallant & Co., and J. D. Walker.

The commercial banks now in operation are these: American Bank and Trust Company, Bank of British Columbia, Bank of British North America, Bank of California, First National Bank, Grangers' Bank, London and San Francisco Bank, London, Paris and American Bank, Nevada Bank, Pacific Bank, Sather Banking Company, Crocker-Woolworth Bank, and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Bank.

Of savings banks the following are in operation: People's Home Savings Bank, California Savings and Loan Society, French Mutual Provident Savings and Loan Society, German Savings and Loan Society, Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco Savings Union, Savings and Loan Society, Security Savings Bank, Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, and the Mutual Savings Bank. Besides the institutions above named, there are two private commercial banks in operation in San Francisco, viz.: Donohue, Kelly & Co., and Tallant & Co.

During the year ending July 1, 1891, the State Bank Commissioners examined one hundred and thirty-nine Incorporated State Commercial banks, five Agencies of Foreign Commercial banks, forty-five Incorporated State Savings banks, and reported on thirty-seven National banks, and twenty private banks, showing two hundred and forty-six banks in California, with a total capital and surplus of $84,745,564.46, an increase since the last report of fourteen in number and $6,213,125.04 in capital and surplus.

The commercial banks of San Francisco according to the above mentioned report had total resources of $67,939,020, or over fifty-five per cent of the resources of all the commercial banks in the State. The amount credited to these commercial banks on July 1, 1890, was $65,261,601.39, so that the increase in their resources amounts to $2,677,400.

The savings banks, of which there are ten in San Francisco, had joint total assets on July 1, 1891, of $101,464,849, and on the same day a year previous their resources amounted to $90,153,276, an increase in favor of last year of $11,311,573. On July 1, 1891, the total sum due depositors in the savings banks in San Francisco amounted to $93,577,895, and on July 1, 1890, to $82,757,620, showing an increase of $10,820,275 in deposits. This may certainly be taken as a fair criterion by which to judge of the prosperity of the community, and indicates a most satisfactory financial condition.

THE NEVADA BANK

Of San Francisco, located at the corner of Pine and Montgomery, is one of the most reliable institutions of its kind on this coast. The capital stock of this well-known bank is $3,000,000, and there is also a surplus of $300,000 ready to meet any unusual emergency. Undivided profits, $47,737.09. Its financial standing and claim to the perfect confidence of investors is based on the following formidable array of men of unimpeachable honor and integrity and vast resources: President, Isaias W. Hellman; Vice-President, John F. Bigelow; Cashier, D. B. Davidson; Assistant Cashier, George Grant; Directors, John W. Mackay, Lewis Gerstle, Henry F. Allen, Robert Watt, D. N. Walter, Jas. L. Flood, Isaias W. Hellman, C. De Guigne, Levi Strauss, H. L. Dodge and John F. Bigelow.

The Bank has agencies at Virginia City, Nevada. It is prepared to issue commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world. It also makes transfers of money by telegraph and draws exchange at customary usances. The Nevada Bank possesses special facilities for dealing in bullion. It also issues bills of exchange on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China, Japan, East Indies, Australian Colonies, New Zealand and Hawaiian Islands.

Capitalists, merchants, and others will minimize all risks of delay and avoid a great deal of anxiety by patronizing this reliable institution.

TALLANT BANKING COMPANY

Northeast corner of California and Battery. The old private banking house of Tallant & Co., which for many years was one of the landmarks of the banking business of San Francisco, after a useful existence of forty-one years, (having been founded in 1850) has become incorporated, with John D. Tallant, President; John McKee, Cashier; with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, of which $500,000 is paid in. This bank has been conducted along the lines of steady old conservative private banks. The Cashier, Mr. John McKee, is the President of the San Francisco Clearing House, a position he fills with satisfaction to the members. The assets of the bank on January 1, 1891, were $1,425,871, and the cash reserve $311,600. The bank has never advertised for business, and in that it has followed the old ways of the great London private bankers. The correspondents are the well-known and first-class house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and the National Bank of America, Chicago. The Board of Directors are: President, John D. Tallant; Cashier, John McKee; Assistant Cashier, F. W. Tallant; Mrs. Elizabeth Tallant and John Dempster McKee.

INSURANCE

The first fire insurance company established in San Francisco was the Liverpool and London and Globe, which located an agency here in 1853, under the management of the late Joshua P. Haven. Soon afterwards the Imperial, Royal and Northern entered the field, and from that time the business of insurance in San Francisco has grown with the city's growth, until it has attained the mammoth proportions of the present day. Nearly every company in America has an agency in San Francisco, and more companies foreign to the State are represented in California than in any other State in the Union.

On January 6, 1857, the first fire insurance organization was formed on this coast. It was called "The Board of Fire Insurance." It was composed of nine members, representing twelve companies, as follows: Continental Insurance Company, represented by C. Adolphe Low; the Phœnix Insurance Company, represented by E. W. Crowell; the Home Insurance Company; the Niagara Insurance Company; the Washington Insurance Company; the Park Insurance Company, represented by Jonathan Hunt; the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, represented by Joshua P. Haven; Royal Insurance Company, represented by McKinlay, Garriock & Co.; the Imperial Insurance Company, represented by Falkner, Bell & Co.; the Monarch Insurance Company, represented by William Lane Booker; the Northern Insurance Company, represented by Smith Bros. & Co.; the Unity Insurance Company, represented by Dickson, De Wolf & Co. Eight of these companies still survive, but not one of the original agents is now engaged in the business of insurance here. The foregoing association was short lived, and on January 11, 1861, the San Francisco Board of Fire Underwriters was organized. This excellent organization has steadily grown, until to-day it is recognized as one of the most efficient and successful associations of its kind in the United States. For many years, the individual liability of stockholders caused capitalists to regard investments in insurance companies with aversion and distrust, and when, in February, 1861, the California Mutual Marine Insurance Company was organized, every stockholder was required to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, and no one was allowed to sell out except to a successor approved by a majority of the board of directors. This precaution was taken to protect themselves against one another under the statutory provisions making the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the corporation. This natural timidity which the bugbear of individual liability caused among investors continued for several years. Finally, in October, 1862, the incorporation papers of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company were filed. This was the first Pacific Coast company ever permanently established to do a general fire insurance business, and its organization marked a new era in underwriting on this coast. The new company was a success from the start, as will be seen by reference to a special article devoted to its remarkable career, on another page. Within a year three other companies were organized, and by 1867 San Francisco had thirteen local companies and double that number of agencies.

In 1868 a State Insurance Bureau was organized, with power to inquire into the financial condition of the various companies, and thus afford indirectly protection to the insured. The great Chicago fire was a terrible blow to the five San Francisco companies which were doing business in the East. These were the Pacific, Union, Fireman's Fund, Occidental, and Peoples. Three of them, the Occidental, Peoples, and Pacific failed and retired. The Union and Fireman's Fund weathered the storm and paid their losses, amounting to half a million apiece. A year later the Fireman's Fund was called upon by the Boston fire for $200,000 more. By this time (1872) the number of local companies had shrunk to seven. Speaking of this period, Mr. Wm. J. Dutton, one of the best-posted underwriters in the country, says: "In 1869 internal dissensions caused a suspension of rates, both fire and marine, and for nearly three years following chaos reigned in underwriting circles. Liabilities were rolled up at low rates, the average premium rate falling from $1.47 in 1869. to $1.07 in 1870, and $1.00 in 1871, and, although the reinsurance reserve (being a percentage on premiums, and which consequently shrunk with the premiums) did not particularly announce the fact, yet the underwriters themselves well understood that the profits of previous years were disappearing, and assets melting away like dew before the sun." The Chicago fire completed the ruin. In 1872 a number of the stronger companies banded together and restored the tariff, and business returned to a condition of fair profit. After many abortive schemes to reconcile the constantly clashing interests of the different companies, the present compact was arrived at which has operated beneficially to the companies, agents and public. In 1884 there were a total of one hundred and forty-one companies operating in fire and marine insurance in this State, of which nine were locals, sixty-five were other States, and sixty-seven foreign companies. These united in forming the Pacific Insurance Union, which went into effect in August, 1884. In November, 1885, the underwriters organized an Inspection Bureau, which, like the Fire Patrol, also supported by underwriters, is of incalculable benefit to both the insurer and the insured.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

On the fifteenth of August, 1862, the first incorporation papers of this now prominent company were filed, but for some reason it failed to then organize, but on May 3, 1863, new papers were filed and the company fully organized with the following incorporators: Henry Dutton, Daniel N. Breed, A. Himmelmann, R. H. Waller, J. H. Moore, James H. Cutter, Michael Lynch and William Holdredge. The capital was $200,000, and the first officers were: William Holdredge, president; and Charles R. Bond, secretary. The name selected, and which has since become favorably known in every city, town and hamlet in the United States, was Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, the idea being to donate a certain portion of the net earnings to the charity fund of the San Francisco fire department. This idea, however, not working advantageously to either party was shortly abandoned by the payment of a flat sum to the said fund for all future interests.

In 1864 Samuel H. Parker was elected president of the company, and its rapidly growing business making an increase of capital advisable, in April, 1865, the capital was increased to $500,000. In 1866 Mr. Parker met with sudden death, and Mr. D. J. Staples was elected vice-president and manager, Mr. W. B. Brown being elected temporary president. One year later Mr. Staples became president, and since that time the growth of the company has been steady and substantial, though by no means clear sailing, for in 1871 the great Chicago fire occurred, and the losses to the Fireman's Fund were found to foot up $529,365.

This was certainly a set-back for a company whose capital was $500,000, and whose total assets reached only $800,000, but with a promptness that was wonderful under the circumstances, an assessment of fifty per cent was levied, and every claim settled in full within sixty days, President Staples going to Chicago for that purpose. Scarcely had the wounds caused by the Chicago fire healed than the Boston fire of 1872 called upon them for $200,000. Again the company responded with alacrity, confident in the ultimate result of doing a general business, and for eight years thereafter the Pacific Coast was represented in the Eastern States by this company alone. After the Boston fire the capital was reduced to $300,000. In 1875 the fire at Virginia City, Nevada, called for $163,984, which was promptly paid, the only inconvenience which its stockholders experienced as the result of this heavy loss being the postponing of one quarterly dividend, which was made up by a double dividend three months later. From that time until the present the company has never skipped a dividend, the present being its twentieth year of uninterrupted dividends. In 1880 the capital stock was increased to $750,000 and in 1886 further increased to $1,000,000, at which handsome figure it now stands, while its total assets on January 1, 1892, were $2,844,389.82, and its net surplus $667,178.33, being more than double those of any other Pacific Coast Company. It draws its income from more than 2,500 agencies scattered throughout practically the entire United States, and is the largest in agency plant, premium income, cash assets, and net surplus of all the American companies organized west of New York State.

While the Fireman's Fund has been steadily growing, six California companies have retired in the past two years, three of them being, with the Fireman's Fund, the four largest assurance corporations west of the Missouri River. Two of these companies have been practically taken into camp by the Fireman's Fund, viz., the Home Mutual which it entirely absorbed and now operates as a separate business, and the old California whose entire Pacific Coast business it re-insured.

The brief recital of the facts in the life of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company is sufficient excuse for the pride with which the business community of this city regard this solid representative of the coast. The officers of the company are David J. Staples, president; William J. Dutton, vice-president; and Bernard Faymonville, secretary.

Mr. Staples is a native of Massachusetts and has been a prominent citizen of this city and State for over forty years, having come here a young man in 1849. In the early days he and a brother conducted a teaming outfit from Stockton to the mines. He was one of three who called the first convention of the Republican party in San Joaquin, in 1856, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1861, while in Washington attending the inaugural of Lincoln, he volunteered as a private in the Battalion organized to repel the threatened invasion of the Confederates.

Mr. Staples has been urged many times to stand for public office, but has always managed to resist; he was, however, prevailed upon to become Port-Warden under Governors Stanford and Low. In 1867 he became president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and has since remained at the helm of the company.

Mr. Staples is a prominent member and past president of the Society of California pioneers; president of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and holds an honored place in the membership of the State Agricultural Society, the Republican League, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Academy of Sciences, etc. He has risen from the ranks, and the above brief notice of the man tells whether or not he has met with merited success.

Mr. William J. Dutton, the vice-president, is a native of Maine, but has resided in this city almost all his life, his father, Henry Dutton, having been a forty-niner, and one of the original incorporators of the Fireman's Fund. William J. Dutton started his career as an underwriter, as a clerk in the office of William H. Tillinghast, general agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. In 1867, upon the formation of the marine department of the Fireman's Fund, he was offered and accepted the marine clerkship of that company. In 1869 he became marine secretary, and in 1873 his title was changed to assistant secretary, which office he held until 1880, when he was elected secretary. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and manager, the large and varied financial interests of the company making it necessary for the president to obtain relief from business details. Mr. Dutton is president of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and is regarded as one of the best posted underwriters in the country, especially in marine business.

Mr. Barnard Faymonville, the secretary, is a native of Illinois and has lived in California since 1877. He first became the local agent of several companies at Fresno in this State, and in 1881 he became special agent and adjuster of the Fireman's Fund, and early in 1887 became resident special agent of the company. In 1887 he became assistant secretary, and in 1890 general secretary of the company, which office he now holds. Painstaking, reliable and thoroughly posted as an underwriter, Mr. Faymonville is well calculated to fill with credit to himself and profit to the company the important position which he now holds.

ROBERT DICKSON

It is with much pleasure that we present a brief sketch of the above named gentleman. He is so well known on the Pacific Coast that an introduction is hardly necessary.

Robert Dickson is a native of Scotland, and if industry and success entitle a native of that section of Great Britain to be called "a hard-headed Scotchman"—and that is our understanding of its definition—Mr. Dickson well deserves the complimentary appellation.

Mr. Dickson is still a young man, having been born in 1845. He is therefore in those "best years," the 40's. In 1866 he arrived in San Francisco and entered the house of Cross & Co., remaining in their service until 1877. In 1874 he was given the management of the London Assurance Corporation. In 1877 he became associated with British Consul Booker in the management of the Imperial, the Northern and the Queen insurance companies. A year later the London Assurance was added to the combination. On Mr. Booker's removal to New York in 1882 Mr. Dickson assumed the sole management of the four companies. In 1886 the Imperial retired from the alliance, and the Connecticut took its place. The withdrawal of the London and the Northern in February, 1891, broke up the big combination; but the Queen and the Connecticut remained with Mr. Dickson; and a month after the rupture of the alliance he was appointed manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, one of the oldest and strongest companies in the world. The agency increased its business largely, notwithstanding the dissolution of the combination.

Mr. Dickson was an active member of the San Francisco Board of Fire Underwriters in its days of activity. He served it as chairman of the fire and water committee for fifteen years, and was also the vice-president of the board. He is now, of course, a stanch supporter of the Pacific Insurance Union. Mr. Dickson is a quiet, reserved, dignified gentleman, of agreeable manners, who has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY

Is a local underwriting organization doing business with a capital of $300,000. Col. C. L. Taylor is the president of the company, and at the present time is also president of the Chamber of Commerce. Col. Taylor, by his personal efforts and persevering energy has done very much in making the chamber both large in numbers and efficient in producing results for San Francisco's benefit. Wm. H. Friend, who has been with the company for a number of years as cashier, has recently been elected to the position of secretary.

A special and peculiar feature of this company is that under its by-laws not less than twenty-five per cent. of its annual profits must be laid aside as a reserve fund for the better protection of its policy holders. The Sun Insurance Company was organized in 1882, and since the day it threw open its doors to business it has had a large and profitable patronage both in fire and marine writing. Its directorate embraces the names of some of the most prominent and reputable business men and capitalists in San Francisco. The names are: Mr. James D. Phelan, capitalist; ex-Mayor E. B. Pond; Mr. R. D. Chandler, coal merchant; Mr. I. Steinhart, Anglo-California Bank; Mr. W. G. Hall, ship builder; Mr. J. J. McKinnon, lumber merchant; Mr. James R. Kelly, president of the Hibernia Bank; Mr. J. N. Knowles, shipping merchant; Mr. Sol. Wangenheim, shipping merchant; Mr. Alfred Barstow, attorney-at-law, and Mr. C. L. Taylor, president of the company. The office of the company is located in their own building at 428 California street, San Francisco.

The marine business of this company is far from being an unimportant one, as last year it ranked only second among the locals in business written. H. Stephenson Smith, who has been with the company since organization is its marine secretary. Its surplus to policy holders over its capital stock is more than $200,000, while it has paid to stockholders since organization $195,000 in dividends.

LION AND IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Of London, England, have their Pacific department branch offices in San Francisco, at 214 Sansome street; and are ably and energetically represented by Mr. William Sexton, the well known and popular resident manager, and R. C. Medcraft, the enterprising sub-manager. The Imperial is a pioneer company on the coast, having been established in San Francisco in 1853, while the Lion Company opened business here in 1878. The Pacific department for these companies includes California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, El Paso, Texas, Arizona, and the Hawaiian Islands. The management of this branch is represented by over eight hundred agents in its territory. Twenty-five clerks are steadily employed at the offices on Sansome street. This active institution has made a wonderfully good record during its long career on the Pacific Coast. All its losses have been promptly adjusted and paid, and its reputation stands second to none in the city of San Francisco, nor in any of the many States where it carries on its business.

GROCERY TRADE

From "the days of forty-nine," when on account of the scanty room in the warehouses, the scarcity of stores, and the immense cargoes arriving in the embryo metropolis, most of the merchandise was sold at auction, to the present day, a marvelous transformation has taken place in the grocery, as well as other trades, in San Francisco. Her great thoroughfares now boast grocery emporiums equal to any in the older Eastern cities. Her great warehouses accommodate millions of dollars worth of goods, and her retail establishments are innumerable, and are models of convenience and attractiveness. In 1852 there were nearly a hundred firms here engaged in the grocery, provision and liquor trades, and the three lines were generally classified under the one head as "grocers."

At that time the great bulk of all flour used in San Francisco was imported from Chili in sacks and from the East in barrels, and, as will be seen in our article on flour, by the year 1853 there were sixteen mills in operation, and fourteen in course of construction. Rice was largely imported from China, India, and Atlantic cities. Java and Rio coffees only were known to the trade in those days and cargoes were received direct, but soon the Central American products supplanted the latter, and Rio is almost out of use.

Our tea imports were of limited character and all receipts came from China by sailing vessels, as Japanese ports at that time were not opened. The importations consisted largely of inferior grades, and many classes then in use have since been discarded. Japanese teas have been substituted. It is needless to say that the grocery trade has increased in proportion with every other branch of commerce in this great center of trade, as will be seen from the following table:

A TABULAR STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

There has been a fairly active movement in groceries during the past year. The imports of the leading articles of the trade were slightly heavier than during the previous year, while the exports, as a rule, were of goodly proportions. The following tables show the imports and exports of Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Rice by sea for the years 1891 and 1890. The figures given are for the twelve months ending with November 30th.

SUGAR IMPORTS—POUNDS

From	1891.	1890.
Hawaiian Islands	290,024,200	247,752,210
East Indies	36,812,275	34,330,556
China	6,383,744	595,956
Manilla	.....	21,098,560
Germany	1,639,848	.....
Mexico	617,630	.....
Central America	389,400	1,883,876
Elsewhere	22,570	25,827
Totals	335,939,667	305,686,985
1889	.....	323,809,804
1888	.....	290,301,109
1887	.....	216,964,854

According to the above statistics the total imports of Sugar for the past year were over 30,000,000 pounds heavier than for the year 1890. The Custom-house returns show no receipts whatever from Manilla during the year 1891 as against imports of 21,098,000 pounds during the preceding year. The quantity of Sugar usually furnished us from the Philippine Islands, however, was more than made up by an increase of over 48,000,000 pounds in the shipments from the Hawaiian Islands, our main source of supply. The imports last year included nearly 1,700,000

pounds of Beet Sugar from Germany. It will be remembered that California has three Beet Sugar manufactories in full operation. The total output of these three institutions for the past year aggregates 8,070,138 pounds.

SUGAR EXPORTS—POUNDS.

Destination.	1891.	1890.
China	2,697,761	306 239
British Columbia	2,313,876	332,817
Hawaiian Islands	1,325,745	1,261,800
Australia	1,232,000	.....
Japan	850,348	222,487
New Zealand	777,870	.....
Tahiti	275,968	240.777
Panama	163,797	176,361
Central America	42,471	31,881
Mexico	32,709	86,974
Behring Islands	20,000	.....
Pacific Islands	10,252	5,238
Apia	8,679	1.952
New York	.....	646,720
Elsewhere	350	.....
Totals	9,751,826	3,313,241
1889	.....	3,491 747
1888	.....	28,691,947

The exports of Sugar last year were nearly three times the volume of those of 1890. This heavy increase is due mainly to larger shipments to China, British Columbia, Japan and Australia. The exports to each of these countries are, to say the least, the heaviest on record for several years past. There was no Sugar shipped from this port by sea to New York during the past year. The quantity forwarded to the East by water in 1890 was 646,720 pounds; in 1889, 315,130 pounds; and in 1888, 25,076,201 pounds. During the last mentioned year four vessels with full cargoes of Raw Sugar were cleared at our Custom-house. The overland shipments of Sugar from San Francisco during the past year aggregate 105,093,810 pounds, making the total exports by sea and by rail for 1891, 114,845,636 pounds.

COFFEE IMPORTS—POUNDS.

From	1891.	1890.
Central America	20,252,909	16,728,742
China	696,951	750,172
Mexico	463,366	499.943
East Indies	470,155	1,040,798
South America	245,575	.....
Australia	54,604	.....
Hawaiian Islands	2,701	100,251
Elsewhere	26,758	184,628
Totals	22,213,019	19,304,534
1889	.....	20,571,079
1888	.....	22,039,243
1887	.....	19,506,870

The total imports of coffee during the year which has just closed were nearly 3,000,000 pounds heavier than during the preceding year. This increase is to be accounted for wholly by larger shipments from the Central American republics, the imports from all other sources, leaving out South America and Australia, being a trifle lighter than for several years past.

COFFEE EXPORTS—POUNDS.

Destination.	1891.	1890.
Mexico	357,054	440,279
Australia	196,310	421,243
British Columbia	95,649	129,822
Hawaiian Islands	86,276	57,826
New Zealand	23,410	20,885
Japan	6,982	3,006
Tahiti	3,468	3,970
Pacific Islands	2,049	1,299
Asiatic Russia	1,442	.....
Apia	48	2,000
Miscellaneous	1,302	2,591
Totals	773,990	1,082,921
1889	.....	924,574
1888	.....	1,061,018

There was a general falling off in the exports of Coffee last year. The shipments to Australia alone were nearly 225,000 pounds lighter than in 1890. It will be observed that the quantity forwarded to Mexico amounted to only 357,000 pounds as against 440,000 pounds for the previous year and nearly 556,000 pounds for 1889.

TEA IMPORTS—POUNDS.

From	1891.	1890.
Japan	5,112,453	4,825,072
China	2,175,593	1,728,730
British East Indies	104,517	76,836
Totals	7,392,563	6,630,138
1889	.....	7,026,228
1888	.....	7,706,125
1887	.....	7,422,778

The above statement shows that our Tea trade with Japan is one of no small magnitude. During the past year we received from that country alone over 5,000,000 pounds of Tea, an increase of nearly 300,000 pounds as compared with the year 1890. China also still continues to furnish us with liberal shipments.

TEA EXPORTS—POUNDS.

Destination.	1891.	1890.
Mexico	44,882	42,134
British Columbia	31,444	26,020
Central America	28,387	19,796
Hawaiian Islands	19,460	36,181
Tahiti	7,102	7,199
Japan	6,180	.....
New York	5,881	.....
South America	990	.....
Pacific Islands	622	.....
Apia	235	2,062
Elsewhere	.....	27,690
Totals	145,183	161,052
1889	.....	122,455
1888	.....	113,537

There was a slight decrease in the total exports of Tea during the past year as compared with the year previous. The shipments last year, however, were a trifle heavier than during 1889 and 1888.

RICE IMPORTS—POUNDS.

From	1891.	1890.
China	34,638,817	35,531,906
Japan	6,705,177	21,095
Hawaiian Islands	5,457,800	10,656,000
British East Indies	22,400	.....
Italy	11,607	11,125
Totals	46,895,801	46,220,126
1889	.....	48,221,837
1888	.....	49,208,721
1887	.....	40,753,043

The imports of Rice from Japan during the year 1891 are the heaviest appearing on the records of the Custom-house for several years past. The quantity supplied us by the Hawaiian Islands last year, however, was much lighter than usual.

RICE EXPORTS—POUNDS.

Destination.	1891.	1890.
Central America	801,132	933,328
Panama	478,851	494,768
Tahiti	310,794	265,258
Hawaiian Islands	228,064	.....
Mexico	146,161	117,041
South America	109,302	2,850
British Columbia	106,940	38,300
Pacific Islands	59,200	66,096
Apia	36,336	20,100
China	13,486	31,595
Asiatic Russia	1,887	1,250
Totals	2,292,143	1,970,586
1889	.....	1,897,189
1888	.....	2,409,315

Large quantities of Rice are still being shipped from San Francisco to Central America and the United States of Colombia, but the exports to both of these countries last year were not quite as heavy as in 1890. The shipments to Tahiti during the past year, however, were fully up to the average of previous years.

GOLDBERG, BOWEN & LEBENBAUM

Is the title of a now incorporated firm which in various forms has been engaged in the grocery, wine and cigar business since the year 1850. The business was first established by Bowen Brothers, subsequently they merged with L. Lebenbaum & Company under the firm name and style of Lebenbaum, Goldberg and Bowen; later the firm name became Goldberg, Bowen & Company, and finally incorporated as Goldberg, Bowen and Lebenbaum. In its incorporated form the firm has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and is organized with Mr. Jacob Goldberg as president; Mr. L. Lebenbaum as first vice-president; Mr. H. D. Keil as second vice-president; Mr. H. A. Bowen as secretary, and Mr. G. W. Whitney as assistant secretary.

Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum conduct two extensive places of business — one at Nos. 426, 428, 430 and 432 Pine street, and the other at Nos. 215 and 217 Sutter street. They are without doubt the largest family grocers in San Francisco, and devote especial attention to the handling of the more select and fancy classes of grocery goods, high class wines, and very fine cigars. With a capital of five hundred thousand dollars behind them, and a long and honorable commercial career, they are in a position to trade on the most advantageous terms and to invite the confidence and patronage of the public.

Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum handle a very large volume of business, which gives employment to some one hundred and twenty people, and extends all over the city, the State, the coast, and into China, Japan, and other foreign parts.

HAAS BROTHERS

100 and 102 California street. The firm of Haas Brothers consists of Mr. Kulman Haas, Mr. William Haas, Mr. Leopold Klan, and Mr. Carl Klan. It was established in 1861 by Messrs. K. and W. Haas, and eight years later its *personnel* was strengthened by the addition of the Messrs. Klan, but its title remained unchanged.

Haas Brothers are engaged in a very large way of business as importers of and wholesale dealers in groceries, their place of business being located at Nos. 100 and 102 California street, where they occupy extensive four-story premises and carry as complete an assortment of general groceries as was ever seen in San Francisco. Mr. Kulman Haas, the senior partner of the firm, resides in New York, where he acts as buyer for the firm and watches the Eastern, European and other foreign markets. The firm's New York address is No. 13 William street.

Haas Brothers have no agencies and are booming no special proprietary interests in their trade. They simply carry full lines of everything pertaining to their business for which there is a demand, and their facilities for obtaining and handling goods are such that they are able to trade on the most reasonable terms.

The long and successful mercantile career of Haas Brothers is in itself a complete guaranty of the integrity and stability of the firm. They do a large business, extending all over the coast into Mexico and British Columbia. They employ no traveling salesmen to look after their large circle of customers, but give their best attention to orders by mail. They employ twenty-five hands in their counting rooms and warehouses.

WILLIAM CLUFF.

ROOT & SANDERSON

Occupy three floors and basement in the Hanford Block, 122 and 124 Market and 19 and 21 California streets. They import teas, coffee, spices, tobacco and cigars. Their importations are from China, Japan, India, etc., and they export goods to South and Central America, as well as the Sandwich Islands. Their special brand of tea is the R. S. & Co. "Young Hyson" China and Japan of all grades. This particular brand is the best known on the Pacific Coast. The "Vindex" cigar, which they handle and have the sole agency for, is known to all lovers of the weed, and has an immense sale. Their "Nectar" brand of coffee, the "Rocky" point oyster, the "Del Monte" and "Eureka" syrups, are some of the brands of goods that they handle and dispose of in large quantities.

The business was established in 1861 by Mr. Root. In 1877 the name was changed to Root & Sanderson, under which name it has continued ever since. Mr. Root has figured very prominently in many large enterprises and undertakings. He is a very affable man, kind and obliging, and one whose years of experience in the field of mercantile pursuits have given him the ability and judgment to preside over this vast establishment. He has risen to affluence through his own unaided exertions and the judicious exercise of those mental, moral and physical traits and qualities that always bring success. Not unlike him is his partner, Mayor Sanderson of San Francisco,—spoken of elsewhere — who was elected to that important office in 1891 for a term of two years. Besides being the present mayor of our city, he has twice held the office of president of the Board of Trade, and other important positions of trust and honor, which he filled with credit to himself and to the people of San Francisco.

FRUIT PACKING AND CANNING

That California is the only raisin-producing State in the Union, the only State in which the olive thrives, the home of the orange, the fig, the peach, the plum, the pear and the apricot; and that all these delicious fruits are here produced in prodigal profusion, is sufficient indication that the fruit packing and canning industries must here thrive on an extended scale. This is fully realized by the fact that from the returns of shipments made by both lines of railroad for 1890 it appears that the dried fruits footed up 66,318,000 pounds; canned goods 84,250,000; while of raisins, the shipments were nearly 50,000,000 pounds.

It is difficult to estimate the beneficial effect which fruit canning and packing have had in drawing immigration to California. It has certainly been great, as these two industries have alone enabled us to place before the people of the East the incomparable fruits of our fertile valleys and vine-clad hills, and to demonstrate to them that the tales of travelers regarding the wonderful size, smoothness and richness of California fruit were not exaggerations. The process of canning seems to have developed to a degree of excellence where no improvement can be suggested. The flavor and nutritious quality of the fruit is perfectly preserved from the natural tendency to decomposition, and the epicure in New York or London, in his own dining room, can now enjoy the unrivalled productions of our orchards in a state of preservation almost as complete and with a flavor as natural as can the Californian "beneath his own vine and fig tree."

Of course everything depends upon the integrity of the canner. By using inferior material for his cans, by using glucose, by the selection of imperfect fruit, the consumer is defrauded, and his health endangered. Still a wholesome regard for the reputation of his goods has a strong restraining influence on the canner, even in cases of close competition, and thus far the California canners have maintained an excellent standard.

The fruits most extensively canned are plums, apricots, cherries, pears and peaches. The Atlantic States grow peaches very extensively, and this is about the only fruit in which our canners feel much competition, and even in this direction, the frequent failure of the peach crop in Delaware and New Jersey renders this competition very unsteady.

A visit to the rooms of the State Board of Trade is always a rich treat and a revelation to the Eastern visitor. He there sees in glass jars the fruits above named in all their perfection, and is told that the best peaches and apricots for canning, which come to this market, are received from the banks of the Sacramento River, and from Pleasant and Vaca valleys; the best plums from Napa and Sonoma; and the best cherries from Alameda. We also can nectarines, muscat grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc. The vegetables canned are tomatoes, corn, peas, string beans and asparagus.

From the Annual Report to the State Board of Trade, by Gen. N. P. Chipman, Chairman Committee on Industrial Resources, the following pertinent statistics are collated:

"In 1890 we shipped East by rail 80,121,950 pounds canned fruits. In 1891 we shipped East by rail 49,566,680 pounds canned fruits; showing a decrease of 30,555,270 pounds canned fruits; nearly 35 per cent decrease, or 1527 car loads. This is accounted for by the large apple and peach crop East, and the large crop of small fruits which were more generally canned than before, and took the place of our goods, partly because of the high prices of 1890. We have, however, recouped this loss to a considerable extent by shipments by sea, which, expressed in pounds, amounted to 15,223,440, or 761 car loads. Of this, 172,073 cases went to England, none to France, and only eight cases went to Germany."

In our chapter on horticulture the reader who feels an especial interest in this growing industry, will find many facts which throw a strong side light on the subject.

A. LUSK & CO.

Packers of hermetically sealed goods, and general commission agent for raisins, dried fruits, nuts, etc., have their elegantly appointed offices at 308 Market street. The specialties of this company are the packing of canned goods, and handling of raisins, dried fruit, etc., in all the markets of the world. They handle the leading packs of canned goods packed in California, handling the product of four large canneries, aggregating shipments of about 1,100 carloads of canned fruit per year, besides from three to four hundred carloads of dried fruit, nuts and raisins. They are also the agents for the Producers' Raisin Packing Company, of Fresno. To this firm belongs the celebrated Briggs' orchard in Sutter county, which has been incorporated under the name of the "Sutter County Orchard Co.," and of which Mr. Isidor Jacobs is the president. The firm is also connected with the Fresno Canning Company, located in Fresno county, which is the largest cannery in the central portion of the State. The annual business of the firm reaches the modest sum total of $1,750,000, and twelve hundred hands are employed in its various canneries. The business of this house extends throughout the length and breadth of the United States and England, while its reputation for carrying out all representations made, has been the means of increasing the operations of the firm; and our readers may rest assured that every inducement is here held out, which is not only calculated to attract patronage, but once secured, to retain it against all competition. The quality of the goods canned and shipped by this firm is superior to any class of goods of the kind in America, and they are known over the entire globe.

The firm was founded in 1859 by Albert Lusk, Wm. Jacobs and John Kleinhans, and incorporated in 1889 with a capital stock of $300,000. Since then it has been operated with yearly increasing success. The officers of the firm, Mr. Isidor Jacobs, the president, Mr. Emanuel Straus, the vice-president, and Mr. Henry Jacobs, the secretary, are gentlemen of complete experience in the business, who devote their close and practical attention to the operations of the establishment. Want of space forbids a more detailed consideration of this useful and extensive industry, but we may briefly say in conclusion that no house in this State enjoys a better reputation than the one under comment, as regards reliability and honorable dealings.

WINES AND BRANDIES

In no direction is the pride of Californians greater or better grounded than in regard to the golden vintages which have carried the fame of California vineyards to remote lands, and have successfully competed with the famous brands of France. As far back as 1770 California was a wine-producing territory. At that date history tells us that the old Mission fathers planted small tracts of the vine close around their missions, guarded them jealously with high adobe walls, cultivated them carefully, gathered their fruit and made wine. These wines were consumed by the fathers, and did not enter into the trade of that early time, and but little progress was made toward increasing the area of viticulture until 1858, when a widespread interest was manifested in vine planting, principally through the instrumentality of the efforts of the Agricultural Society and newspaper articles. In 1861 the culture of the vine received a fresh impetus from the efforts of the late Agaston Haraszthy, one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Downey "to report upon the best means and ways to promote the improvement and culture of the grape vine in California."

Mr. Haraszthy went to Europe, and after visiting all the most important viticultural districts, made an elaborate report on the European methods of cultivating the vine, making wine, and curing raisins; adding practical suggestions to the California vine grower, and at the same time bringing two hundred thousand grape vine cuttings and rooted vines of every attainable variety to be found in Europe, Asia Minor, Russia, and Egypt. These were afterwards gradually distributed in small lots to different parts of the State. From these early experiments the wine interests have grown through numerous vicissitudes and periods of prosperity and depression until they have reached the following magnificent proportions as shown by figures furnished by Mr. C. J. Wetmore, secretary and manager of the Board of Viticultural Commissioners. The shipments of wine and brandy for 1891 were:

WINE.		BRANDY.	
By rail	30,226 cases, or 5,621,179 gallons	By rail	1,225 cases, or 305,886 gallons
By sea	14,289 cases, or 5,492,850 gallons	By sea	414 cases, or 493,726 gallons
Total	11,114,029 gallons	Total	799,612 gallons

It is stated on the same authority for 1890 that the total output was as follows: Wine, 18,000,000 gallons; brandy, 1,000,000 gallons. The amount on hand, not shipped, or consumed at home, would probably account for the difference. In Vina, Tehama County, alone, there are about 800,000 gallons of brandy in bonded warehouse.

The State Board of Trade gives the shipments by carloads for 1891 as follows: Wine and brandy by rail, carloads, 1891, 2,968; total carloads, fruit, wine and brandy, 1891, 20,706; total carloads fruit, excluding wine and brandy, in 1880 were 546.

When the American pioneers began to turn their attention to the cultivation of the vine their methods were rude and primitive in the extreme. These early viticulturists possessed not the slightest technical knowledge of either the cultivation of the vine, the soil best adapted thereto, or the production of the different varieties of wine; many even not knowing what were the distinguishing characteristics of those varieties, and yet they rushed into the industry headlong and by thousands. These so-called viticulturists firmly believed, as one writer stated, that all that was necessary to produce good wine was to squeeze the juice out of the grapes, put it into barrels, let it ferment—and there you are with wine worth a dollar or more to the gallon. So thousands of acres of vineyards were planted. When these vines, planted on the rich, moist bottom lands, matured, which they quickly did, and their owners went into wine making, the result was certainly remarkable. Not one in ten suspected that any particular knowledge or experience was requisite to produce a palateable wine, and thousands of gallons of so-called wine was made which was of no earthly

use, and could not be sold at any price. The natural result followed. Many abandoned the business in disgust, after having sunk thousands, and for a time the viticultural industry was at a low ebb. But others were satisfied that so far as soil and climate were concerned California possessed equal advantages with the most noted wine-producing countries of Europe, and they were impressed with the belief that this could be demonstrated by perseverance, by the introduction of better varieties of grapes, and by the exercise of all the knowledge that experience gave in the methods of fermentation, blending, etc.

Nearly every original idea on the subject had to be abandoned. Instead of the moist and fertile valley lands being the best for the vine, it was at length learned that the hillsides, though producing a far less dense growth, and much smaller quantity of fruit, gave wines of the finest quality. Instead of a single variety of grape, it was found that many varieties, the juice of which was judiciously blended, produced the best results. All the lessons have been learned as to the handling of the wines, and California now produces wines that rank well with all but the finest products of the choicest European vineyards. Many of the most expert judges, when blindfolded, have been utterly unable to distinguish between the California and the French article. More or less wine is made in a majority of the counties of the State, but the leading viticultural sections are Napa, Sonoma, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Fresno, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. There are considerable areas of wine vineyard in Yolo, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tehama, Butte, and the other foothill counties. Napa and Sonoma produce the largest quantities of dry wines, being especially adapted for that purpose. The southern counties produce mostly sweet wines and brandies, the grapes raised there having usually too large a percentage of sugar for successful dry wine making.

The only natural champagne produced in the United States is made in California, and is the result of experiment and tests made upwards of thirty years ago. The champagne is the result of natural fermentation, whereas, all the other so-called champagne produced in the country is made by various artificial processes. Sherry, port, and angelica are also produced here in considerable quantities, and of a quality that ranks well with the foreign article.

The pure grape brandies produced in Santa Clara and Los Angeles counties have already obtained a high reputation. They are better known in the East than the brandies from any other country.

The prospect for our viticulturist is at present encouraging. The vintage, which has varied from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons annually will, it is thought, fall considerably below the latter figure this season, and this will undoubtedly cause better prices. As will be seen above, from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons are exported annually, and home consumption and the quantities stored for aging will much more than equal the product of the present year.

cooler basements or cellars. The bottles are long, flat, with the necks slightly elevated, and remain in that position for twenty months. After that period of gradual fermentation, the wine is put into racks, and the bottles turned around every day for four months. For this several men are employed, each of whom turns 20,000 bottles per day. The result of this constant turning is to bring the sediment into the neck of the bottle; and when this is accomplished the first cork and sediment are taken out, and the expensive final cork takes its place. The process is slow and tedious and requires great attention. In producing the "Eclipse" champagne, Messrs. Arpad Haraszthy & Company use only the finest procurable grapes, bought at the highest figures from the various growers of the State. These grapes are received at the firm's city fermenting house and wine press, and are ground up at the rate of forty to fifty tons daily during the season. To give some idea of the cost of these grapes, we will here state that they command from thirty dollars to forty dollars per ton at the nearest shipping point from the vineyard, while good, ordinary grapes are usually sold from ten dollars to thirteen dollars per ton. The reputation of "Eclipse" champagne is based solely on its own merits, and has increased month by month, until to-day it is pronounced by connoisseurs the equal of any wine in the world.

The firm is composed of Arpad Haraszthy and Henry Epstein. Mr. Haraszthy is the son of Colonel Agaston Haraszthy one of the pioneers of the wine business in California. He has been thoroughly trained in his chosen line of business, having passed several years in a first-class champagne cellar at Epernay, France. There he devoted himself to mastering the practical as well as chemical part of his business, and gained that knowledge which has placed him in the front of California viticulturists. Mr. Haraszthy's co-laborers, as well as the community at large, have recognized his services to the State by electing him to several positions of honor and trust, among which is the Presidency of the State Board of Viticulture. Mr. Haraszthy is still comparatively young, and many years of usefulness are still before him, which will doubtless be employed in prosecuting his life-work—the advancement of California's viticultural interests; and by that advancement the supplanting of foreign wines in countries where they once reigned supreme.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

The products of the miscellaneous manufactures of San Francisco for the year 1891 represented a total value of $109,000,000, an increase of $4,500,000 over the total output of 1890. This plain, unvarnished statement of fact is pregnant with meaning to the student of California's industrial progress; and to the Eastern man whose attention is attracted to it, the magnitude of the figures must appear as a revelation. For, although the last decade has been a period of education to the Eastern mind as a necessary concomitant of the ever increasing flood of visitors to our shores, it still remains true that a just appreciation of the importance of San Francisco as a great manufacturing center is confined to a very limited number of intelligent Eastern observers. "California on Wheels," the establishment of "California Exchanges" in Eastern cities, and the many other admirable efforts of the State Board of Trade, have resulted in the dissemination of a vast amount of practical knowledge among the people regarding the resources of California; still the information thus conveyed pertains almost exclusively to the agricultural, horticultural and viticultural advantages of our State and its importance as a producer of raw material. That California ranks eighth among the great manufacturing cities of America is a fact little known. As will be seen from the following list of manufactures turned out by San Francisco artisans, our factories cover almost the entire field: Agricultural implements, artificial stone, axle grease, bags, barrels, bed-springs, bedding, bellows, belting, billiard tables, boots and shoes, boxes of all kinds, brass castings, breweries, brooms, brushes, candles, car-springs, carriages and wagons, chemicals, cigars, clothing, coffee and spices, coffins, copper work, cordage and rope, coaches, cream of tartar, cutlery, electrical machinery, elevators, flour and feed, iron foundries, fringes, furs, furniture, fireworks, stained and ordinary glass, gloves, glue, gutta percha, hats and caps, harness, ink and mucilage, Japan ware, jewelry, lasts, lead pipe and shot, linseed oil, macaroni, malt, marble, matches, mirrors, musical instruments, oakum, oil cloth, onyx, pottery, provisions, rubber stamps, salt, safes, saws, ships, shirts, silverware, soap, sashes and doors, soda water, solder, sugar, tanneries, tinware, trunks, type, vinegar, white lead, wind mills, wire and woolen fabrics.

The assessor's returns for the year 1890–91 show that the exact value of the products from all these various manufactures foot up a total of $108,980,650, necessitating the employment of 38,616 hands. Among the more extensive concerns may be mentioned one hundred and sixty-two boot and shoe factories, turning out products valued at $4,510,000; twenty-four barrel factories, with a product of $1,150,000; twenty-one breweries, supplying beer to the value of $3,995,000; three hundred and forty-eight cigar factories, with a product valued at $3,005,000; eleven coffee and spice mills added $2,000,000 more, while two sugar refineries had $12,250,000 to their credit. Five malt houses, with an annual output valued at $1,650,000; six ship yards, with a total product appraised at $3,575,000; twelve sash and door factories, with a product valued at $5,000,000; one woolen mill, turning out goods worth $362,000, and five wool-scouring establishments adding $2,750,000 more, and two gas works, with a yearly product valued at $12,000,000 are among some of the heaviest contributors to the city's wealth.

In 1860 the amount paid in wages in the State to employees in manufacturing establishments was but $5,500,000, and the value of the product $23,500,000; while in 1890 the amount paid in wages had reached $35,000,000 and the value of the product to $165,000,000.

During the ten years from 1878–79 to 1888–89, there was a strong and continuous growth in manufactures of all kinds in San Francisco, the volume of value nearly doubling in that period, while there was an increase of 50 per cent in the number of employees.

One of the leading industries of California is the manufacture of flour, the aggregate daily output of all the mills in the State being estimated at 20,000 barrels.

The history of iron manufacture in California is coeval with the history of the State itself. From the day when Peter Donohue established his little blacksmith shop in Happy Valley in 1849, to the present, iron manufactures have

IRON INDUSTRIES

The early settlers of San Francisco, like their descendants of the present day, held very optimistic views regarding the future of their city, and yet, it is doubtful if in their most rose-colored visions of her splendid destiny, San Francisco ever appeared as one of the great iron manufacturing centers of the country. Certain it is that even these enthusiastic pioneers would have seriously questioned the mental balance of the man who would prophesy that San Francisco would, in the near future, be turning out such magnificent triumphs of the art of shipbuilding as the Charleston, the San Francisco and the Monterey. The abiding faith of the argonauts is shown by the fact that, in spite of the apparently insuperable obstacles interposed by the high cost of labor, fuel, and raw material, men were found as early as 1849 who were willing to risk their money in iron industries, and that year witnessed the establishment by James and Peter Donahue of the Union Iron and Brass Works, the pioneer iron working concern of the city. In 1865 these works had passed under the control of H. J. Booth & Company and employed 275 men. The rapid development of the iron industry in this State since that time may be seen from the fact that the annual product is now worth upward of $10,000,000, and employment is given to over 5,000 men. Although the industry is well distributed throughout the State, the majority of the iron-working establishments are located in San Francisco and Oakland. In 1850 the Pacific Iron Works were founded by Egery and Hinckley on First street. In 1865 Roddard & Company were the proprietors. They were, at that early day, turning out immense quantities of mining machinery, and 125 men were employed. The Vulcan Iron Works were started in 1851, and made a specialty of locomotives and similar machinery. Upward of five hundred men were employed. The Fulton Foundry of Hinckley and Company on First street was established in 1855, and in 1865 employed fifty-five men in manufacturing machinery of all kinds. In the same year (1865), the Miners' Foundry employed 150 hands and the Golden Iron Works employed fifty men and manufactured steam engines, mining machinery, etc. Other noteworthy iron working establishments of 1865 were the California Foundry, the Phœnix Works, the the Pioneer Works, the Eureka Works, the Coffee and Risdon Boiler Works, and the Portland Boiler Works, all in San Francisco. It will thus be seen that considering the youth of the city in 1865, her progress in iron manufactures up to that time had been well-nigh marvelous. There were between three hundred and four hundred metal working concerns in operation, giving employment to over two thousand hands.

Deposits of iron ore in California have been known for years, and the delay in opening and working them has been owing to the attendant expense which up to the present time has enabled other States to supply our manufacturers with pig-iron at a price much below the cost of home production.

At present the iron manufactories of California consume 16,000 tons of pig-iron annually, 17,000 tons of bar-iron and 600 tons of rivets. The first furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron on the coast was erected in Oregon by the Oswego Iron Company. Soon afterward the Puget Sound Iron Company was organized in Washington. In 1882 California received over 3,000 tons of pig-iron from Oregon. This was the largest consignment up to that time and larger than for any subsequent year. In 1887 the receipts from Oregon fell to 300 tons, in 1891 to 50 tons, and they have now ceased entirely. The Puget Sound Company sent us 2500 tons in 1887 and 2200 tons in 1888, and a small quantity still comes to San Francisco by nearly every steamer.

The Puget Sound Company's works are now the largest and most important on the coast, having been rebuilt and enlarged in 1882. Their iron gives satisfaction, but the amount sent to San Francisco is too insignificant to have any appreciable effect upon prices or demand.

It is only within the last ten years that pig-iron has been manufactured in California. In 1881 the California Iron and Steel Company was incorporated with a capital of $2,675,000 in 26,750 shares, and $1,601,000 subscribed and paid up. The first directors were Egbert Judson, Irving M. Scott, A. P. Hotaling, B. B. Redding and G. W. Gibbs. A large tract of mineral land was purchased in Placer and Nevada counties, furnaces were erected and several thousand tons of pig-iron were manufactured. The experiment was finally abandoned, however, because of the high cost of fuel. The distance of California from the great iron centers of the East is a fact of great importance to Pacific Coast manufacturers, and operates directly in their favor because of the unavoidable delay attending the fulfillment of orders by Eastern concerns. This is especially true in the case of orders for machinery. When this is required for repairing or for other urgent use, an order to an Eastern house is not to be thought of, even though the cost of the home manufacture be largely in excess of that incurred in obtaining the Eastern product.

WAR VESSELS

Built by the UNION IRON WORKS — San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

"CHARLESTON"

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length Over All	320 feet
Length on Water Line	300 "
Mean Draft of Water	18.5 "
Breadth 46 feet Depth	34 "
Displacement	3730 tons
Indicated Horse Power, Natural Draught	5000
Indicated Horse Power, Forced Draught	7650
Speed	18.9 knots

ARMAMENT.

Two 8-inch Breech-Loading Rifles
Six 6-inch Breech-Loading Rifles.
Four 6-pounder Rapid-Firing Rifles.
Six Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon.
Four Gattling Guns.
Four Torpedo Tubes.

"SAN FRANCISCO"

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length Over All	328 feet
Length on Water Line	310 "
Mean Draught of Water	18.8 "
Breadth 49.5 feet Depth	31.8 "
Displacement	4082 tons
Indicated Horse Power, Natural Draught	7500
Indicated Horse Power, Forced Draught	11000
Speed	20.6 knots

ARMAMENT.

Twelve 6-inch Breech-Loading Rifles.
Four 6-pounder Rapid-Firing Rifles.
Four Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon.
One 1-pounder Rifle.
Two Short Gattling Guns.

"MONTEREY"

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length Over All	261 feet
Load Water Line	256 "
Breadth (Extreme)	59 "
Mean Draught	14 feet, 6 inches
Displacement	4000 tons
Armor Belt (Midships)	13 inches thick
Estimated Speed	16 knots

ARMAMENT.

Two 12-inch Breech Loading Rifles mounted *en barbette*, with 13-inch steel armor protection. Shield, 8 inches in thickness. Projectile weighs 850 pounds; powder charge, 425 pounds.
Two 10-inch Breech Loading Rifles, mounted *en barbette*, 11½-inch steel armor protection. Steel Shield, 7½ inches in thickness. Projectile weighs 500 pounds; powder charge, 250 pounds.
Six 6-pounder Rapid-Firing Rifles.
Four 37-millimetre Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon.
Two 1-pounder Rapid Firing Rifles.

"OLYMPIA"

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length Over All	344 feet
Length on Water Line	340 "
Mean Draught of Water	21 feet, 6 inches
Breadth	53 feet
Displacement	5870 tons
Indicated Horse Power	13500
Speed	20 knots

ARMAMENT.

Fourteen 6-pounder Rapid-Firing Rifles
Six 1-pounder Rapid-Firing Rifles.
Four Gatling Guns.
Four 8-inch Breech-Loading Rifles.
Ten 5-inch Breech-Loading Rifles.

UNION IRON WORKS

These famous works, which have recently gained a world-wide reputation as builders of some of the best war ships in the world, have been in existence for forty-two years, having been the first enterprise of the kind established on this coast. Of course in the days of '49 the works were not what they are to-day, but with the growth of American industries and the development of the resources of the Pacific Coast, they have increased until now they are admitted to be among the largest and most important in the country. Away back in the '70's these works turned out the machinery for most of the important mines in this section, among which may be noted the Union Consolidated Mine, for which they made pumping machinery capable of pumping 106,000 gallons of water per hour from a depth of 4000 feet, which was erected at a cost of a half million dollars.

The works cover twenty-one acres of land in the Potrero, South San Francisco, are well situated for shipping purposes, with buildings for the most part of iron and brick, which contain an assortment of machinery, massive and delicate, which cannot be excelled by any similar establishment anywhere on earth. One feature of the works which especially struck the writer was the hydraulic lift dock, which has the distinction of being the only one of the kind in the United States. The best engineers in the world have visited with interest this dock and become enthusiastic in praise of its perfect mechanism, which preserves the alignment of the platform upon which the load rests, irrespective of the inequality of the load at various points. The mechanism is entirely automatic, and does not require the attention of the dock master. The dock is 435 feet long and 66 feet wide, and capable of lifting 4500 tons. It was invented by Mr. G. W. Dickie, the manager of the works.

From first to last the investments in the various departments represent a total of millions of dollars. When in full operation the works give employment to 2000 hands, and turn out annually about $3,000,000 worth of finished work. The works entire comprise separate mills, forges, foundries, furnaces, etc., each in itself making an extensive establishment. The machine shops and foundries are among the most important of the company's industries, and are among the largest of the kind in the United States. The machine shops are thoroughly equipped with turning lathes, drill presses, boring machines, planing and milling machines, traveling cranes driven by compressed air, etc., etc. The productions of this department embrace a long and varied range, including pumping and mining machinery of the finest and heaviest description; triple-expansion, hoisting, stationary, blowing and driving engines, rock drills, air compressors, rock crushers, amalgamating machinery, etc. The foundries turn out castings of enormous size (the forgings for the U. S. cruisers and coast-defense vessels being turned out from this department. All sizes and thicknesses of ship plates, turret beams, driving axles, etc., are turned out from its forges). Particular attention is given to mining machinery, and that with ship building may be said to be the specialties of the company. They are the builders of the patent Fargo sectional stamp guides, and the famous Ide automatic cut off high speed engine, the most perfect engine of modern times. In the ship building department, a mere mention of the names of the vessels turned from these works will be sufficient, as under the head of "ship building," in another part of this volume, a full description of most of these vessels has been given. They are the Charleston, U. S. steel cruiser, 320 feet long; breadth 46 feet; horse power (natural draught) 5000; speed 18.9 knots. The San Francisco, U. S. cruiser, length 328 feet; displacement 4082 tons; horse power (natural draught) 7500; speed 20.6 knots. The Monterey, U. S. coast-defense vessel, length 261 feet; displacement 4000 tons; speed (estimated) 16 knots. All the vessels are for the United States navy, and were built by this company after competition with all the mammoth ship building concerns of America. They have now on the stocks the U. S. battle ship Oregon, 10,500 tons displacement, and U. S. cruiser No. 6 (not yet named), 5500 tons displacement. They have built a large number of vessels for private parties, firms and corporations, among which may be noted the Pomona, one of the finest passenger ships on the Pacific.

The "master hands" at the helm of this great company are Henry T. Scott, president and treasurer; Irving M. Scott, vice-president and general manager; J. O. B. Gunn, secretary; Geo. W. Dickie, manager; Geo. E. Ames, agent. To the people of San Francisco and California the Scott brothers need no introduction, for years they have been foremost, not only in business, but in public affairs, taking a deep interest in everything that meant progress to the State, and always ready with time, talents and money, to help along whatever they deemed was for the public good. While they have repeatedly held offices of honor, and ever ready to do their duty as citizens, they are in no sense politicians, and have never accepted a political office. California comes near being the foremost State in the Union, but if it had a few more men of the stamp of Henry T. and Irving M. Scott, it would not be near to but in the front of the States. Mr. Gunn, the secretary, is an able coadjutor to the Scotts, being an exceptionally bright business man, fully capable of handling the affairs of his office. Geo. W. Dickie belongs to a family who have been ship builders in this country and Scotland for so many generations back that the records fail to tell when they were not. In addition to his ability as a ship builder he ranks foremost among the mechanical engineers and inventors of this country, and in his business is without a peer on this coast. Mr. Ames, who is the agent of the company, keeps up with the rest of the procession, and does the "hustling." That he is a business man in every sense of the word, is fully shown by his work.

WILLIAM WEDGWOOD

Of all the occupations engaging the industrious application of human thought, energy and endeavor, there is none of more importance than that of the scientifically skilled machinist. The machinist is one who, educated in the laws and principles of mechanics, has the genius and skill to apply them so as to produce practical results in the shape of machinery. San Francisco has many such establishments, and prominent among them all is the machine works of Mr. William Wedgwood, located at 23 Stevenson street, which has the advantage of being in the midst of the iron district. The merit of the work turned out at this shop has steadily increased its business and augmented its capital, clearly demonstrating that its proprietor has the mechanical skill, experience and practical knowledge which is so necessary to place an institution of this kind on a financial footing. The location is a happy one, and is fully equipped with the best machinery and appliances that modern improvements could suggest, and such methods adopted for the more perfect construction and finish of work as will secure products almost flawless.

While Mr. Wedgwood does a general machine business, he makes a specialty of presses and dies and canners' supplies, and these tools are used extensively from British Columbia in the north, to Lower California in the south, as well as in South America. Mr. Wedgwood has had an experience of fifteen years in the business, and is fully competent to work out the most complex machinery in the canner's line. Mr. Wedgwood is the patentee and manufacturer of a machine which possesses exceptional advantages. It is used for capping cans, and the writer saw a letter from one of the largest export canners on the coast, which said the machine was the best and quickest in the market, having performed the feat of capping twenty cans in three-fourths of a minute. There are quite a number of these machines in use, giving the same satisfaction and results.

Mr. Wedgwood has just completed a machine that is a wonder, and will prove a great boon to the canners. It is a machine used for heading cans, and will head fifty a minute, and is the patent of Mr. M. A. Wheaton, who is the sole owner. This machine has special advantages over anything of the kind in the market, and cost a great deal of money to bring to its present perfect condition, which credit belongs to Mr. Wedgwood, for the machine was brought to him in a chaotic condition, after several thousand dollars had been spent upon it to no purpose. Here is an instance of the value of a skillful machinist. Had this idea been brought to Mr. Wedgwood in the first place, the patentee would have saved to himself many thousands of dollars and much perplexing annoyance.

FULTON IRON WORKS

The Fulton Iron Works of San Francisco have since 1855 been not only one of the Master Hands of the Pacific Coast, but one of the most important factors in the material growth and progress of the city of San Francisco. The works of the company recently destroyed by fire were located on the block bounded by Beale, Howard, and Fremont streets in this city, and comprised foundry, boiler shop, machine shops, blacksmith shops, and pattern shops. The output of the works embraced the manufacture of all sorts and kinds of machinery, such as engines, boilers, concentrators, pulverizers, heaters, rock breakers, ore crushers, etc., etc., the output of which was immense. Special attention was given to the construction of iron and steel vessels in full. Since 1885 the works have turned out no less than sixty-two steam vessels. The recent fire, which destroyed almost completely the works, has been rather beneficial to the company, notwithstanding the fact that the loss was severe. The original proprietors, Messrs. D. B. Hinckley, James Spiers, and Daniel E. Hayes wisely concluded to enlarge their business, and rebuild not upon the same ground, but upon some spot with a water front that would give them what they have long needed, viz., facilities for the construction of iron and steel vessels. In accordance with this plan they have selected for a site for the new works, five blocks of land northwest of Harbor View Gardens at North Beach. The site has plenty of water surrounding it, and with a little dredging five fathoms can be obtained for the mooring of vessels. The company has been incorporated under the name of the Fulton Iron and Ship Building Works with a capital of $1,000,000, and the following stockholders: D. B. Hinckley; James Spiers; D. E. Hayes of the old works; James G. Fair, the bonanza capitalist; F. A. Huntington, the Roller Ore Crusher patentee; H. P. Christie, Superintendent Fulton Iron Works; and R. D. Chandler, the well-known coal and iron merchant. This new company will make a still greater name than the old one unless all signs fail, and in the future building of warships for the United States government the Pacific Coast will have two "bites at the cherry."

All of the incorporators are men of great prominence in this State and eminently reliable and progressive.

W. T. GARRATT.

W. T. GARRATT & CO.

Second to none in its line in the United States, the machine and hydraulic works, and brass and bell foundry of W. T. Garratt & Co. are fairly entitled to be placed among the "master hands" of the United States as well as California. Giving employment in various branches to more than two hundred hands, with a capital stock of $500,000, the company is in a condition to turn out work that is a credit to them and to the State. They manufacture and deal in engineers' findings, water, gas, and steam pipe and fittings, the Hooker steam, hand and power pumps, centrifugal combined pumps and boiler wine pumps, mining pumps, steam and hydraulic gauges, steam whistles, bells and gongs, logging jacks, water and gas gates, fire hydrants, brass work for steam, water and gas, hydraulic rams, air compressors, etc. One of their specialties is the Richards pump, which is noted for its simplicity, compactness and economy in steam. The company's machine shops and foundry are situated on the corner of Fifth and Brannan streets; their brass works are located on the corner of Fremont and Natoma streets. The works are very extensive, and are fitted up with all the latest improvements and facilities. Taken altogether the line of pumps and machinery manufactured at these works is as fine and as varied as any in the country. The bells are made of the best bell metal, and equal in tone to any made in the world. Mr. A. L. Taylor is the president of the company; Mr. B. F. Garratt is vice president, and Mr. H. D. Morton is its secretary. The general office and salesrooms are on the corner of Fremont and Natoma streets.

William T. Garratt, the founder of the works, was born in Pennsylvania in October, 1829, and learned his trade as a foundryman in Cincinnati, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he came to California, arriving here in the spring of 1850. Like all pioneers, he first tried the mines, but soon tired of gold digging, came to San Francisco and engaged in the foundry business with G. W. Schultz as partner. Mr. Garratt's first foundry, after his dissolution with Mr. Schultz, was located on Clay street, opposite the plaza. He remained there but a short while and then located on Leidesdorff street near Sacramento, until one of the early great fires destroyed his premises. His next location was Halleck street, from which he removed to Market and First. This latter place was destroyed by fire in 1866. In 1870 he established himself at the corner of Fremont and Natoma streets and built up the large and prosperous business now conducted by the company. Mr. Garratt died of heart trouble in this city January 14, 1890, leaving a host of sorrowing friends, a family of seven children—two sons and five daughters—and a reputation as a sympathetic, just, kindly and generous-hearted man, who never made a dirty dollar in his life, and whose word was his bond in business circles. That he was respected by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that, though in no sense a politician, he was prevailed upon to accept election as State Senator, and school director, both of which offices he filled as he did every position in which he found himself—with honor and integrity.

JOSHUA HENDY.

JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS

The great variety of articles embraced under the head of machinery now used and manufactured presents an interesting study. The Joshua Hendy Machine Works, which has been for so long a time in this line, was incorporated in 1882, the incorporation succeeding the foundry business established by Joshua Hendy. The machine shops are located at Nos. 39 to 51 Fremont street, and the city Iron Works, which is a part of the company's business, occupies the block bounded by Dupont, Bay, Francisco, and Kearny streets. Both establishments are fully supplied with all modern tools, machinery and appliances known to the trade. Faithful attention is given by a corps of skilled artisans to whatever may be desired in the shape of iron work, and the greatest care is taken in the selection of the proper qualities of metal and in the delicate processes of casting, the managers being most particular in the soundness of the finished article. The works turn out water pipe and fittings for all conditions of use; boilers; engines; pumps; and machinery of every description; sawmill machinery, double and single circular of the latest improved form; wood-working machinery, comprising band saws, stickers, planers, shapers, shingle mills, etc.; iron working tools comprising drills, lathes, planers, slatters, etc.; laundry machinery of the latest improved styles; architectural iron work; light and heavy castings, etc., and make a specialty of mining and irrigating pumping plants, in which last line their fame extends from one end of the coast to the other.

Besides the above manufactures, the works are agents for the sale of the following articles: Hazelton's Tripod Boilers; Jewell's Water Purifiers; Dodge Rope Transmission System; Climax Band Sawmills; Russell's Automatic Engines; Eclipse Corliss Engines; Economizer Engines and Boilers; Erie Engine Works Engines; Exhaust Steam Injectors; Automatic Re-starting Injectors; Trenton Iron Works Specialties of Wire Ropes; Baker Rotary Pressure Blowers; Buffalo Duplex Steam Pumps; Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps of all descriptions; machinists' tools for all purposes. Having thus briefly sketched the facilities of this responsible master hand, it only remains to be said that in all its business relations, the Joshua Hendy Machine Works stands away to the front.

Joshua Hendy, the founder of these extensive works, died on the twenty-first day of November, 1891. Mr. Hendy was a pioneer of forty-nine, and a brief relation of the incidents of his life in California may bring pleasant reminiscences to those of the Pioneers of the early days of our Golden State, now so few, yet once so many, and may be instructive to the young men who are filling the places of those who have gone before, and passed to rest from our city and State.

Born in England seventy-four years ago, and having something of the adventurous spirit of the sturdy Briton, he emigrated to America at the early age of thirteen years, arriving in New York, and from that city went to New Orleans and thence to Texas, and in 1849, still imbued with adventurous hopes, he came to California.

With varied success during the few first years after his arrival, having engaged in the saw milling business in the county of Sonoma, in connection with General Alexander Duncan, and the then Lieutenant Stoneman, later governor of our State; and subsequently following the same avocation at Forest Hill in Placer county he came to San Francisco, where he entered into the manufacturing of saw mill machinery, a specialty which he conducted to the date of his decease; and many novel and ingenious devices of his own invention were incorporated in such manufacture, and are even to-day deemed to be superior to other similar styles of devices.

In addition to this specialty of saw mill machinery he became, many years ago, an enthusiast in the promotion of automatic methods of feeding and concentrating gold and silver quartz bearing ores by the Stamp Battery process and by invention and purchase became the controller of these departments of the quartz milling business. Among the many valuable patents held by him were the Stanford Tullock and Challenge Ore Feeders and the Hendy Pan and Triumph concentrators, and the large number of each of these which have been placed in successful operation attest their superiority.

He was also sole manufacturer, under letters patent, of the hydraulic giant and known as the Fisher double jointed, and was the first one to manufacture the hydraulic gravel elevators, now so largely used.

Mining engineers did not believe these machines were practical, but Mr. Hendy did. They have been found to accomplish the purpose of raising earth, sand, gravel, etc., from shallow deposits, and working low ground where there was no "fall." To prove their value, Mr. Hendy bought the Yreka Creek gold mining property, in Siskiyou county, built an elevator and put it at work. This venture is said to have cost him some $70,000, because the ground did not pay. The machine, however, was a success, and he has since continued to make and send them all over the world.

In business enterprises Mr. Hendy was an energetic, pushing and persistent man; strong and unyielding in his opinions and their conclusions; combining economy verging upon closeness in his habits of life and management of his business affairs, yet kind and gentle in his manner, and the friend of many who sought his assistance.

To young men his kind words of advice were freely proffered and encouragement given; among his associates he was a general companion and worthy friend; devoid of ostentation his habits were simple, and during the months and weeks and days of his illness, knowing that the inevitable, which must come to us all at last, was approaching, he bore up with a fortitude that was characteristic of the manliness of his character, and during these days of his protracted illness every attention that affection could suggest was given to him by the assiduous efforts of his nephew, Samuel J. Hendy, and wife, and such other of his relatives as were near.

PACIFIC ROLLING MILLS

In May, 1866, more than a quarter of a century ago, the Pacific Rolling Mills was organized and two years later the first bar of iron was turned out. The capacity of the plant at that time was three thousand tons per annum; to-day it turns out more than forty thousand tons. This giant enterprise is so closely identified with the manufacturing interests of the Pacific Coast that there is scarcely a manufacturing firm or corporation on the Coast that does not depend upon its output. The mills are located at Potrero Point in South San Francisco and cover an immense area. Every appliance that brains and money could secure has been put in, and each of the several departments is a large manufacturing industry in itself. The work is divided into eight departments which are as follows:

Department 1 is devoted to the turning out of the Simons-Martin open hearth steel. It is fitted with three furnaces of five to fifteen tons capacity, and produces all grades of steel required for mechanical and mining purposes, steel rails, forgings and castings for marine, stationary and locomotive engines and quartz mills. The heavy castings, forgings and rolled steel used in the construction of the United States war vessels built on this Coast were turned out of this department, and such was their superior merit as to call special mention from the Secretary of the Navy who highly complimented the mills on the superior workmanship and quality of the standard shapes, steel forgings and castings furnished by them. Department 2 is devoted to the manufacture of bar, rod, and angle iron, etc. Department 3 rolls bar iron, iron and steel shapes, steel rails, etc. Department 4 is fitted with improved puddle mills for the conversion of pig and cast iron into wrought iron. Department 5 is the forging department. Here are to be found the giant steam hammers, which beat into the desired shape the molten mass for forgings. Department 6 is the blacksmithing department where bridge, ship, and railroad car work is turned out in immense quantities. Department 7 is devoted to small articles, such as bolts, nuts, ship and railroad spikes and fixtures, track nails, etc. Department 8 runs out coil chains of all descriptions. Beside these departments a box factory, a repair department and a large pattern shop.

The machinery of the mills is driven by six engines whose combined horse-power is 1500, moving six separate trains of rolls. The mills run eighteen reverbatory furnaces with a capacity of heating 130 tons per day, and furnish heat for forty boilers.

Among the important pieces of machinery may be noted five steam hammers having a force of from 150 to 240 tons; an immense plain disc saw for cutting cold iron, making 3000 revolutions per minute, and the new "rolling mill beam train," than which there is only one larger in the United States. This consists first of a "charging machine," a very powerful crane planted right in front of the furnaces. At a signal the furnace doors fly open, a long steel arm with five claws shoots out from the "charging machine" and into the flames, picks up 6000 pounds of metal heated to a white heat, takes it out and lays it on a set of rollers, and the next instant the mass of metal is on its way toward the rolling machine. There it is automatically passed up and down and turned over and over (all the time passing through the rollers), and, when reduced to the required dimensions, runs along another set of rollers at the far end, and is cut into the requisite lengths for steel beams for large buildings. The new machine does the work of about 150 men, and does it in a manner that is beyond compare. Employment is given to some 700 hands whose wages run from $1.75 to $8.00 per day. The officers of the company are: James G. Fair, president; C. M. Keeny, general manager; Colonel W. P. Sullivan, Jr., secretary; and Patrick Noble, superintendent. Mr. Fair is the millionaire miner of bonanza fame and ex-United States Senator from Nevada. Mr. Keeny has been connected with the company for many years, and has shown his ability in the office of secretary prior to his promotion to manager, and much of the success of the mills is due to his untiring energy and business ability. In selecting him as the manager, the company has shown its wisdom, for in all that goes to make up a successful business man he stands in the front rank.

Colonel W. P. Sullivan, Jr., the secretary, is one of the city's best known young men. For many years he was with the dry goods house of Keene Bros. In October, 1891, the Rolling Mill Company, recognizing his ability and integrity, tendered him the office of secretary which he accepted, and both parties are thoroughly satisfied. Colonel Sullivan is the colonel commanding the First Infantry, N. G. C., and in this State, at least, the simple statement of that fact is regarded as sufficient evidence of the position he occupies in the community. Mr. Patrick Noble, the superintendent, has occupied that position for a long time. That he is capable and efficient is so well known that to speak of Mr. Noble's ability in his profession is like "carrying coals to Newcastle."

THE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY

San Francisco is to-day a leading manufacturing and commercial centre of the world. Ship-building, as a consequent industry, is a fixed fact brought about by the indomitable will and courage of some of our master minds who have surmounted the greatest difficulties ever thrown in the pathway of legitimate enterprise. There were the tenacity of custom and prejudice of the Eastern people to be overcome, expensive coal, high rate of wages, threatened with strikes on every hand by misguided workmen, and many vexations that unfortunately fall to the lot of the employer.

It was minds pitted against matter and their victory is ours. We have already shipyards that are numbered by the dozen that are capable of turning out any kind of vessel that floats. According to the statement of one of our well known local shipbuilders, the industry he represents has developed largely in the past ten years. Handicapped in a measure by our isolation from the great manufacturing centers in the East, shipbuilding has been abetted on the other hand by that very isolation which has made the transportation of Eastern-made vessels at once inconvenient and costly.

In reviewing the situation he said: "Shipbuilding in this city has always been uphill work until recently. It was believed that the Pacific Coast could not successfully compete with the East on account of our geographical position and its high-priced labor. But we are outliving the doubts and drawbacks. Our builders modestly commenced on a scow schooner, and an evolution has been followed to big cruisers, iron sailing ships, and ocean greyhounds. Our experience has been as humiliating as that of the average young attorney who is refused cases because he has had no practice. The suing public never stops to consider that he needs a commencement whereupon the practice will accumulate. That has been the trouble in the shipbuilding trade. A man comes to us wanting a steam launch. He hesitates to contract with us because we had never built one before.

"But we secured his order, built the launch, and established a valuable precedent. So with the first schooner, the first tug, the first coast steamer, and the first fast steel cruiser. It took me nearly ten months in a battle with words to convince the people at Washington that we people out here in San Francisco could build as natty and fast a cruiser as ever floated the stars and stripes. Once we carried out our word the problem had been proved, and the 'San Francisco,' 'Charleston,' 'Monterey,' and the recently ordered cruiser 'No. 6' battleship, were natural corallaries.

"It is time for the fact to be solidly established that we can build ships as well here as at any of the great shipyards in Europe or the East. Our labor may cost us more, transportation charges for the building material may be a trifle excessive, but on the whole we can compete in price, and have excelled in quality and expedition."

The new steamship, "City of Seattle," recently built at Philadelphia for the Puget Sound line, was referred to as an illustration. After being completed, she came to this city by the way of the Straits of Magellan and Valparaiso, and had to go on Hunter's Drydock for repairs, which will cost $5,000. From the date of her completion until now she has lost ninety days' earning capacity, which, to a steamer of her size, would amount to many thousands of dollars. Moreover, the long voyage to this city cost $11,000 in round figures. These three items of expense very nearly equal one-fifth her original cost, which, for purposes of comparison, being placed at $200,000, would make the actual cost fully $240,000.

Now for much less than this latter sum the "City of Seattle" could have been built on this Coast, that much more money would have remained in circulation, home industries would have been encouraged, the owners would have saved time and money, and finally, they would have a span new steamer requiring no repairs.

It is only within the past ten years that iron vessels have commenced to be constructed in this city. The well-known steamer "Arago" was one of the first iron vessels built here. In 1885, the United States harbor boat,

"General McDowell," 310 tons displacement, and the steamer "Bilbao," a water boat for Panama, were launched. In 1887 the steel lake steamer "Meteor." At the time the tug "Sea Lion" was to be built, the Union Iron Works offered to build her at the price she cost, but they failed to get the contract because it was thought that we had not the ability to do the work. But since that time we have built the "Active" and "Collis," two vessels superior in every particular. The "Pomona" built by the Union Iron Works is a very much superior vessel to the "Corona." The steel passenger steamer "Premier," for service on Puget Sound, the steel passenger and freight steamer "Pomona," 1750 tons displacement, and the steel tug "Active" were built.

The next year witnessed the completion of the steel tug "Collis" and the steel launch "Romola." The securing of contracts for three naval vessels marked an era in California shipbuilding annals. The cruiser "Charleston," was launched in 1888, and completed during 1890. Her displacement was 3750 tons, her horse-power 7000, and her speed nineteen knots.

The moneyed men of this city had no faith in shipbuilding as a financial investment.

During the year 1890 the "San Francisco" also has been completed. Her displacement is 4130 tons, horse-power 10,000, and her speed nineteen and three-fourths knots. The coast-defense vessel "Monterey," of 4000 tons displacement and 5500 horse-power, was launched during the recent visit of President Harrison, by Mrs. Harrison touching the button that released her, the honor of which will be appreciated by us, and we hope may prove a crowning glory to this industry.

There is yet to be built at the yard which turned out the above, one cruiser of 5800 tons, with a guaranteed speed of twenty knots; one battle ship 10,200 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots; and one ocean steamer for the Pacific Mail Company, of 3550 tons. This ocean ship will be the first of the kind ever built in this city; on it 1000 skilled mechanics will be employed for nearly one year, and it will cost $1,000,000.

The plant of the Union Iron Works is situated at the Potrero, South San Francisco. It turns out steel and iron vessels, and is by far the most complete and is up to the standard of the best yards in the United States and Europe. It contains four building slips, the total area of which is 120,000 square feet. Three of them are fitted with overhead traveling cranes to lift and place plates to any position while the vessel is building. The aggregate floor area is 75,000 square feet. The open storage room of the yard is 250,000 square feet. The unoccupied available space is 230,000 square feet. There are also wharves having a total area of 115,000 square feet, with a water frontage of 2000 lineal feet. The principal tools in the shipyard are fire punches, the largest capable of punching plates up to an inch and a quarter thick. There are also three sets of shears, nine drilling and counter-sinking machines, and four plate planers, the largest of which will plane a plate thirty feet long and eight feet wide; and one large angle shear.

The hydraulic lift dock of the Union Iron Works is the only one of the kind in use in the United States. The greatest engineers in the world have visited and inspected it, and pronounced it a marvel, inasmuch as by its peculiar mechanism the alignment of the platform upon which the load rests is preserved, irrespective of the inequality of load at various points. This mechanism is entirely automatic, and does not require the attention of the dock master, and is the invention of Mr. G. W. Dickie, the manager of the works. This dock is 435 feet long and 66 feet wide, and is capable of lifting 4500 tons of dead weight.

The march of civilization and the spread of piratism along our water front have been instrumental in causing the removal of most of our shipyards to Benicia, Tiburon, Eureka, San Rafael, and the lowlands of Oakland and Alameda. The Union Iron Works plant at the Potrero, George Damon's yard at North Beach, and some other small yards for the construction of light wooden vessels, are about all remaining strictly in city confines.

Captain Matthew Turner's yards were established nearly twenty years ago, and are now located at Benicia. They comprise thirty-five acres, and are supplied with a plant valued at $10,000. In nineteen years Captain Turner has built 153 vessels. During the past year he has completed six schooners and one yacht. The "Mikronesia" was built for the Jaluit inter-island trade, and the schooner "Alster" for a German trading company in the Marshall Islands. Two missionary schooners, the "Pitcairn" and "R. W. Logan," the otter-hunter "Emma," the coasters "Archie" and "Fontie," and a crack yacht, the "Ramona," valued at $10,000, were also built during the year. Captain Turner has observed for over twenty years the development of the shipbuilding industry here, and he believes that it has taken great strides forward in the last ten years, and even within the year just past.

Alexander Hay moved his yards to Alameda during the year, and has two vessels now under way. In the past twelve months he built the schooner "Brothers," 54.89 tons; the steamer "Truckee," 370.14 tons; steamer "Sunol," 258 tons; steamer "Elizabeth," 225.81 tons; steamer "Edgar," 26.86 tons; the schooner "Tarawa," 152.79 tons, for the Gilbert Islands trade, and the schooner "Samson," 217.39 tons. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels was 1406.46.

Dickie Brothers, C. G. White, Bendixen, Burns, George Damon, Kneas and Stone have all been kept busy during the year, and have added considerably to the total tonnage built.

George Damon lately finished at North Beach the San Joaquin River ferry steamer "Sunol." Dickie Brothers had the honor of constructing the largest ferry, passenger and freight steamer afloat in the bay. The "Ukiah" is now running between Tiburon and the city on the S. F. and N. P. R'y Co's line. She measures 291 feet over all, 42 feet beam and 17 feet depth of hold. She has a carrying capacity of over 2500 tons, and has ample accommodation for 5000 people. Her monster boilers and engines were built by the Fulton Iron Works. The total cost of the "Ukiah" was about $200,000. The steamer "Del Norte," intended for passenger and freight service between this and Crescent City, was also furnished by Dickie Brothers for Hobbs, Wall and Company, of this city.

Hall Brothers, of Port Blakeley, with permanent offices in this city, have added several fine vessels to the local lumber fleet in twelve months, including the bark "Albert," 682.56 tons; the schooner "King Cyrus," 702.30 tons; and the schooner "J. W. Weatherwax," 384.33 tons.

C. J. White built several schooners, including the "Rio Rey," the barkentine "C. F. Crocker," and the steamers "Arctic" and "Protection."

In all thirty-nine vessels were built during the year past, and permanently registered at this port, not including some twelve or fifteen vessels sold to foreign owners. Of the number built for this port, there were 18 schooners, 14 steamers, 4 sloops, 1 bark and 2 barkentines. The total tonnage was 6661.88. Including the three government vessels built, two of which were completed last and one the present year, the grand total of new vessels is increased to forty-two, and the tonnage to 48,541.88.

It will be interesting to note in this connection some leading facts in the shipping industry during two years past. The number of vessels built in 1880 was 22, with a gross tonnage of 3806.51; 8 vessels were sold to foreign purchasers, and 49 vessels were either lost, abandoned or broken up on account of old age. The figures for preceding years are as follows:

1881.—New vessels, 33; gross tonnage, 5036.61; sold foreign, 3; lost, abandoned, etc., 34.
1882.—New vessels, 39; gross tonnage, 8784.17; sold foreign, 7; lost, etc., 22.
1883.—New vessels, 39; gross tonnage, 7240.96; sold foreign, 5; lost, etc., 24.
1884.—New vessels, 27; gross tonnage, 4175.61; sold foreign, 5; lost, etc., 36.
1885.—New vessels, 27; gross tonnage, 4280.95; sold foreign, 7; lost, etc., 34.
1886.—New vessels, 27; gross tonnage, 2454.94; sold foreign, 8; lost, etc., 34.
1887.—New vessels, 42; sold foreign, 6; lost, etc., 65.
1888.—New vessels, 45; gross tonnage, 10,926.03; sold foreign, 1; lost, etc., 31.
1889.—New vessels, 31; gross tonnage, 3989.72; sold foreign, 5; lost, etc., 22.

There is a notable increase in 1890, when the new vessels were 42; the gross tonnage, 18,541.88; the number of sold foreign, 3; and the number lost, etc., 27.

It is thus seen that in ten years over 374 new vessels were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 76.440.62. In the same time 58 local vessels were sold to foreigners, and 378 were wrecked, abandoned or broken up. Our builders kept pace with the destroying energy of the elements, by constructing about as many vessels as had been destroyed by wind and wear.

OUR FLEET

In connection with shipbuilding reference is here made to the engagements of our fleets, which reach out from our city like great arteries, in diverse directions over many bodies of water, and into the sunshine and shadow of many lands. Yearly a score of whalers, steamers and sailers take 3000 men away to the Arctic and Southern Oceans, or the Japan Seas, and their cargoes of whale booty juggle the bone barometers of England and the East. During the year the whaling fleet has been increased by new vessels. Arctic waters seem to use it well, although several whalers have succumbed to disaster.

The spread of the canning and fishing industry in Alaska has required a large number of vessels from this port in the twelve months past. The coast towns and cities of California, and the ultra-northern and southern coast cities are becoming better acquainted with one another by an admirable service of fast passenger and freight steamers. The Gray's Harbor line is firmly established, and within a year new vessels will be added to accommodate a largely increased passenger traffic and freight trade. The Crescent City line will soon be augmented by a

handsome new steamer, the "Del Norte," which will make alternate runs with the steamer "Crescent City" to the port of that name from.this city.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company cover the large coast cities by a handsome service of big steamers too well known to require mention; and the smaller towns are visited by lighter steamers, notably the "Gipsy," which has such a proverbial reputation as an automaton, that her commander has earned for himself the sobriquet, "Perpetual Plummer."

The steaming and sailing lumber fleet has received several additions during the year. The new vessels have been noted in another portion of this review. The steam lumber schooner is a distinct California marine type. It outrages the Plimsoll mark by several feet constantly, but the records indicate that its cargoes arrive with uniform safety, and are faithfully accompanied by the schooner herself. One of the new industries of the past year was the towing of pile rafts on a new and speedy principle, which avoids the dangers of the old methods, and generally simplifies a cumbersome traffic. The "Noyo" has brought down several huge rafts attached by longitudinal cables so arranged as to draw the entire tow by a "dead pull" from the raft farthest away from the towing vessel. More steam will engage in raft towing in the ensuing year.

Our trade with the Tahiti group of islands engages three vessels constantly—the "Tropic Bird," "Percy Edwards," and the "Tahiti"—and as many more irregularly. Captain Turner is now building a fast brig to ply to the islands. The other islands in the South Pacific are irregularly visited by several vessels. The schooner "Tarawa," now building, is intended by Captain Crawford for the trade and will make regular runs to the Gilbert group. A new passenger and freight service to Hilo and Honolulu was constituted last year by Livingston and Clark, representing the San Diego Steamship Company. A subsidy of $1,000 monthly was obtained from the Hawaiian Government, and in the next few months two large steamers, the purchase of which is now being negotiated in the East, will be placed in the new service. The same company chartered the steam schooners, the "Tillamook" and "Farallone," for the Mexican trade; and this latest venture has opened up new possibilities for local trade with our sister republic.

A fleet of fast sailing vessels do a thriving business with Hawaiian ports. During the year Messrs. George Smith and Captain Paul had two handsome barkentines built for this trade at Port Blakeley by Hall Brothers. Finally, it is to be noted again with considerable gratification that the Pacific Mail Company has had sufficient confidence in the future great development of commerce between this city and South American ports to order built two magnificent ocean steamers to meet expected extensions in the service. The most available statistics augmented by the increase of the year show that, in all, 727 vessels belong to this port. Their gross tonnage is 236,775.83; their net tonnage, 201,520.57.

There are 541 sailing vessels, gross tonnage 148,869.82; and 186 steamers, gross tonnage 87,906.01. There are 194 sailers and steamers classed as "deep water," with a total tonnage of 103,881.75; and 533 vessels classed "coasters," with a gross tonnage of 132,894.08. These figures show a sensible increase over previous years. They demonstrate statistically that San Francisco is forging ahead to the very front rank of the world's commercial cities. When China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, Hawaii, Tahiti, and South America have fully absorbed the methods of modern commerce, the distance over the Pacific Ocean from those ports to our own will be estimated by milestones of ships crawling out of the Golden Gate, spreading over the expanse of ocean with rich cargoes to deliver, and richer cargoes to bring home.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY

116 Battery street, manufacture under letters patent the well known "P. & B." paints and compounds. These compounds are numerous and compose the following: P. & B. Teredo Proof Pile Covering; the only successful method used on this coast, and endorsed by prominent experts, and by State and United States officials. P. & B. Roof Preservative Paint is unexcelled in durability. P. & B. Wood Preservative Paint is better than tar or asphalt, because of its penetration and elasticity. P. & B. Keg, Vat and Barrel-Coating paint is inexpensive and far superior to pitch; it is odorless and tasteless. P. & B. Waterproof Preservative for Brick and Stone is absolutely overcoming percolation and dampness. P. & B. Acid and Alkali Proof Compounds are resistent also to gases and fumes. P. & B. Electrical and Insulating Compounds are answering all the purposes of more expensive material. P. & B. Leather and Cloth Compound adds life to the material with little cost. P. & B. Ideal Roofing is the cheapest, lightest and most durable in the market; portable, easily laid, fire-resisting, odorless and clean. P. & B. Building Papers are no dearer than common sheathing, and far superior. P. & B. Ideal Color Paints are unexcelled in their wearing qualities. P. & B. Insulating Papers, and P. & B. Single-Coated Express Paper for express packages; waterproof and clean. P. & B. Paint has for its base a mineral pronounced by chemists to be practically indestructible, and when dry, on exposed surfaces, is more fire-proof than so-called fire-proof paints. Neither salt nor fresh water, alkaline, nor acid solutions of any kind make any impression on surfaces coated with this paint. It preserves iron and other metals from rust, and, applied to clean metal surfaces, completely arrests oxidation. The reason why the P. & B. Paint makes the best coating for metals or wood is, that one of its chief ingredients is the most volatile liquid known to chemistry. This liquid evaporates immediately after application of the paint, and causes the mineral to penetrate deeper into the pores of metal, wood, brick, or other substances, than anything else will; in consequence of this the expansion and contraction and the ordinary cracking and breaking of other coatings does not occur with the P. & B. Paint, hence it is especially well adapted for metal, etc., which is called upon to stand fluctuations in temperature. The paint completely fills the outer pores of any substance, and being in its nature more elastic than any other coating, makes a perfect preservative coat. The paint sets quickly, and, as soon as dry, is absolutely tasteless and odorless. It preserves wood from decay and the ravages of ants and other land insects, and the marine parasites, the teredo and limnoria. For submerged timber, piles, underground sub-ways and conduits, it is the greatest preservative ever used. For wood or for brick foundations, sidewalk stringers, fence posts, etc., it is unequaled and will not wear off. It is put up in liquid form of a proper consistency for application with a brush. Its color is a good black, leaving a coating similar in appearance to japan. It is the best roof paint in the market, for either iron, tin, or shingle roofs; moist or dry atmosphere has no effect on roofs painted with P. & B. Paint.

The output of the works for last year was 100,000 gallons of paint, 500,000 yards of building paper, 75,000 yards of pile covering, and 75,000 yards of roofing. The efficacy of their products has been so definitely proved that arrangements have been made to double the output for next year. The company issue very descriptive circulars, which should be in the hands of every property owner and paint dealer on the coast. The factory is located at Berkeley and the refinery at Ventura. Mr. R. S. Moore is president, and Mr. S. C. Irving, secretary and manager, and to the energetic methods followed by these two gentlemen the success of the company is largely due.

The paints and insulating compounds are daily becoming more in demand, and can confidently be relied on to be all that is claimed for them.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.

Have their headquarters of all their vast business on the corner of Front and Pine streets. They are the proprietors of the Pioneer White Lead Works, Pioneer Color Works, Pacific Rubber Paint Works, the French-plate Mirror Manufactory, and the Pioneer Oil Works in San Francisco. The pioneer white lead is of higher grade than that made anywhere else in the United States. This is evidenced by the fact that the naval department at Washington has selected it as the standard by which to grade the leads of all other makes for government use. It has also been adopted by the great railway companies of the East. The Pioneer Color Works produce colors ground in oil and japan that cannot be surpassed anywhere. The manufactory is situated on Fremont street, between Howard and Folsom, and is 45 feet front by 275 feet in depth, extending from Fremont to Beale street, and is five stories high. The acid works and corroding sheds have a frontage of 185 feet on Fremont street, with a depth of 275 feet on Beale street. About 250 tons of pig lead, made from the ores of this Coast, are consumed every month, and an equal amount of white lead is produced therefrom. The Pacific rubber paint is acknowledged by experts to be the best mixed paint made in the world. It is made of the finest materials, intimately combined with a strong solution of pure India rubber. It is superior to ordinary white lead paint, is less expensive, will cover more surface and is all ready for use.

The French-plate mirrors are produced in the highest style of the art, and are as good as any made in any other part of the world. These mirrors are finished in two styles, one with the customary quicksilver finish; the other, the silver is covered with a composition impervious to moisture, and protects the mirror from any effects of climatic changes. The firm added to their extensive works, machinery for beveling and polishing plate glass. Heretofore this class of work was only done in the East or in Europe. They are the heaviest importers of plate and window glass on the Pacific Coast, and have a large three-story brick warehouse especially for the storage of this class of merchandise. They import all sizes of the finest plate glass for architectural purposes. They also lead in the manufacture of all kinds of lubricating oils, and are sole agents for the celebrated Valentine varnishes and Extra Star kerosene, which have no superior. They are also general agents for the French and Belgium Plate Glass Companies on the Pacific Coast.

Messrs. Whittier, Fuller & Co. have large branch and distributing houses in Sacramento, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Stockton in California, and Portland, Oregon. They have also a branch purchasing house in New York City. Besides their large manufactories, they also have in San Francisco several large warehouses filled with their goods. In 1857, the mercantile firm of Cameron, Whittier & Co. was formed in San Francisco. The death of Mr. Cameron (1861) soon after closed the partnership. In the meantime, the house of Fuller & Heather dissolved, and W. F. Whittier and W. P. Fuller formed a partnership in 1868, under the firm name of Whittier, Fuller & Co. They were the first manufacturers of their line on the Pacific Coast, and they started out with everything against them. But pluck and enterprise conquered all, and to-day they are the largest and best known firm of their kind in America. Their phenomenal success is a just reward for enterprise, honorable business methods and careful regard for the requirements of this growing commonwealth. They employ hundreds of mechanics and laborers, and ship their goods all over the Pacific Coast, the Atlantic States, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Central America, and to the Hawaiian Islands. The present individual members are: Mr. W. F. Whittier, Mr. F. N. Woods and Mr. W. P. Fuller, Jr., besides resident partners of the different branch houses.

Mr. William F. Whittier was born in Maine; started in the paint and oil business in Boston as a boy in 1850, and has continued in that line ever since; arrived in California in 1854, entering at once into active mercantile life in San Francisco.

Mr. Wm. P. Fuller, Sr., was a native of New Hampshire; came to California in 1849, and died in May, 1890.

Mr. Frederick N. Woods is also from Maine, and has been in California since 1869.

Mr. William P. Fuller, Jr., is a native son of the Golden West.

CALIFORNIA SHEEP CASINGS COMPANY

Of Nos. 24 and 26 Ellis street, is the largest importer of Australian sheep casings and manufacturer of sausage casings as a specialty, and a general dealer in a great variety of butchers' supplies. The business was established in San Francisco in 1885, by Emil Woenne, who is the sole proprietor to-day. He employs six workmen steadily

during summer, but in winter he keeps twenty-five men constantly at work preparing casings of all kinds for sausages. Three drummers are kept on the road the year through, as the trade extends all over the Pacific Slope. Large shipments are also made to Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, and New Zealand. The city trade is very large.

This concern is the sole agent for the Pacific Coast for N. Bosman's Cooling and Chill Room Apparatus for butchers, packers, grocers, brewers, hotels and creameries. It is one of the greatest inventions of this century. Mr. Woenne carries in stock every possible device or machine which a butcher might need, and is the proprietor of the Pioneer Butcher Supply Company. His stores are the headquarters for butchers, packers and sausage makers. He is the agent for the Peerless Engine and Boiler on Combined Base, which needs no masonry foundation or extra setting up. He also handles the Acme Special Two-horse Power Engine and Boiler. This large and enterprising house is also sole agent for the following: Smith's Buffalo Double-crank Choppers, Glockler's New Pittsburg Extension Patent Meat Rack, the Genuine Preservaline, the great substitute for ice, Celebrated Boss Spice Smokine or Sausage Coloring, Snow White Lard Bleacher, Dick Celebrated German Diamond Magnetic Steels, Bosmann Cooling Apparatus and Foster's Celebrated Butchers' Knives. Mr. Woenne is the largest dealer in everything pertaining to the butcher, packer, and sausage-maker business in this part of the United States, and his business ability has placed him in the front rank of business men in San Francisco.

THE FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

224 and 226 Mission street, manufacture architectural sheet metal cornices, copper and zinc ornaments, and are sole manufacturers of Forderer's patent ventilated sky-lights. They also do slate, metal and tile roofing in all its branches, and cast white metal statuary and ornaments.

There was a time when the works of art were seen only in the palaces of kings or in the abodes of those blessed with princely riches, but in the present age—thanks to the progress of science and invention—these landmarks of beauty are no longer limited to those with plethoric purses and vast estates—as a cursory examination of San Francisco or any newly built city will show. A visit to the Union Club Building, the St. Ann's, O'Connor and Blight Blocks, the Stock Exchange, Huntington, Hopkins & Co's Building, the Safe Deposit Building, the Lachman Block, the Academy of Sciences, the Pioneer Hall, the *Chronicle* tower, which is constructed of sheet copper, and other San Francisco buildings, or the Lick Observatory buildings at Mount Hamilton, the Napa Insane Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Oakland, Eureka Court House (of galvanized iron), which are all imposing structures—will show the appropriate designs in cornices which have from time to time been executed by the Forderer Cornice Works to conform with the demands of an art-loving and fastidious public, and which are in every sense works of beauty and perfection.

Mr Forderer was awarded a handsome gold medal on his exhibition of ornamental galvanized iron and metal, and a diploma for his sky-lights at the last Sacramento State Fair, and also a silver medal at the Oregon State Fair at Portland, for his display of ornamental iron and metal. The house has a large trade with the Pacific Coast, which amounts to $150,000 annually. There is undoubtedly a secret in the widespread and popular demand for the products of this factory, and it lies in their originality and boldness of design, uniqueness and artistic merit. There are from thirty to forty hands employed in the establishment, which occupies a building three stories high. The business was started in 1873 by J. F. Forderer, and incorporated under the name of "Forderer Cornice Works" in 1891, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. J. F. Forderer is president and manager; Mr. B. Zehnder, vice-president; Mr. W. Heidt, secretary; Mr. Frederick Hohneck, superintendent of outside work, and Mr. William Hiller, shop superintendent of this very important and growing institution.

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD COMPANY

416 Montgomery street, is the largest establishment of its kind on this Coast. It was founded in 1864, and grew to such immense proportions, that in 1875 it was incorporated under the above title, with a capital stock of $600,000. Mr. A. J. Ralston is president; Mr. H. B. Underhill, Jr., secretary; and Alfred Ropp, superintendent. The names

of these three gentlemen are more than a sufficient guarantee of the reliability and efficiency of the Company. They are manufacturers of lead pipe, sheet lead, shot, bar lead, pig lead, solder, anti-friction metal, lead sash weights, lead traps, block tin pipe, blue stone, and also "Standard" machine loaded shot-gun cartridges. The Company are also assayers and refiners of gold and silver, and buyers of lead, bullion and ores, carrying gold, silver or lead. They have on hand fine gold and silver for sale in small or large quantities, and also proof gold and silver for assaying purposes.

The smelting and refining works of this Company were originally located at North Beach, in this city, and were from time to time enlarged to meet the growing demands of the mines; but at length necessity compelled the Company to seek larger quarters, and a forty-acre tract was purchased at Vallejo Junction, on San Pablo Bay, about twenty-four miles from San Francisco, upon which to erect their new and improved establishment. The works were started in 1885, since when they have been considerably enlarged and improved with two wharves, one 60x400, and another 80x400. The entire works, which are now complete and in full operation, cover an area of about six acres.

The facilities afforded by the new works enable the Company to offer many advantages which hitherto were impossible in their former location. Ore is purchased in small or large quantities, and miners can have it worked at extremely moderate charges. These works offer desirable facilities for treatment of high-grade rebellious gold ores, which cannot be successfully treated by milling. The charges for refining gold and silver are the same as those at the United States Mint. Returns will be made on gold bullion in twenty-four hours.

Their revised catalogue for 1891 of their "Standard" shotgun cartridges should be in the hands of every sportsman on the Coast. They use none but the most improved shells and wads, and the various specialties carried by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company are uniformly superior to those of any other make in the market.

In all assaying and refining operations their reliability is unimpeachable, and miners and prospectors cannot possibly do better than intrust them with their interests.

HENRY COWELL & CO.

Are engaged in the manufacture of a very fine article of Santa Cruz lime, and also, in the importation of cement, plaster, hair, marble dust, fire tiles, fire bricks, fire clay, etc.

This business was established in 1851, by Messrs. Davis & Jordan. They conducted it until 1864, when the firm became Davis & Cowell, who carried on operations until 1889, when the firm style again changed to that of Henry Cowell & Co., Mr. Cowell having obtained the entire control.

The business is a very large and valuable one, which maintains a wide commercial connection with the building trade of the Pacific Coast, and gives employment to one hundred and fifty hands.

Messrs. Cowell & Co.'s lime works are located at Santa Cruz, Marble Valley, Cove Valley and San Juan Island. They have an aggregate capacity of 300,000 barrels of lime per year, and their output is highly appreciated by all practical builders. In fact, it has no equal on this market.

Messrs. Cowell & Co.'s office and warehouses are at Nos. 211 and 213 Drumm street, in this city, which, while extensive, are entirely insufficient to accommodate the rapidly growing trade.

Recently a new branch was added to the business, the firm having obtained, last year, the proprietorship of the largest deposit of bituminous rock on the Coast, and one that also turns out the finest quality of bitumen. To develop this property large sums have already been expended, but the vast increase in the demand for the article warrants it.

Mr. Cowell is an expert in blooded horses and cattle, and prominent among the men who have made California famous for its blooded stock.

The firm, while doing an immense business in this city, has shown enterprise in entering more distant markets. Branches of the business are flourishing at Sacramento and Tacoma, and an agency is in full blast at Seattle. The Tacoma branch is under the immediate supervision of Earnest B. Cowell, a son of the senior member of the firm.

SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC GLASS WORKS

In 1863 Mr. Carlton Newman established the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works, and made the enterprise a success. To-day it is being conducted by an incorporated company with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the following officers: S. J. Newman, president; James H. Davis, vice-president; and George Palmer, secretary and treasurer. The works are devoted principally to the manufacture of green and amber glassware and pay more especial attention to the production of fruit jars, demijohns, Newman's patent box demijohns, and druggists and liquor dealers' glassware. Their melting furnace contains eight pots which have a capacity of three thousand pounds of glass each, and they have twenty-four ovens for annealing the glassware manufactured. Measured by a bottle standard the works have a capacity of twenty-four thousand bottles per day, employ about one hundred and seventy-five hands, and do an annual business of somewhere in the neighborhood of $300,000. They are situated on the corner of Seventh and Townsend streets, and are the only glass works this side of St. Louis.

The output of the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works ranks well by comparison with the product of other establishments of a similar character and the enterprise is one which the community may be proud of.

These works pay particular attention to the manufacture of goods from private moulds.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

One of the first dry goods houses established in San Francisco was that of Eugene Kelly & Co. It was a well organized commercial establishment, which carried a large stock and transacted a valuable business that grew with the development and settlement of the Coast. Associated with Mr. Kelly were Mr. Joseph A. Donohoe, Mr. Daniel T. Murphy (who had crossed the plains by the Southern route for the purpose of engaging in business), and Mr. Adam Grant. In the course of time Mr. Kelly withdrew to organize a banking establishment in New York. Mr. Donohoe also withdrew and connected himself with the firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co. After the withdrawal of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Donohoe, the firm changed its name, assuming that of Murphy, Grant & Co., and Mr. Thomas Breeze was admitted into the firm. The firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. in its present *personnel* is composed of Mr. Adam Grant (one of the original founders of the firm), Mr. Henry M. Murphy, Mr. Joseph A. Ford, Mr. Joseph D. Grant and Mr. Hugh L. Whipple, Mr. Daniel T. Murphy, Senior, having died a few years ago. Messrs. Murphy, Grant & Co. are now, and have been for many years, the leading merchants in the dry goods trade on the Pacific Coast, and, in fact, one of the leading houses in that line in the United States. They occupy very extensive five-story business premises on the northeast corner of Bush and Sansome streets, where they carry a large stock, and which embraces everything in the dry goods line to be found in the markets of the world. It goes without saying, that a house which is engaged in such an extensive way of commerce is in a position to keep the most expert and reliable buyers looking out for its interests in the various manufacturing and fashion centers, and to not only secure early consignments of everything new, but to purchase and to sell on the very best terms. In their business methods, the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. have always been noted for their straightforwardness and integrity. A child could deal with them without fear of being bested or unfairly used, and it is probably owing to that fact that the widespread commercial connection which they have gathered around them has stuck to them with such tenacity throughout their long mercantile career. At any rate, they have the connection, and turn over an annual business which aggregates millions of dollars and gives employment to over one hundred people.

CHARLES R. ALLEN

16 Howard street, 120 Beale street, San Francisco; 1167 Webster street, Oakland. Sales agent, New Wellington coal, Departure Bay, B. C.; sales agent Pittsburg Coal Mining Co., Pittsburg, Cal. Sole shipper west Colorado Fuel Co's anthracite coal, Crested Butte, Col.; sole shipper west Sweetwater Coal Mining Co's domestic coal from Rock Springs, Wyo.

The New Wellington Coal is mined by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co. (limited), at Departure Bay, B. C., and shipped to their agents, Messrs. John Rosenfeld & Sons, San Francisco, who also handle the output of the Nanaimo mines, at Nanaimo, B. C., owned and operated by the same company — present output of the former being 500 tons per day, the latter 1500 tons per day. On completion of work now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, the capácity of the two mines will be 5000 tons per day. The New Wellington coal was first introduced early in 1890 by Mr. Allen, acting for Messrs. J. Rosenfeld & Sons, and it has become known as unexcelled by any coal received at San Francisco from any part of the world as a domestic or steam coal, being exceptionally hard and compact, with a square fracture, making little waste in handling, and giving out a great heat in burning, with little ashes and soot. The sales of this coal to the trade have been limited only by the supply from the time of introduction to date.

The Pittsburg coal is used extensively by the large mills and steamers on the bay and rivers, to the extent of about 4000 tons per month, being the only coal mined in California that there is a steady demand for what is mined.

The Colorado anthracite coal is equal to the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania, and is sold extensively on the Pacific Coast when ship freights are ruling high, the rate by railroad from Crested Butte being uniform, the shipments are cut off whenever ship freights are reduced, the importance of having this source of supply is very great to the Pacific Coast, as it prevents a renewal of excessive prices, and provides a class of coal that must be had at all times, while the price is never very low, it is an important factor as a safeguard.

The Sweetwater coal from Rock Springs is a remarkable coal for its purity, having almost no ash, it burns freely, gives intense heat. It is shipped in large quantities when the ordinary coal supply for the market is short, the railroad rates having the same effect as on the anthracite coal, with the difference that the anthracite coal has only one competitor, being the anthracite from Pennsylvania; while the Rock Springs coal has to compete on the Pacific Coast with coal mined in any part of the world sending ships to San Francisco for wheat.

THE HUNTINGTON-HOPKINS COMPANY

Is, by succession, one of the oldest as well as one of the best known mercantile houses on the Pacific Coast. Indeed, through the personality of its original founders, this house is imbedded in the history of the State and of the great engineering achievements of the century.

In 1849, when California was a remote, newly acquired, yet, by reason of the recent gold discoveries, shining speck in the great federation of States, Mr. Collis P. Huntington established himself in the hardware business in Sacramento, which was then a sort of station on the road to "the mines." His place of business was at No. 54 K street. Early in "the fifties" Mr. Huntington was joined by Mr. Mark Hopkins, the two assuming the firm name and style of Huntington & Hopkins. This firm continued the business until 1868, meeting with great commercial success and establishing a mercantile reputation which has never to this day waned. Meanwhile Messrs. Huntington & Hopkins had become prominently and actively identified with the transcontinental railroad scheme, and had brought the building of the Central Pacific, through the most discouraging circumstances, to a successful conclusion. Their entire time, attention and energies were at this time required in the management, development and expansion of the great transportation interests which were involved in the operation of their road. For this reason they, in 1868, enlarged the *personnel* of the firm by the admission of Mr. Charles Miller, Mr. W. R. S. Foye, Mr. H. H. Seaton and Mr. Albert Gallatin to junior partnerships, the firm name being changed to that of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. These gentlemen were then entrusted with the active management of the business, and, with the exception of Mr. Seaton, who retired after a few years, are to-day directing its affairs.

In 1872 the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. purchased the mercantile interests of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co. at San Francisco, and on those interests founded a great branch house in the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast. Their first store was at the junction of Bush, Market and Front streets. Their business grew steadily and developed beyond the capacity of their accommodation, and so, a few years ago, they erected for themselves vast business premises on First street reaching through to Fremont street, where they are now permanently located. About the same time the firm was incorporated with Mr. Albert Gallatin as president; Mr. Charles Miller as vice-president; Mr. C. P. Huntington as treasurer; Mr. W. R. S. Foye as secretary.

Mr. Hopkins had died before the incorporation, and his interest had been purchased by the firm. His name, however, still remains identified with the business, as shown by the title of the corporation.

The character of the stock carried by the Huntington-Hopkins Company is comprehensive; it embraces heavy as well as shelf hardware, and raw material as well as manufactured goods. Its leading lines may be said to be bar bundle, sheet and plate iron and steel; wrought and cast-iron piping, etc.; blacksmith, milling, mining and railroad supplies; building material and auxiliaries, etc.

The Huntington-Hopkins Company may be said to be typical of the best phases of California commerce. It is a pioneer concern with a history and a flavor of the ox-team days of mercantile interchange. It is a vigorous contemporary concern with a great, bustling and important present, or touch with all the modern ideas of commerce, and in control of a vast trade which extends all over this and adjacent States and Territories into British Columbia, Mexico, and the islands of the Pacific.

Of the officers of the company, Mr. Miller and Mr. Huntington reside in New York, and Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Foye in San Francisco. The latter are necessarily in charge of the active management of the company's great interests, and it is a task for which they are well equipped, for they are thoroughly versed in modern commercial methods, and have a complete knowledge of the requirements of their consuming markets. The trade which they handle gives employment to about one hundred and twenty-five assistants.

CHAS. M. PLUM & CO. UPHOLSTERY COMPANY

1301 to 1307 Market street, corner of Ninth, a corporation capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, has a widespread and high reputation for the manufacture of fine decorative wood work for interiors, artistic furniture and household decorations. Many of the finest residences on the coast were furnished complete or in part by this establishment. The company is successor to a partnership which dates back to 1850, so that the house has the prestige of years as well as a large patronage. The original firm comprised the interests of Messrs. Plum & Hill. In 1857 Mr. Plum assumed sole control, and under his guidance the business steadily advanced, keeping pace with the improvements and growth of the city, and in 1887 it was incorporated. The officers are: Chas. M. Plum, president; Marion E. Knoph, 1st vice-president; John D. Hanlon, 2d vice-president; Maurice Higgins, treasurer; Chas. M. Plum, Jr., secretary.

The company's trade is largely retail, and extends around the country adjacent to San Francisco. Its salesrooms are on Market street, at 1301 to 1307, in a handsome modern three-story building, of dimensions and style significant of a concern of the first order. The main floor, 80x160 feet, is devoted to the sale of carpets and upholstery; the upper warerooms are exclusively for furniture; and the basement, which is 100x80 feet, is for stock wareroom. The building adjoining the store on Ninth street, is four stories in height; 40x80 is their work room. Factory located at 215 Fell street, covers lot 125x137½ feet, two stories, and is equipped with the latest and best machinery. The house claims to have a stock of upholstery unsurpassed for variety and quality in any city in the country, and as a proof of their ability to compete with other cities, they have been awarded the gold medal for the best upholstered furniture in the world, at the Centennial International Exhibition held at Melbourne, Australia, in the year of 1888. Chas. M. Plum & Co. Upholstery Company, in short, lead the trade in their line here. Having been so very many years established they have acquired large individual resources in the course of business, which with the other advantages already summarized give them that standing which extorts recognition of their position, even from rival and competing houses. They have a record extending over forty years of continuous business of a character that cannot be gainsaid.

H. P. GREGORY & CO.

The firm of H. P. Gregory & Co. are engaged in a very large way of business as machinery merchants and dealers in engineers' supplies. Their principal place of business is at the corner of Fremont and Mission streets, where they occupy a very large four-story building, and carry one of the most elaborate stocks of goods of the

character in which they deal, ever collected together. They have also branch houses at Nos. 28 and 30 North First street, Portland, Oregon; on Fifteenth and Dock streets, Tacoma, Washington; at No. 161 Clarence street, Sydney, Australia; at No. 22 Eagle street, Brisbane, Australia; and at No. 104 Bourke street, Melbourne, Australia. It may be added that a firm which conducts business on such a vast scale are necessarily in a position to buy and to sell on the most advantageous terms, and to have especially favorable arrangements with those manufacturers for whom they act as selling agents.

Messrs. H. P. Gregory & Co. deal in all kinds of engines, boilers, iron-working machinery, centrifugal pumps, sawmill machinery, elevating and conveying mechanism, wood-working machinery, steam launches, logging locomotives, hoisting machinery, feed water heaters, mining machinery, steam pumps, earth moving machinery, steam yachts, logging cars, and Sturtevant's systems of ventilation and forced draught.

Messrs. H. P. Gregory & Co. have been in business since 1875, and have maintained during that long period the highest reputation for reliability. This they have done by handling nothing but the best goods, and allowing nothing to pass from their custody which was not absolutely first-class in every respect, and which they were not prepared to guarantee as qualified to give satisfaction in the execution of the purpose for which it was designed. This is an excellent general principle in all commerce, and it is particularly so in the handling of machinery supplies where, if a faulty article be supplied to the mechanism of an active industry, it may, by breaking, or in some way failing at an inopportune moment, easily involve a loss which amounts to several thousand times the value of a first-class article of its kind.

The commercial standing of Messrs. H. P. Gregory & Co. is A1. They command large financial resources, and are in a position to enter into the largest contract.

THE VULCAN POWDER COMPANY

Has been in existence for the past fifteen years. It is a strong organization, and is backed with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Julius Jacobs is its president, Mr. Thomas Brown its vice-president, and Mr. W. Jay Smith its secretary.

The Vulcan powders have now a well-defined position and stand, in the estimation of mining men, railroad builders, quarrymen and others who use explosives for blasting purposes, at the top of the market. Their strength and economy are features which attract general attention and praise. It is said that the Vulcan powders are true explosives, inasmuch as they contain no inert matter; every particle of them exerts force, and not an iota of their power is lost. Besides, these powders are uniform and reliable in quality, and phenomenally safe in transit, storage and manipulation. This is the result of the careful, scientific and systematic way in which they are manufactured. Another quality which commends the Vulcan powders to the consumer, is the fact that they are freer from objectionable fumes than any other nitro-glycerine compound known. Last, but not least, the Vulcan powders are the cheapest of their quality in the market.

The Vulcan powders are of four grades or brands: the Vulcan, No. 1; the Vulcan, No. 2; the Vulcan, No. 3, and the Vulcan, BB. These brands are adapted to meet the requirements of all kinds of explosive work.

The Vulcan Powder Works are situate at San Pablo and Stege, in Contra Costa county. They are thoroughly equipped, and cover between fifty and one hundred acres of ground. The company's patronage comes from all parts of the Pacific Coast, Mexico, South and Central America, the Hawaiian Islands and the Australian colonies. Its office is at No. 218 California street.

JOSEPH BUDDE

575 Mission street, is a manufacturer of patent water closets, slop, waste, and surface hoppers, closet seats, which are made of toa, mahogany, cherry, maple, walnut and antique oak, highly finished with nickel-plated trimmings. Mr. Budde's special brands of closets are: "Popular," "Golden Gate," "Supreme," "Pioneer of '49," "Ocean Spray" and "Cliff Stream." It is a fact well known to students of physiological science that one of the most

potent factors in the health or disease of civilized communities, is the freedom of the dwellings from sewer gases, which are the recognized source of a number of acute diseases. These diseases have their origin in the germs generated by sewers, which produce blood poison and are very destructive in thickly populated districts. Hence one of the most difficult problems for the building trade is to dispose of these poisonous gases, so as to have the home, the shop, and the office free from their deadly presence. Thus the inventor and manufacturer who devises the most effectual method of achieving this most important result, is a public benefactor. To this class belongs Mr. Joseph Budde, who stands at the head of sanitary closet manufacturers on the Pacific Coast. His manufactory and warehouses occupy the second floor of the spacious brick building, No. 575 Mission street, San Francisco. From twenty to twenty-five hands are employed in the establishment, which is supplied with the very best machinery and appliances. The sanitary goods manufactured are largely his own inventions, for which he holds letters patent, and which are pronounced by the highest scientific authorities superior to any other. These closets have superseded the older and inferior closets in most all the prominent public buildings and residences of the State, and the demand is increasing so that Mr. Budde has from time to time been obliged to seek larger quarters to meet the growing demand. The goods have received the highest medals in the State Fairs for the past several years. Mr. Budde has the largest and finest stock of closets west of Chicago. At his new place of business he has elegantly fitted show-rooms, where architects, owners and builders can at any time examine his make of closets. Mr. Joseph Budde was born in Westphalia, Germany, one of the most progressive provinces of Germany, where he learned the trade of manufacturing brass goods, commencing in 1859, and continuing fourteen years. In 1873 he emigrated to America and went to Baltimore, where he obtained employment, first with one of his countrymen and afterwards in a tin shop; after leaving there he obtained work in a large manufactory of gas fixtures and chandeliers, where he was mostly employed in metal spinning. He arrived in San Francisco in October, 1874, and secured a position in Clark & Springer's brass works. During the several years that followed he made several changes, the last few years being spent in the factory of William Schmidt. In 1881 Mr. Budde laid the foundation of his present business in a small room on First street, himself and a small boy comprising the working force. Since then the business steadily increased until it has reached its present growth.

Landing in this country without capital or friends, with no knowledge whatsoever of the English language, Mr. Budde has, through his own industry and perseverance, climbed the ladder of success from the bottom round until he occupies a prominent position among the manufacturers of the Pacific slope. He is conscientious in his business, and socially he is affable and kind-hearted. He is a member of the Eintracht Musical Society, the German Loan and Building Association, and a stockholder of the German Catholic Printing Association. He took unto himself a charming wife in 1870, and is now enjoying the peace and prosperity that industry, perseverance and energy have won for him.

L. P. DEGEN

In this age of invention and improvement in labor-saving machinery, no industry has made greater progress than that of the manufacture of leather belting and rawhide lace leather, as is shown by the following sketch of the largest and best equipped leather belting factory on the Pacific Coast:

L. P. Degen, of 128 and 130 First street, San Francisco, Cal., was established in 1876, and from the commencement has been progressive, and always adopted the latest and most improved machinery. We shall lead our readers through his First-street factory, and explain, as far as possible, the processes through which the leather passes in the manufacture of belting.

The power in this factory is supplied by a thirty horse-power engine, built by the largest iron works in this city; the steam boiler was also made here, it being Mr. Degen's motto that "home industries should be patronized." Therefore he has purchased here everything for his factory that could be manufactured here. The factory is lighted throughout by one of the latest improved dynamos. Most of the hides used in this house are the product of Benicia and Santa Cruz; both of these towns are noted for their excellent tannage of leather. When the pure oak-tanned hides are received from the tanneries they are very carefully selected and trimmed, only the center portion of the hides being used for belting.

The trimmed leather is first placed in a vat of water, and when thoroughly soaked is taken out and cut into strips of various sizes, according to the thickness of the leather. Then the pieces are thrown into a wash wheel to

be softened. The leather is thoroughly scoured by machines, which process removes whatever dirt there is yet left in the leather after tanning, after which every particle of flesh is shaved off by the shavers. The leather is then taken to the top drying rooms, where by an ingenious system of pipes, the exhaust steam from the boiler is utilized in partially drying the leather; it is then taken down to receive a stuffing composed of oil and tallow, which makes the leather pliable and tough.

After the stuffing has penetrated the leather, the grain is set out and smoothed by a machine, and from there taken to the stretching machines and thoroughly stretched. Then it is finished and set out by the glazing machine, which gives the leather a fine polish and makes it firm and solid. All the leather is now hung up to dry, and when thoroughly dried it is ready to be cut into belting. The leather now goes to the cutter, who selects and cuts it into various widths, according to the quality and thickness of the belts required. It is then sent to the belt-making department, where the leather is carefully selected and properly matched to make an even belt; every piece is marked, and laps split on each end by lapping machines. The lapped pieces are then squared at the joints and very thin feathered edges put on the ends of each piece to be jointed and cemented together. The pieces are now ready for the presses, where extraordinary care must be taken to have every joint properly and firmly cemented together.

After the belts are cemented they are riveted. This house has in use several methods of riveting, but the one mostly used, and which is giving excellent satisfaction, is that manufactured by the Corrugated Rivet Company (another home industry). This rivet is driven into the belting by a steam-power machine, and clinched in such a way that it is impossible for it to work loose like the old style copper rivet, the burr of which cuts the leather; this improved rivet is like a stitch, and does not cut out any of the stock when driven. Many of the customers of this house specify the above rivet when ordering; it leaves the surface of the belt perfectly smooth on both sides, and makes it more pliable than with the old style rivets, and also holds the leather more firmly together. After the belts are riveted they are coiled up and the edges finished and rounded by a powerful machine. These coils of leather belting are very solid, and can be shipped with safety anywhere.

We wish to draw special attention to the celebrated Star brand of belting, manufactured exclusively by this house. It is made from carefully selected leather, the prime stock of which is used, with short joints or laps only, and receives a special coat of dressing, which makes it well adapted for high-speed machines, saw-mill machinery, etc.; it is also pegged and riveted. This grade of belting is fully guaranteed.

Mr. Degen has supplied the Buckeye Mill Company with a main belt forty inches wide and one hundred feet long; the Salinas City Mills with a belt thirty-six inches wide and one hundred and sixty-two feet long; the Stockton Gas, Light and Heat Company, and the Oakland Gas, Light and Heat Company were also supplied with extra large main belts, beside their dynamo belting.

The double rawhide belt at the Keystone Consolidated Mining Company's works, of Amador City, is twenty-eight inches wide and one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and was supplied by this house; it is the largest belt of the kind in the State. This is an extra large rawhide belt, and although it has been in use since January, 1886, it is still as good as new, and the pride of the institution that manufactured it. This house selects the very best material, and employs only skilled workmen, some of whom have been with the house since it started. At the State Fair held in Sacramento in 1890, the belting made by this house was awarded a silver medal.

This establishment employs twenty-five hands, and does a large and increasing trade with the Pacific Coast States and Territories, and with British Columbia, Mexico, Australia, China, and the Sandwich Islands. At Mr. Degen's factory on Army street, is manufactured the fulled rawhide lace leather, the demand for which is steadily increasing; it is noted for strength, durability, and pliability, and does not become hard like some of the brands of lace leather in the market.

THE SIMONDS SAW COMPANY

Is a San Francisco corporation which was organized last year for the principal purpose of representing the Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It also, however, handles a variety of other supplies connected with and employed in the milling, wood-working, and similar pursuits. The principal members of the local company are Daniel Simonds, T. F. Howarth, John Simonds, H. A. Sargent, and A. B. Simonds, and its place of business is at 31 Main street, San Francisco; there is also a branch office at 75 Front street, Portland, Oregon. In addition to the products of the Massachusetts manufacturing company, which it represents, and which

embraces many conceivable descriptions of mill saws, the Simonds Saw Company is agent for the Dodge Independence Wood Split Pulleys and the Detroit Emery Wheels. It also handles the famous Hurd Respirator, mandrels, timber jacks, files, emery grinders, emery wheels, and wheel dressers, saw makers, hammers and anvils, speed indicators, standard gauges, tape lines, etc.

The Simonds Manufacturing Works of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, were, it may be remarked, originally established in 1832, by Abel Simonds, as a scythe factory. Since then they have developed into one of the largest saw knife manufactories in the United States. The goods turned out of these works have taken gold medals at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Atlantic Exposition of 1881, the New Orleans World's Fair of 1885, the Boston Fair of 1887, and the San Francisco Fair of 1889.

They are now recognized everywhere as being the very best goods of the kind on the market and are highly appreciated throughout the great and growing mill and lumbering industries of the entire Pacific Coast.

The Simonds Saw Company is at present capitalized to the amount of $25,000, and appears to have a most promising business before it. The local company engages in the repairs of the goods which it vends, etc.

THE FRANK TANNING COMPANY

406 Battery street, are tanners and preparers of all descriptions of heavy leather, such as sole, harness, skirting, etc. The company was established in 1881 by Mr. S. H. Frank, and increased so rapidly, that in 1889 it was incorporated with a stock of $250,000. The firm finds constant employment for from 100 to 125 hands. It makes a specialty of the preparation of sole, harness, and skirting leather. It has a capacity for tanning 2500 hides per week. All the product of the tannery is handled by the firm. As the value of a hide depends entirely on the process by which it is cured and tanned, it is of vital importance that the dealer should know where to send his hides in order that he may get the quickest and best returns for them. Experience has proved that this firm is one of the most reliable on the Pacific Coast. Their works are always running at full blast, and the confidence of the public is daily bringing them an increase of patronage. Any one entrusting their interests to this firm will reap advantages to be obtained in no other house in the city.

The tannery is located at Redwood City. The officers of the company are: Martin Frank, president; William Frank, vice-president; A. J. Marcus, treasurer; Louis J. Frank, secretary. The superintendent is J. R. Brown, formerly of Benicia, one of the oldest tanners on the Coast.

A. B. PATRICK & CO.

Is the name of a large corporation which conducts the South San Francisco Tannery, a large leather dressing establishment located on Sixth, I and K streets, and has a capacity of 2,000 hides per week and employs about eighty hands. Originally, that is to say some twenty years ago, this business was established by the firm of A. B. Patrick & Co., and this year the proprietors incorporated with a capital of $400,000. Mr. A. B. Patrick, the senior member of the firm, is the president of the company, and Mr. C. S. Frost is its secretary. The office and salesrooms of the company are at No. 324 Battery street, and its business ranges all over the Pacific Coast, extending to Japan and the Hawaiian Islands. It has also got a valuable commercial connection with all the large Eastern cities. It turns over an annual business which aggregates more than $500,000.

The Tannery Works of A. B. Patrick & Co. are as perfectly equipped as any establishment of the kind in the world, and those who have charge of them make it their business to see that nothing but the best material and the best methods are employed within its walls. The natural result is that they turn out an article of leather which enjoys a high reputation among leather workers for durability, appearance, and availability for "working up" without waste. They have been particularly successful in the production of sole leather, harness material, and other heavy goods.

The extent of this tannery may be judged not only from the fact that its annual output is over $500,000, but also from the further fact that its buildings cover an entire block of six hundred by two hundred feet.

BAKER & HAMILTON

Agricultural implements, vehicles, and wholesale hardware, have been in business for nearly forty years. With the phenomenal growth of the State, their business has assumed such proportions that there are now but few houses in their line west of the Mississippi River which equal them in the variety of stock carried, and in volume of business.

As combined manufacturers, importers, and dealers in agricultural implements, vehicles, and hardware, they have for some time past supplied a large proportion of the Pacific Coast demand. Their stock comprises wagons, buggies, carts, plows, harvesting machinery of all sorts, and, in fact, everything which the advanced state of farming in this community makes necessary. As wholesale jobbers of hardware, they supply a large share of the Western business.

At their salesrooms and warehouses in San Francisco and Sacramento, and also at the Benicia Agricultural Works, Benicia, California, may be seen the large assortment of hardware, vehicles and implements above referred to. It is but natural that an experience such as this firm has had in its already long career should result in the display of a stock amongst which may be found almost every known device for tilling the soil and harvesting crops, as well as many other marvels of American ingenuity.

The firm has every facility for supplying all demands at their Eastern office, at No. 88 Wall street, New York, and other agents are constantly furnishing them with new articles and ideas of Eastern origin, while those of Western manufacture are easily handled by the houses and factory on this coast.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS

Southwest corner of Sansome and Pine streets, are the largest manufacturers of men's furnishing goods on the Pacific Coast. This firm was established forty years ago by L. W. and H. Neustadter, and during the whole of that period they have annually experienced a large increase of business until they now occupy a large five-story building and a basement as store-rooms and show-rooms only. No other firm on this coast is so well known in the manufacturing of their special lines as this one is. From Vancouver to Mexico a workman can hardly be found who will not acknowledge the superiority of the celebrated "Boss of the Road" overalls, and equally well-known "Standard" shirts. For strength and durability these two brands of clothing are positively unequaled, and Neustadter Bros. are the sole manufacturers of both. The popularity of the goods placed on the market by this firm is sufficient guarantee that the greatest possible amount of value is given in all the various departments of their business. The capacious warehouse is stored with every imaginable kind of gent's furnishing goods, and as fifty people are constantly engaged in their salesrooms, they are able to attend to country and city orders with the greatest dispatch.

The factory is located on the corner of Gough and Grove streets, and the services of between five and six hundred hands is necessary to meet the demand for the goods of this well-known house. It is a fine building, three stories high, and adjoining it is a large warehouse, in which are stored the piece-goods used in the manufactory. Their business is not confined to the Pacific Coast, a large trade, which has greatly increased of late, being carried on with retail houses in the Hawaiian Islands, and also in the East. These facts will give some idea of the firm's local business, but it by no means includes all their undertakings. One of their specialties is the manufacture of neckwear, such as ties, mufflers, neckerchiefs, etc., and for this purpose large quantities of silk goods are imported from the leading European houses, and are made into innumerable patterns of neckwear at the factory owned by the firm in New York. In addition to the departments already enumerated, Neustadter Bros. carry a very heavy stock of hosiery, including everything from the delicate silk hose of a society Miss to the coarse woolen goods required by a ranch hand.

The firm are agents for the Marysville Woolen Mills, so well known on this coast for their superior qualities of blankets and flannels. full lines of which are always on hand. They are also sole agents for the world-renowned Lion brand of collars and cuffs, the elegance and neatness of which are remarked wherever they are seen.

Without fear of contradiction it can safely be asserted that this firm carries as large and as complete a stock of men's furnishing goods as any house in the United States. The present members of the firm are Henry Neustadter, J. H. Neustadter, D. Neustadter, S. Feuchtwanger and J. Oppenheimer, and it is to their energy, business capacity, good judgment and desire to satisfy their numerous customers, that their unparalleled success in the commercial world is entirely due.

REDINGTON & CO.

Of Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Second street, is the oldest as well as the largest and most important house in the line of wholesale drugs, patent medicines, and druggists' sundries in the Pacific Coast States. This business, now grown to immense proportions, was established in San Francisco in a small way by J. H. Redington in 1850, and is therefore the pioneer drug house of California. The present firm is composed of W. P. Redington, C. W. Smith, I. S. Coffin, and A. G. Coffin, and has a capital stock of $400,000. The style of their New York house is Coffin, Redington & Co., at No. 72 John street. The company's store occupies three full size buildings of five stories each, and packed full from top to bottom with every known drug, medicine or article usual to the druggist business. They deal only with the trade, and the amount of merchandise they handle is amazing. They have five traveling salesmen constantly on the road and employ seventy-five clerks and salesmen in their store. Redington & Co. is an institution of which San Franciscans are justly proud.

SALESROOM PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

From the earliest ages, the art of the silversmith and goldsmith has been esteemed and honored, and the products of their genius have been purchased by kings and emperors. While, however, many beautiful specimens of these arts have been handed down to us, it has been reserved for American ingenuity to produce the most unique and splendid examples. Of all the great manufactories in the above lines none stand higher than the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at New Bedford, Massachusetts. The business was commenced in 1880 with a capital of $100,000, since increased to $400,000. The plant occupies several acres of ground, and is fitted out in the most thorough manner with every convenience and appliance that ample capital and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of business can procure. It employs some of the best designers and artists in the country, and as a consequence their goods are noted for the exceeding beauty and originality of their design. The trade, which reaches a very large annual sum total, extends all over the North American continent, South America, and even to Australia; their goods competing successfully with those of much older houses on their own ground. In the main factory over 500 hands are employed, exclusive of office help and commercial travelers. There are branch offices at 20 Maiden Lane, New York; 90–92 Wabash avenue, Chicago; and 220 Sutter street, San Francisco. The officers are all young men, but they have achieved a success which is granted to but few men in a lifetime. Manufacturing gold and silver-plated ware exclusively, they have gained an honorable position for the invariably superior quality of their goods, and the fact that they are always as represented. The home office of this enterprising company has made application for a large space to make a meritorious display of their wares at the Columbian Exposition. This display will be under the direct supervision of the Chicago branch, and it will undoubtedly attract world wide attention, for the one reason that the Pairpoint Company never do things by halves.

The San Francisco agency, located at 220 Sutter street, is under the able management of Mr. Edward Taylor, who was formerly associated with J. G. Corey, manager of the Chicago branch. Mr. Taylor is essentially a self-made man; having won his position by hard work and unceasing energy. He possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and superintends in person every department of the business. Under his management the business is increasing with giant strides, and shipments are made to all points on the Pacific Coast; so that the name of "Pairpoint" is already a household word. With the rapid growth of this section, there is no limit to the advancement of this company, standing as it does, "first among its peers."

THOMAS C. BUTTERWORTH

The origin of the art of staining glass is lost in the mists of antiquity. The early Egyptians and Babylonians possessed this art in perfection, and many examples of their craft are seen in the various museums of Europe. But it is in America that the noble art has reached its highest development, and we can add with just pride that California has more than contributed her share to this gratifying result. To prove this assertion it is but necessary to visit the establishment of Mr. Thomas C. Butterworth, Nos. 223, 225, 227 Tenth street, near Howard, San Francisco. Here can be seen the various stages of the manufacture of stained glass, from the rough, irregular plate, totally devoid of all symmetry or color, to the finished panel, glowing with all the colors of the rainbow, and embodying in imperishable form the heroes and heroines of song and story, of all ages and nations. Mr. Butterworth's establishment, beyond all question, produces the finest specimens of stained glass in America, and equal to those of Europe in all respects. Employing only skilled workmen, and a staff of the best designers and draughtsmen in the country, he superintends in person all work sent to him, and only allows that which is perfect in all points to be sent out. He himself was literally raised in the business, having served a long and rigorous apprenticeship, and raising himself step by step from the raw apprentice to the finished workman. At the annual fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held in August, 1891, Mr. Butterworth exhibited a wonderful series of subjects, which evoked the highest praise from the most exacting critics. Among them was a wonderful head of Shakespere; a "Rosalind and Orlando;" "The Challenge" (after Landseer); "Autumn," a beautiful full-length female figure of most delicate silvery tones. For six weeks crowds thronged nightly around these pictures in glass, and gazed without wearying at their matchless beauty. The result was most gratifying, both artistically and pecuniarily to Mr. Butterworth.

Examples of his work can be found all over the Pacific Coast, as far east as Utah, and west to the Hawaiian Islands. Among the many private residences, churches, and other edifices which possess his work we may name: St. James Church; Trinity Presbyterian Church; the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco; Dominguez Memorial Chapel, Redondo Beach; O'Connor Vault, Holy Cross Cemetery; St. Francis De Sales Church, Oakland; Nolan residence, San Francisco; Goodfellow residence, East Oakland; Immanuel Baptist Church, San Francisco; St. Mary's Church, Stockton; Wrights Presbyterian Church, Wrights Station; Major Frank McLaughlin, residence, Beach Hill, Santa Cruz; The Miramar, Geary and Leavenworth streets, San Francisco; and numerous other prominent places throughout the coast.

Mr. Butterworth is still a young man, although he has achieved results which the majority of men twice his age fail to accomplish. With a past so full of achievements, it is but natural to predict for him a future rich in all the honors attainable in his profession.

THE PACIFIC SAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY

17 and 19 Fremont street, are the largest and best known makers of every description of saws in the Western States. The gradual development of the firm, as it is at present from the most humble beginning, is typical of the enterprise of the proprietors. In 1854 Stead & Sheffield, and in 1858 James Patterson worked for them. In 1863 Charles P. Sheffield and James Patterson commenced the business of importing and repairing saws at the corner of Battery and Jackson streets. San Francisco was a comparatively small city in those days, but as it increased in size and importance, the demand for all classes of goods increased proportionately, and seven years later the old quarters of Messrs. Sheffield & Patterson became too small, so they removed to Pine street, and commenced to manufacture saws of the descriptions mostly in demand. Mr. Spaulding entered the firm in 1865, and along with the original founders are the present proprietors. In 1884 the firm was incorporated under its present title with a capital of $300,000, and since then its progress has been rapid. A visit to the works is full of interest. Every conceivable kind of saw from the mammoth saws used in the cutting up of gigantic redwood trees to the delicate and thread-like scroll saws used in planing mills, can be traced through all its stages from the crude plate of imported steel to the highly-finished, guaranteed article, bearing the stamp of the firm. The tempering, smithing, grinding, polishing, and straightening of a saw are all delicate and interesting processes, each one of which must be brought to perfection to make a perfect article. Lumbermen figure so closely on the cutting of timber, that the quality and finish of a saw is one of the most important factors in their calculations. The proprietors of the Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company have made practical studies of all those details, and no better proof could be brought to testify to the value of their productions than the fact that they are almost exclusively used to-day all over the Pacific Coast, and are fast dispensing with the necessity of importing Eastern and English saws.

Their establishment is fitted throughout with elaborate, expensive and complete machinery for the manufacture of saws of every description, saw mandrels, planing and curriers' knives, springs, also for repairing in all its branches; retempering, straightening, gumming, grinding, and polishing. The very best quality of extra cast steel is used as the material for their saws, and the most extraordinary care and attention is given to the details of every one of the many processes through which a saw has to pass before it is ready for the market.

The tempering furnaces are so constructed that they will give a uniform heat, thereby avoiding those hard and soft places so common in saws. The company guarantee that all their saws are evenly balanced, run true, and carry a good cutting edge. A saw is never allowed to leave the establishment without being personally inspected by one of the proprietors. It would be impossible within the limits of this article to enumerate the various kinds of saws manufactured by the company, but we must make a short reference to their well known steel-back butcher saw. These blades were the first saws of any kind manufactured in this city, and have been known as French blades and New Orleans blade. The Pacific Saw Company's make is now used almost exclusively on the Pacific Coast, having long since superseded the imported article.

The company have for sale L. P. Garcin's Newly Improved Carbonized Lifting Jacks of all kinds and capacities. The flattering testimony of loggers, mill-men, and of all those having occasion to use lifting jacks, amply proves the value of the improvements. It is not contended that the patentee is the originator of these jacks, as the principle is an old one. It is justly claimed by him, however, that after years of experience and experiments in their manufacture, he has succeeded in enlarging and improving upon the original idea, so that he can now construct lifting jacks in a substantial and thorough manner, combining great strength, power, durability, and economy. They also keep the Duncan & Garratt jacks for sale.

Mr. James Patterson, who superintends the construction and business departments, has had nearly forty-five years' experience in the manufacturing of saws, having worked at the trade since 1847. He knows every detail thoroughly from the choice of suitable material to the proper hammering required for the different kinds of saws made, and his judgment and integrity are a guarantee of the perfection of the articles that leave their shop.

The company has recently issued a very complete and comprehensive price list, which should be in the hands of every tradesman, lumberman, and every one who has occasion to use any description of saws.

THOS. E. KENT.

THOS. E. KENT

The subject of this sketch was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk County, England. He received a partial education at Kesgrave Hall, Suffolk County, England, and completed his studies at the Lincoln night school in San Francisco. At an early age he entered the employ of H. W. Wickins of Monkwell street, London. He remained with the firm for about one year; he then accepted a position with George A. Kenning, Little Britain, London, who was at that time the largest manufacturer of Masonic insignia. He remained with this firm for a considerable time.

He came to San Francisco in the autumn of 1875. In February of 1876 he entered the Standard Shirt factory; rising rapidly from one position to another, he soon held the position of draughtsman and pattern maker in the white shirt department; he continued in their employ for eight years. He then resigned his position to take the management of the business of P. B. Marsh. In twelve months he purchased a half interest in the firm. They soon were compelled, through steady increase of their business, to seek more commodious quarters. They located at 597 Mission street, where the business still continues. It was shortly after establishing themselves in this quarter that, owing to Mr. Marsh's decline of health, Mr. Kent purchased his partner's interest in the business; for the past six years he has been sole owner. He has declined several liberal offers to sell a part of the firm, knowing that by continued and careful manipulation he will be able to steadily enlarge the business, reaching out as it does at this time into the various States and Territories of the Pacific Coast.

SHIRT FACTORY OF THOS. E. KENT

Mr. Kent has, without question, the largest custom-shirt manufactory on this coast, a fact which will be apparent at once to any one who happens to visit his establishment. The custom-made shirt, whilst practically no dearer than its ready-made imitator, is the essence of comfort, while the other is the acme of discomfort. The reason for this is plain. At least one-half of the ready-made shirts are cut to fit men who wear a shirt of fifteen or fifteen and a half inches, and as they are cut on a common pattern, they are supposed to fit fat or lean, short or tall men equally well. This is, to any ordinary mind, quite absurd. If a man wishes to be considered well dressed, he must have his shirts made to order as well as his clothes, and this is leaving comfort entirely out of the question.

The "Ideal" shirt made by Mr. Kent costs no more than any other shirt of similar quality; they are fast coming into favor and general use. Every shirt is made to measurement and cut on scientific principles to insure a perfect fit and consequent comfort to the wearer. As Mr. Kent is the sole manufacturer of the "Ideal," and is secured against infringement of his rights by patent and registered trade mark, these shirts can only be obtained at his factory or from his authorized agents. The materials used in its manufacture are the best in the market, and only the highest grade of workmanship is employed on goods bearing this trade mark, every garment being guaranteed as first-class in every particular.

Mr. Kent also makes any other desired style of shirt to order, and it is no flattery to say that his IDEAL shirts have a most enviable reputation for their lasting qualities. His long experience, combined with his skill and ability has placed him in the front rank of the custom shirtmakers of the city, and thoroughly warrants his selection as the expert shirtmaker in this article. Once a patron of Mr. Kent's invariably means always a patron, and no higher indorsement could be asked.

MILLING INTERESTS

As will be readily surmised from the statistics regarding wheat, to be found in our article on Agriculture, the manufacture of flour is one of the leading industries of California. The aggregate daily output of all the mills in the State is estimated at about 20,000 barrels. The advantages of milling the grain at home were promptly recognized by the early settlers, who knew that it meant the employment of home labor, the creation of a home market for the wheat, the saving of freights, and, by utilizing the offal, the creation of a cheap food product for live stock. By the year 1853 there were sixteen flour mills in operation, and fourteen in course of erection in California, with an aggregate capacity of 300,000 barrels a year; and in 1855 there were fifty-four mills, with a capacity of about 1,260,000 barrels per year. In spite of this increase, the price of flour was from $28 to $30 per barrel. The fact that a better article has since been manufactured here for $4 a barrel speaks volumes for the growth of the industry and the improvement in machinery.

There are at the present time seven mills in San Francisco alone — the largest of which, the Golden Gate, turns out 1000 barrels a day. The most extensive mill plant in the State is at Port Costa — the mill yielding 2000 barrels a day. There are mills in San Francisco, Vallejo, Port Costa, Stockton, Sacramento, Salinas, Oakland, Sheridan, Los Angeles, Marysville, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, Lodi, San Jose, Bakersfield, Los Gatos, Gilroy, Castroville, and many minor points.

The export trade in flour is large, particularly to China and other transpacific countries, and to Great Britain and the continent. England takes nearly half a million barrels annually, and China requires about as much more. The Central and South American demand is also large.

Outside of San Francisco the milling interests are extensive, and the largest mill in the State is located at South Vallejo. It started with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, and in 1864 it was increased to 650 barrels. In 1874 Starr & Co. built an additional mill at the same point with a daily capacity of 800 barrels. In 1883 the mills were rebuilt and enlarged, and the French roller process introduced. The mill designated "A" in the list given below, has a capacity of 1400 barrels per day, and the mill quoted "B" is fitted with stones and rollers, and has a daily capacity of 800 barrels. Starr & Co. started out early to supply flour to the English markets, and have built up a large trade in that direction. The business was incorporated a few years ago, and a new building was erected on the opposite side in Contra Costa county that has room for the accommodation of machinery capable of turning out 6000 barrels per day, but the demand has not made it necessary to use all this space or power.

Other towns have mills of considerable size, notably Oakland, which has two, Stockton two, Sacramento three, Marysville one, and Los Angeles two. The Central Milling Company, organized in 1886, controls eleven mills in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, and San Luis Obispo counties, which have an aggregate capacity of 2400 barrels per day. The total capacity of the mills of the State is as follows:—

Name of Mill.	Location.	Daily Capacity. Barrels.
Golden Gate	San Francisco	1000
Golden Age	San Francisco	600
National	San Francisco	400
Genesee	San Francisco	400
Yosemite	San Francisco	300
Del Monte	San Francisco	350
Splivalo	San Francisco	300
Starr "A"	Vallejo	1400
Starr "B"	Vallejo	800
Starr Mill	Port Costa	2000
Stockton City	Stockton	1200
Crown	Stockton	1000
City	Sacramento	500
Pioneer	Sacramento	500
Phœnix	Sacramento	500
Salinas	Salinas	400
Samms	Oakland	300
———	Oakland	300
Sheridan	Sheridan	300
Capitol,	Los Angeles	300
———	Los Angeles	250
Buckeye	Marysville	500
Santa Clara City	Santa Clara	300
Victor	Victor	300
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	250
King City	San Luis Obispo	150
Lodi	Lodi	200
San Jose City	San Jose	300
Los Gatos	Los Gatos	200
Empire	Los Gatos	150
Gilroy	Gilroy	300
Golden Sheaf	Gilroy	200
Castroville	Castroville	150
Others at minor points		2600
Total		18,700

C. L. DINGLEY, Jr.

"An honest man, close buttoned to the chin—
Broadcloth without, and a warm heart within."

In these days of severe competition and unrivalled successes, it is a difficult matter to single out any one individual as being specially worthy to occupy a place upon the roll of our business heroes, who bring tone, character and honor to our commercial world; but there can be nothing invidious in selecting Mr. C. L. Dingley, and in pointing out, for the benefit of some of our readers, a few of the traits of character which make him—*facile princeps*—a leader even at his time of life; who has, by the sheer force of upright and persevering industry gained a name for himself which might well be coveted by many men many years his senior.

It is often dangerous to speak in glowing terms of those who are practically young in the world, especially if their ears can hear or their eyes can see what has been said regarding them; but the present writer can affirm that while this is not the first article which has contained complimentary references to the push, the enterprise and the success of the brilliant young leader of the "Drifted Snow Flour" boom, and while it most certainly will not be the last, the gentleman in question is apparently less concerned and certainly less exalted than if he were the subject of adverse criticism and reproach.

There never was a man who has become less intoxicated, either by reason of the amazing success that has followed him, or by reason of the flattering manner in which he is spoken of by all who know him—by the public press, by the leading weeklies and monthlies—than Mr. Charles L. Dingley.

Of his early life there is nothing special to record. He is the eldest son of parents whose lives shone, not in public but in private, and yet who maintained a position which entitled them to the respect and affection of the community in which they dwelt. Treated to a liberal education at our public schools, he graduated therefrom in 1883, and not being decided as to his future course of life, he spent some time in travel, which has proved of immense advantage to him in late years. Though not particularly enamored of business life, at his father's request he entered his office and began his life with the noble determination to do his duty as long as he remained in business, and die before surrender. Little did the young man think that his resolution would soon be severely tested. Yet when—in the winter of 1889, his father died, the tremendous burden of a large growing business fell upon his shoulders, and it devolved upon him to assume the management of interests which might well have alarmed a more matured mind—the subject of this sketch stepped into the breach, and instead of retiring from a life which had not yet proved congenial to him, he stood by his former resolution and determined that all his powers should be used in furthering the interests of his late father's firm, and in gaining for it a place higher than it had hitherto occupied.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

It is true "Drifted Snow Flour" had at this time an existence, but its existence was no more remarkable than that of any other brand of flour. Now began that peculiar tide in the affairs of Mr. Dingley which he took at the flood, and which has led on to his fortune. "I do not believe," he recently said, "in squandering a cent, but I do believe in spending thousands of dollars judiciously." Mr. Dingley set himself to make sure that his flour was the best in the market, and having made sure of that, he set himself to advise the public of the fact. To do this the "thousands of dollars" must be spent, and spent judiciously. Opposition met him on every side, but the man knew his opportunity and made use of it, to what purpose the public knows full well. With this advertising began one of the most memorable struggles in the history of business enterprise in this city. "Drifted snow flour is a success," was the simple sign which met the public eye at every point. The older firms, which had so long held their position and worn the wreath without any daring to contest their right, laughed at the suggestion that they could ever suffer

C. L. Dingley, Jr.

by the advent of this young intruder, and the entrance of the junior Dingley into the contest reminded many of the old Bible story of David and Goliath, not only in its beginning, but in its termination; for, *mirabile dictu!* the flour giants are slain, and the youthful manager of the Drifted Snow Flour Company victoriously seizes the prize and compels the great milling firms of the State to form a combine!

The question is often asked, "How do you account for such remarkable success in so young a man?" and we answer, that in Mr. Dingley's case success is inevitable. He adopts all the prerequisite means; gives to his business schemes all the freshness of sturdy young manhood, all the courage, indomitable zeal and perseverance of a new energy, and inspires all who are associated with him with a dauntless spirit which generates enthusiasm and which refuses to think of even the possibility of defeat. The dashing, go-ahead spirit is not the only feature peculiar to Mr. Dingley's business habits; he possesses to an almost equal degree the calm, judicious, steady nature without which the former would be insecure, and though a thorough believer in pressing on at "full steam," he is also a thorough believer in the value of the "brake," and knows how and when to apply it.

Without any doubt, excessive modesty is Mr. Dingley's chief fault. His modesty keeps him from aspiring to positions for which he is amply qualified. No better illustration of this could be found than is contained in the fact that though he alone is responsible for the unparalleled success of "Drifted Snow Flour," his own name never appeared in connection with it, and few are aware that the retiring manager of the Central Milling Company is the subject of this sketch.

It is greatly to be regretted that, in these days, when so many, who are totally unfitted for appointments of public trust, are pushing themselves to the front, such men as Mr. Dingley could not be secured and induced to accept an appointment which would bring confidence to the public mind; but though ambitious along the line of business, he has no ambition to be among the political place-seekers of the city. We trust the day is not far distant when the public may elevate him to the place where his character, attainments and life entitle him.

In private life, it would be hard to find a more genial and companionable gentleman. In November, 1890, Mr. Dingley married Miss Laura Albrecht of Fruitvale, and in their beautiful home at Menlo Park, Mr. and Mrs. Dingley lead a quiet, happy life—the ideal life of a genuine American home.

The future of such a man must be a notable one. Although but twenty-seven years of age, he has already achieved a remarkable distinction, and has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that with determination, perseverance, purity of motive and integrity of character, combined with all the other traits--noble and gentle—of true manhood, a man must succeed in this world, and deserve the testimony of approval not only from his own conscience, but also from that great tribunal which sits in judgment upon all men, and pronounces its decisions with characteristic frankness and fearlessness.

THE YOLO MILLS

Are on the northeast corner of Mission and Main streets. Messrs. Hinz & Plagemann are the owners. These mills manufacture extra family, graham, rye, buckwheat and rice flour; rye, oat, corn, and feed corn meal; sago, tapioca, farina, buckwheat groats, hominy, cracked corn, pearl barley, ground peas, etc. The specialties of the above establishment are their Breakfast Delight and Normal Nutriment. Their Breakfast Delight, which is manufactured out of white Sonora wheat, is pronounced as the most delightful breakfast dish manufactured on the coast. Normal Nutriment is recommended by nurses, mothers and physicians for its superiority over all other infant food chemical preparations said to possess the same properties. It is compounded with the utmost care and scrupulous conscientiousness, after a long and studious experience, from the very choicest of cereals; in partly changing the starch contained in the same into dextrine, the process of assimilation and resorption is facilitated. By the addition of the salts contained in the husk of the cereals, the nutritive percentage is increased beyond that of any similar compound; its absolute purity is guaranteed. The trade carried on by this firm is very extensive and far-reaching. Beside the trade transacted over this coast, the house supplies the Hawaiian Islands, and also ships to South American ports and to British Columbia. The firm employs from fifteen to twenty hands and two travelers. It was established in 1868. The present individual members of the firm are A. F. Hinz and William Plagemann, both gentlemen of high commercial standing. The position and good standing of the Yolo Mills has been attained on account of the quality of goods dealt in, the attention paid to wants of customers, and the intelligence and judgment with which the affairs of the concern have been conducted.

THE DEMING-PALMER MILLING COMPANY

Is the name of a corporation which, seven years ago, succeeded the firm of Deming, Palmer & Co., which for eighteen years previous to that, had conducted the Capitol Mills. The Capitol Mills, it may be remarked, constitute a very important industry in San Francisco. They are located at Nos. 110 and 116 Sacramento street, and run through to Commercial street, extending skyward four stories. The Capitol mills are fitted up with all the modern mechanical appliances for manufacturing cereals, and are lighted up throughout with electricity.

The products of the Capitol Mills are oat meal, corn meal, farina, hominy, cracked wheat, split peas, ground barley, etc. They also devote special care to the production of a very superior article of rolled oats. In fact, all their products stand very high on the market, and are preferred by housewives and cooks to any other brand. These mills employ from fifty to sixty hands, and the demand for their output is such that they are kept continually in motion.

The Deming-Palmer Milling Company is organized with Mr. J. G. Deming as president, Mr. Jacob Palmer as vice-president, Mr. E. O. Deming as treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Grindley as secretary. These gentlemen, together with Mr. H. V. Deming, constitute the Board of Directors.

STOCKS OF GRAIN ON HAND

J. C. Friedlander, secretary of the Produce Exchange, furnishes the following statement of the amount of flour and grain on hand in the State December 1, 1891 :—

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA, CROP OF 1891, REMAINING DECEMBER 1, 1891

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.	Flour Barrels.	Wheat Centals.	Barley Centals.	Oats Centals.	Beans Sacks.	Corn Centals.	Rye Centals.
San Francisco and Oakland Wharf, including grain and flour afloat in harbor, and in transit	28,514	671,565	432,042	114,621	69,286	48,145	24,435
Sonoma, Humboldt, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Colusa and Glenn Counties.	41,309	1,746,840	260,095	28,500	700	6,880	.....
Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Butte and Tehama Counties	23,670	1,036,725	140,615	1,380	2,850	15,800	.....
Contra Costa and Alameda Counties	2,020	2,605,210	308,365	2,010	940	100	200
San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties.	26,640	2,932,975	243,410	1,318	120	610	5,910
San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	11,745	662,940	768,365	18,255	81,155	580	.....
Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties	6,145	308,320	730,710	2,320	120,075	191,140	5,000
Totals	140,043	9,964,575	2,883,602	168,404	275,126	263,255	39,545
June 1, 1891	121,166	1,626,562	352,882	45,074	46,682	76,738	14,126
December 1, 1890	118,123	12,168,993	1,615,655	61,085	174,291	302,921	37,150
June 1, 1890	81,090	4,801,063	1,004,457	61,235	39,503	91,111	15,892
December 1, 1889	116,225	15,300,368	3,321,860	120,35·	107,419	134,915	66,540
June 1, 1889	100,565	2,092,430	2,052,630	119,245	60,415	38,925	10,215
December 1, 1888	95,906	10,819,630	4,087,750	120,175	235,320	266,747	7,040
July 1, 1888	71,920	3,881,960	2,063,450	62,095	33,675	82,200	800
January 1, 1888	59,979	9,730,060	4,522,990	65,380	109,925	121,300	4,350
July 1, 1887	50,275	2,790,400	798,500	42,400	74,405	72,330	1,350
January 1, 1887	89,605	7,812,850	2,590,250	47,400	243,550	136,650	44,650

Receipts for the two calendar years, 1890 and 1891, thus compare : 1891, 22,480,099 centals ; 1890, 18,817,854 centals. The receipts of flour were about the same, those of wheat about twenty-five per cent more. The improved prices this year account for much of the increased receipts. We have included in the above for 1891 a little over two million centals from Oregon and Washington, the balance, somewhat over a million short tons, being Californian. The value of this was about thirty-five millions of dollars.

In the production of barley, California leads every State in the Union, New York ranking next ; and these two great States produce one-half of the entire barley crop of the country. It is utterly impossible to estimate the amount of this grain produced in California, or even to approximate it. This may seem an odd statement, but it is explained by the fact that in this State barley, to a great extent, takes the place of oats as food for horses and mules, and thus a vast amount is utilized by the farmers in this way, of which no account is kept. The commercial statisticians place the average annual production of this cereal at 16,000,000 bushels, but persons who have carefully investigated the subject are inclined to place it at fifty per cent above that amount. Owing to the superior brewing qualities of the California barley there is a great demand for it among brewers abroad, and the exports for the past few years have been very heavy, as will be seen by the following :

Year.	Centals.	Value.
1880	1,078,441	$1,226,397 20
1881	367,190	550,100 07
1882	228,268	349,157 00
1883	229,100	304,046 00
1884	689,227	762,007 06
1885	95,365	403,303 00
1886	952,193	1,258,000 00
1887	452,528	541,322 00
1888	1,707,502	2,279,225 00
1889	973,168	1,066,895 00
1890	296,665	308,701 00
1891	899,541	1,239,990 00

There were no rail exports in 1891.

It is a fact well understood among grain growers that extreme moisture in the atmosphere, which is so detrimental to wheat, by producing rust, is on the contrary, actually beneficial to barley. This is shown by the fact that the bay and coast counties are all large producers of barley. The heaviest barley-producing county in the

HORTICULTURE

The tourist, who has long smiled indulgently or cynically at the boundless enthusiasm, and what he regarded as the hyperbolical statements of the Californian, may well be pardoned for his incredulity, for it is not to be expected that one who has not visited this land of sunshine and flowers, fruit and fragrance, could form an adequate conception of the unrivaled horticultural domain, that here unfolds itself; a domain that embraces the orange groves of Florida, the vine-clad hills of France, the olive groves of the Mediterranean countries, and the apple, peach, pear, plum and apricot orchards that carry the visitor back to the old homestead in the East. It is indeed difficult to get down to dry, hard facts in speaking of the horticultural resources of California. General Chipman, chairman of the Committee on the Industrial Resources of the State, in concluding his report to the State Board of Trade, says:

"Beyond all question, the orchards of California, in their intelligent cultivation and handling, in their variety of production, in their early fruitage, in the quality and appearance of their fruit, in the healthfulness and permanency of their trees, and in the quantity of their yield, surpass those of all other countries on the globe."

No one at all conversant with the facts can doubt that this statement will bear the most severe investigation. Countries that have undergone centuries of experience and experiment, have been compelled to take a place second to California in regard to many of their leading products. Our raisins have supplanted the foreign article in the East, while California wines, brandies, and olive oil have challenged and compelled the approbation of the best judges, and won their way to first place in the markets of the world. The State of California is the only locality on the continent where the raisin has been and is successfully produced.

In 1890 our shipments from the State were 41,120,330 pounds; in 1891 our shipments were 44,954,850 pounds; showing an increase of 3,824,520 pounds, or over 196 carloads.

When it is remembered that it is only twenty years since the California raisin first assumed any commercial importance, the above is certainly a remarkable showing. The constant increase in production since 1873, is shown in boxes and pounds by the following: —

Years.	Boxes.	Pounds.
1873	6,000	120,000
1874	9,000	180,000
1875	11,000	222,000
1876	19,000	380,000
1877	32,000	640,000
1878	48,000	960,000
1879	65,000	1,300,000
1880	75,000	1,500,000
1881	90,000	1,800,000
1882	115,000	2,300,000
1883	125,000	2,500,000
1884	175,000	3,500,000
1885	475,000	9,500,000
1886	703,000	14,060,000
1887	800,000	16,000,000
1888	1,250,000	20,500,000
1889	1,633,900	32,678,000
1890	2,341,463	46,829,260
1891	2,500,000	50,000,000

The above shows that each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in the production of the raisin in this State. So far as this country is concerned our market is assured, as American consumers have become convinced of the superiority of the home product. In view of the rapidly increasing production, however, it is necessary to provide a foreign market as well, and in this direction much is hoped from our exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago next year.

TRANSPORTATION

Too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of transportation. It is one of the moving and inspiring elements of civilization, and all progress is dependent upon it. Transportation is progress. On its mighty wheels the world has moved for generations, gradually elevating to higher and broader planes the great throbbing tide of humanity. No one will presume to urge the extravagant claim that to transportation more than to many other agencies is due the great uplifting of mankind. But it is difficult to conceive where the race would be with a system of intercommunication to any considerable extent less complete than is now enjoyed by nearly every people in Christendom. Other causes have been active in the onward and upward march, but to nothing more than to this steadfast tendency toward the subjugation of space, in which category of science and discovery transportation properly belongs, is the world of today more deeply indebted for its enlightenment.

Nowhere are these truths more apparent than in new countries. Older countries, long since settled into the ruts of ages, are not so quick to feel the energising and enlightening influence of science, and even when moved, find that only by slow degrees and great difficulty can they lift their clogged wheels out of the stiff, soggy mire of sluggishness and backwardness.

Of all the brilliant exemplifications of science, or art, or whatsoever department of human genius, back to the very dawn of intelligence, to transportation, and particularly that branch pertaining to railroading, belongs the palm. Says Simon Sterne, an eminent writer on industrial economy: "Of all the factors that have contributed, during this century, to the growth of wealth, to the increase of material comfort, and to the diffusion of information and knowledge, the railway plays the most prominent part. It has widened the field for the division of employments; it has cheapened production; it has promoted exchange, and has facilitated intercommunication. In its aggregate it represents a larger investment of capital than any other branch of human activity, and the service that it renders, and has rendered to society is, both from industrial and commercial points of view, greater than is rendered by any other single service to which men devote their activities."

How apparent, therefore, is the immensity of this subject. Even a brief review, if comprehensive, must occupy no little space. Nor can it be considered in its entirety. The chief endeavor will be to outline in a general way some of the more conspicuous features of the department devoted to railroading.

However monotonous, as a rule, statistics may be, to some extent this subject must claim the attention of all readers. Few there must be not interested in the railroad achievements and development of the world. Still fewer who do not find the railroad doings of their own country more or less instructive. Particularly valuable to all, besides being a source of patriotic pride, is the railroad problem when focalized on the comparatively narrow limits of one's own State. If the reader would become a student of so important a subject, let his researches extend to the infinite number and variety of able works in which it is treated at length and in every conceivable form.

A retrospective view is hardly worth while. The railroad of the past is history. The railroad of the present may be news to some extent. The railroad of the past has found authentic record. The railroad of the present has a record yet to make. The railroad of the future will doubtless give good account of itself when the time comes.

It is given to finite beings to deal with finite affairs; and yet in this world of finite things growth often so nearly approaches the infinite that it is not reached and embraced by the scope of finite measurement. In that strange realm where rash, puny man wanders like a lost spirit through pathless space to conquer other worlds, the methods and means of measurement taught him in his years of adolescence utterly fail of their function. The astronomer sometimes dabbles in miles, but like spanning the earth with a sixpence, or dipping the sea dry with a shell, he soon sees the hopeless inefficiency of his rule, and, true son of the nineteenth century that he is, straightway resorts to more heroic measures.

If there could be as many astronomers as there are visible stars, each with a charmed life of centuries instead of years, and they were to travel in consecutive order toward some one of the distant heavenly bodies, the journey of each to begin where the one before him expired, the last of the long line would still be hopelessly distant from his goal, if all were to travel constantly at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The astronomers's whole life is largely made up of "long hauls." To fritter it away trifling with such infinitesimal conceptions as miles seemed like a cruel waste of time. He explored his whole infinite domain in search of a convenient measure for stellar distances, and finally fixed on the interval between the earth and sun as the most available astronomical yardstick. This has reduced astronomy to a comparatively commonplace science. We may expect almost any time now to hear it talked on the streets that the bright orb in the brow of Orion is only seventy thousand suns away, while that dim little flickering ray that tips the tail of Pegasus is seven times seven hundred and seventy thousand suns away. It is suggested parenthetically that these distances be accepted as a matter of fact. An attempt to prove or disprove them might meet with disastrous results.

This brief communion with the stars is simply to illustrate not merely the possibilities or the probabilities of transportation, but to a large extent the realities, and what is even now necessary to leave some intelligible and definite conception on the finite mind of the enormous scope of railway development.

We learn by referring to authentic records that the total extent of railway construction in the world is 378,000 miles. But who is wiser for knowing that? The fact has left very little impression on the average intelligence. If the same instructive record had explained that this vast industry pushed in a straight and continuous line would encircle the earth fifteen times, a more comprehensive idea of its infinite proportions would have been given. When we are told that the iron consumed in railroad rails alone in the world is eighty billion pounds, our informant has left no impression on our feeble intelligence. But if told that the quantity used would make a steel armor one inch thick nearly large enough to cover the State of Delaware, the mind could grasp the idea with tolerable ease. No real conception of the truth is conveyed at all, when it is said that the entire invested capital in railroads of the United States is five billion dollars; but if measured by a larger standard light dawns at once. For instance, that enormous sum in silver dollars would load 5200 freight cars and make a train fifty-two miles long. Or it would load 460 freight cars with $20 gold pieces and make a freight train three miles long. When it is shown that the total railroad earnings of the United States in a single year are one billion and fifty-two million dollars, we do not even stare in blank amazement. No ray of intelligence has touched us. But if in the form of an object lesson it is demonstrated that the total railroad earnings of 1892 would make a chain of silver dollars long enough to encircle the earth, then intelligence wakens and ideas take shape. The railroads in the United States alone would reach seven times around the earth. They carry annually five hundred million passengers, or a number equal to one-third of the earth's entire population. Their freight-car equipment would make one continous train from New York city to Yokohama. Their total equipment of locomotives and passenger cars, thirty thousand each, would make a train nearly 500 miles long, and the total of their employees is nearly equal to the population of California.

Very few probably have ever puzzled their brains about the carrying capacity of the United States passenger-car service. People who live near railroads and hear the shrill screech of the iron steed every hour of the day, sometimes, not often, see trains of twelve or fifteen coaches. As before stated, there are 30,000 cars in the service, and they would make a train long enough to reach almost across the State of California. To make the illustration still more comprehensive, the total carrying capacity of the great system referred to would embrace at one time the entire population of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

The following extract from *Poor's Manual* is pertinent as showing the wonderful development in the Great West resulting from railroad construction: "Throughout the Western States, from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, comprising a vast empire 1,627,000 square miles in extent, where the progress of the nation has been most marked, the railway has been the greatest instrument in opening up new territory to settlement, and furnishing the means of transportation, without which these lands would be still undeveloped and unproductive. In 1867 there were only 15,777 miles of railroad in these States. In 1891 there were 100,600. Of this mileage only a small portion in 1867 was west of the Missouri river. Now there are more than fifty thousand miles." In 1869 the Pacific States could boast of a grand total of 431 miles. Now they can measure 12,700 miles. In 1867 the nation's total mileage was 37,000 miles, and its tonnage 48,000,000. Now, with a total of 171,000 miles, the total tonnage is 700,000,000. In 1844 the total mileage of the nation was 4317. The largest growth in any one year was in 1883, when 11,600 miles were constructed.

Having introduced a few miscellaneous slides before the flashing stereopticon light of fact, and cast on the colorless background some of the more striking outlines of the world's greatest industry, the remaining slides will be

devoted to the industry as described by purely local lines. When too much energy is not required of the mind, information of a general character is more or less interesting, but an attempt to be exhaustive destroys the entire effect.

California occupies no mean rank in the great railway development of the world. Her comparative figures in point of mere surface measurement can never hope to compete, or even rank, with some of the more favored States. When the Great Architect shaped her topographical outlines he raised eternal barriers against the perfect freedom and progress of railroad industry. True, in a few wonderful instances have these barriers been surmounted, but, short of divine assistance, it cannot become general.

In proportion to area, therefore, California can never hope to equal Illinois, Iowa, and other States whose broad, even, smiling countenances have never been ruffled by the thundering turbulence of volcanic upheaval. But measured by the standard of age, population and available resources, she will rank favorably with all her sister States, and will outrank some of them not less favored. In 1892 she stood No. 15 on the list in the rank of actual railroad mileage. In population twenty-three States outrank her, while in area Texas is her only peer. Thus it is seen how the standards vary, and yet, all things fairly considered, California is by no means behind the times.

It has been the grateful task of chroniclers by the score to engrave on the eternal tables the record of California railroading, and, if readers are correspondingly numerous, there can be few in the State not reasonably familiar with her railroad operations. Hence, it will suffice at this writing to pursue the same method of general outline measurements.

California boasts of thirty railway enterprises representing a grand total of 4,300 miles. The first railroad in the State, and indeed on the Pacific Coast, was completed in 1855 between Sacramento and Folsom, a distance of twenty-one miles. The second was built in Oakland in 1862, four miles long, and to facilitate the trans-bay traffic, then in a crude and undeveloped condition. The third was between San Francisco and Menlo Park, built in 1863, and early the next year extended to San Jose.

The next railway achievement of importance was the construction of the Central Pacific from Sacramento to Ogden, commenced in January, 1863, and completed in May, 1869.

This was the dawn of California's industrial day, and to the daring builders who conceived and triumphantly completed, in the face of what the world pronounced certain defeat, the most stupendous of human undertakings, she today owes her splendid rank in the nation's proud galaxy. From that hour her flight through the industrial firmament has been meteoric, and the world has looked on in amazement. Favored otherwise by every natural resource under the sun, it only remained for men to take intelligent advantage of them, and to proclaim the results is almost to challenge human credulity.

During 1869 the Western Pacific Company was constructing a line between San Jose and Sacramento, which was completed and merged with the Central Pacific in 1870. Soon after the Alameda and Oakland road, which meanwhile had crept along to Haywards, was purchased by the Central Pacific and extended to Niles. This completed the great all-rail transcontinental system that joined in common industrial ties the East and the West.

It might seem that after such a gigantic achievement as the Central Pacific, its builders, mortal men, might lay down their implements and devote the remainder of their lives to the enjoyment of their laurels. But they were not built that way. Like Cæsar and Napoleon they challenged greater conquests. What could now stand in the way of their might? Let California of today bear witness.

In the twenty years of prosperity since the completion of the first overland railway, California's industrial record reads like a romance. Her population has nearly trebled. Her wealth has indeed trebled. Her acreage and product in wheat have more than doubled. She has leaped from obscure rank clear beyond all competitors as a producer of fruits and wines. In ten years her annual output of raisins has increased from two million to fifty million pounds. Less than a dozen years ago her orange industry, as a means of revenue and foreign supply, was yet unborn. Now she supplies the world's markets with the best that grow, and annually exports upwards of 6000 carloads, equal to a freight train forty miles long. Her total annual fruit and grain product is five and one-half billion pounds, or 2,500,000 tons, equal to 125,000 carloads, estimating on a basis of twenty tons per carload, or a freight train sixty-five miles longer than the entire length of the State. Her annual exports are valued at $52,000,000, more than quadrupled since the beginning of her railroad era.

This rumbling of massive totals might be continued indefinitely, but the end in view would be no better served. The idea is simply to give a sort of bird's-eye view of the mighty whole then and now, that it may be seen by comparison the phenomenal strides California has taken under the helpful and fostering influence of railroad development.

The next bold move of these dauntless pioneers was to branch out hither and thither about the State, and unlock the fabulous wealth of resources stored by nature in both hill and vale of this beautiful modern Canaan. It would be almost tedious to detail the variety and extent of their subsequent ventures. Let the narration therefore be confined to the outline and general results. The two great valleys of the State, the Sacramento and San Joaquin, have each two lines running parallel nearly their whole length. The beautiful Santa Clara valley is also favored with a double system. Up the entire length of the Salinas valley, and to within ten miles of San Luis Obispo is another branch, affording ample outlet for the industries of that rich section. From the extreme north to the extreme south short branches have been built from the main lines into adjoining territory wherever traffic or the probability of development would warrant — for be it remembered that these hardy builders have in almost every instance been the cause rather than the effect of progress. Proof enough of this is found in the San Joaquin valley enterprises. At the time the Southern Pacific was built, that valley, except near the San Joaquin river, was hardly more than an arid, trackless waste. Let it speak for itself now, and acknowledge with becoming candor that the railroad did it.

In the northern half of the State nearly all of the important agricultural districts have been penetrated. The beautiful and fertile Vaca, Capay, Napa, and Sonoma valleys have for many years been able to place their rich products on the markets of San Francisco in less than twenty-four hours after harvest. The rich citrus districts around Oroville and Placerville hear the scream of the great industrial vanguard many times daily, and by its willing might startle the world into wondering admiration at the richness and perfection of their luscious golden wares.

There was great room for and promise of development in the southern portion of the State if only a market could be secured. Here again was need for the courage that inspired the first great conquest. A high mountain range at the head of the San Joaquin valley presented many difficulties to the enterprise, and to overcome them would require complicated and masterly engineering. But the rock *Failure*, on which so many barks of enterprise had wrecked, was not down on their chart. The mountain range was crossed, and gave to the world what is known as the "Loop," recorded in railroad annals as one of the most remarkable and curious of railroad achievements.

Here was opened the gateway to the charming semi-tropic South, a land rich in so many brilliant possibilities that there seemed no end. Thousands from all parts of the world exclaimed in delight, and joined in the mad, pell-mell rush for "that country famed in story."

Los Angeles, then little more than a lazy Spanish town, was made the focal point of railroad operations. Several branches pushed into the beautiful sunny valleys surrounding, and finally the great nervous wheezy monster plunged again into the desert, and threaded its way through many hundred miles of the most barren wilderness on the continent, toward the mouth of the Colorado river, its destination being the famous Southern metropolis, 2000 miles away.

The impetus to progress given by railroad construction in the southern part of California is almost without an equal in the history of the nation. Los Angeles sprang like a sprite out of its somnolent condition, and in a comparatively short space of time had broken all records for growth. From a sleepy, indolent town of 12,000 inhabitants, few attractive features, and no evidence whatever of advancement, it soon swelled into a teeming young metropolis of 70,000, and so completely metamorphosed that hardly a vestige of its former stagnant self was visible. The growth of the entire South was on the same furious scale. And who shall not say, "The railroad did it!"

The construction of what is now so widely known as the "Sunset Route" in 1877, extending from Los Angeles to Yuma, and a few years later through the southern border territory to New Orleans, gave California another great transcontinental route, and the inspiriting effect of this great highway upon the industrial growth of the West was quickly and substantially demonstrated.

Still the conquest was not complete. The South, a portion of the North, and intermediate sections had been opened, and the East could be reached by several different routes. But the extreme North, so far at least as railroad connection was concerned, was an undiscovered country. The luster of the laurels that now shone from the brows of these illustrious builders was enhanced by too many victories to let this last and mightiest of all conquests daunt their prowess. The road was built, and stands today the most stupenduous monument of railroad daring on the American continent. Another transcontinental railway had been opened, besides a fertile and highly productive section of country in Oregon. The great "Shasta Route" deserves the fame it has earned. Not alone as a gigantic masterpiece of engineering does it excel. It winds through, over, across, and past, again and again, some of the grandest scenery on earth, and special arrangements have been made by the management that the better portion of the trip shall be made by daylight, so that the traveler may have the full enjoyment of this unparalleled panorama of natural wonders and beauty.

All these vast railroad operations, though originally extended under different names, are now amalgamated into the Southern Pacific Company. Their interests are concentrated in San Francisco, where general officers not only direct the management of about 2900 miles within the State limits, but a total of nearly 4800 miles in the entire Pacific system. Combined with the Atlantic system, making a grand total of nearly 6500 miles, this constitutes one of the greatest railroad enterprises on earth.

A few general facts, on the plan of high standard measurement heretofore used, will best illustrate the magnificent proportions of the Southern Pacific Company's railroad operations. The entire extent of road in these two great systems would almost make a double track between San Francisco and New York city. The lines in California alone would lay a single track to Buffalo. The gross annual income, if resolved to silver dollars, would cover a surface area of nearly eighteen acres, or load a freight train of seventy-eight cars, reckoning on all occasions twenty tons per car. The operating expenses are a little over five-eighths of that amount. Sixteen and one-half million passengers are carried annually on the Pacific system alone, which only embraces a little over two-thirds of the entire system. This number is about one-thirtieth of the entire annual passenger traffic of the United States. The total annual tonnage carried is 6,300,000 tons, or 315,000 carloads, a continuous freight train reaching from San Francisco nearly to Omaha. In California alone the roads include 33 iron and 186 wooden bridges, and an aggregate of 520 miles of trestles. In sixty-eight different places the steam horse plunges through the mountains rather than over or around. The longest tunnel is about one mile and a quarter, and the aggregate about nine miles.

While other railroad enterprises in California are numerous, by comparison they are not of specially great importance. In their own immediate territory, however, they serve well the purpose originally conceived, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, have been paying enterprises. The companies of next importance, whose operations are confined entirely to the southern part of the State, are the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern California, otherwise the Pacific ends of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. That portion of the Atlantic & Pacific route between Mojave and The Needles was originally constructed by the Southern Pacific Company in 1882–83, and transferred to the present ownership in 1884. At The Needles it joined the main portion of the line, then nearly completed between that point and Albuquerque, and added still another transcontinental line to the Pacific Coast. Subsequently, branches have been constructed into all of the important territory of the South, and a great deal of commendable enterprise displayed in the development of the country. A line from Barstow south to San Bernardino, thence to Los Angeles and San Diego, has done much toward increasing the tremendous tide of prosperity all have enjoyed. These companies operate eight hundred miles of road in California.

The railroad enterprise third in importance is the San Francisco and North Pacific, extending northward in a direct line from San Francisco to Ukiah, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and two or three short intermediate branches. The equipment of this road is excellent in all respects, and it has been unquestionably the chief factor in the development of the rich and beautiful country through which it runs. The question of extending this line to Eureka, Humboldt Bay, has been much mooted, and there seems little doubt that at no distant day it will be accomplished. The incentive would seem great enough, for it is estimated that the lumber resources alone of the country thus tapped are nearly enough to pay the national debt. The great redwood forests of Mendocino and Humboldt counties will doubtless remain a source of untold wealth for many generations to come, for it is not within the range of possible consumption, based upon the ratios of the past, to exhaust the supply in many, many years. But lumber is not the only resource of that rich domain. Eureka is already a thriving, progressive and wealthy industrial center. If in the near future, as the government no doubt intends, it shall become a deep water seaport, it will be difficult to calculate its possibilities. Rail communication with the outside world will then become a necessity, and the proud young city makes no secret of its ambition to become the terminus of a transcontinental highway.

In point of distance the fourth road in importance is the Carson and Colorado, which extends from Carson City, Nevada, through a portion of Mono and Inyo counties to Keeler on Owens Lake. The resources on which this line depends, if not as vast as are enjoyed by other similar enterprises, are still sufficient to make the road profitable, and it has been the means of developing wealth for the good of commerce that might, doubtless would otherwise, have remained interminably buried and profitless. There has been more or less speculation as to the probability of this road being ultimately extended to Los Angeles in one direction, and Salt Lake in the other, in which event, another transcontinental line would be opened, and another rich section of country developed. While this extensive scheme is not among the impossible things, it very certainly is at present among the unknown things.

Of considerably greater commercial importance to San Francisco and California than the road last mentioned,

though not quite so extensive in point of actual mileage, is the North Pacific Coast Railroad, extending from San Francisco northward to Cazadero, a distance of about ninety miles. It is not only a commercial success, as a means of making marketable the abundant products of the country through which it runs, but it is a very important adjunct to San Francisco suburban life, now phenomenally large, and constantly increasing.

The great maritime highways focalized in San Francisco are a very considerable part of the State's industrial life. Almost daily there floats through the Golden Gate either toward or from some distant port, one or more of the mighty commerce-laden messengers that have united the whole world in industrial community of interests. Several large companies, such as the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, Oceanic, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and other smaller enterprises, keep up constant and really tremendous commercial relations with all the leading foreign and distant ports. The Pacific Mail's fleet of steamers, numbering about fifteen and aggregating about forty thousand tonnage, ply between San Francisco and the Orient, and to Mexico and Central America. The exchange of wares between these countries and our own, according to the annual estimates, is pretty evenly balanced at the end of the year. For our fruits, wines, breadstuffs, lumber, etc., they send us sugar, rice, tea, coffee, and other tropical products, also coal and wool, extremely necessary articles of domestic commerce, which cannot be successfully produced in this country.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company keeps three large and elegantly equipped steamers constantly moving between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hongkong, and jointly with the Pacific Mail, have an immense passenger and freight traffic. This traffic, too, is steadily on the increase, a circumstance that even now is crowding these companies to the necessity of very much increased facilities. There is more or less speculation as to the probability of two or three huge 10,000-ton steamers being soon introduced into the trans-Pacific service, which the demand would seem to justify.

One of the secrets of this steadily increasing traffic between this country and the Orient is the discovery by the heavy tide of English travel, that the long journey between England and Hongkong and India can be made much easier, about a week quicker, and with much less fatigue and risk by way of San Francisco and New York than by the Suez Canal. This is bound in no very distant time to nearly revolutionize the trans-Pacific and Oriental traffic.

The intercommunication between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, also Australia and New Zealand, is splendidly maintained by the Oceanic Steamship Company's elegant crafts, "Mariposa," "Monowai," "Alameda," and "Australia," which make outward trips to some of these points about every fortnight. The freight and passenger traffic of this line is always large, and is enjoying the same happy condition of all other transportation enterprises, in that it is constantly enlarging and broadening.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company limits its scope to purely coast traffic; but is thoroughly complete to that extent. Every port of any importance between San Diego and British Columbia is served by some one of the eight handsome coasters of this company. The "Santa Rosa," "Corona," "Eureka," "Los Angeles" and "Newbern" ply southward, while the "Umatilla," "City of Puebla" and "Walla Walla" ply northward.

With the lesser marine routes, as with the small land routes, this paper cannot attempt to deal, more than to mention that in their own peculiar sphere they have a mission quite as important as if drawn on larger lines, and this mission they are fulfilling nobly. Lumber and fish from near by coast ports; fuel and merchandise from Alaskan ports; tobacco, spices, etc., from Mexican ports; tropical products from the fertile islands of the Pacific; in the aggregate a stupendous traffic, all centralized in San Francisco, makes it already one of the prominent commercial centers of the world—and this article dares the bold and prophetic assertion that as yet this favored metropolis has hardly put away its swaddling clothes.

HON. W. H. PRATT

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL

Hon. W. H. Pratt, United States Surveyor General for California is a signal example of President Harrison's happy faculty for selecting the right man for the right place. When General Pratt entered upon the duties of his important position he discovered that many abuses had crept in during previous administrations, and the business of the office was in rather a chaotic state. He devoted himself to the work of reform, and has thoroughly systematized the routine work of his office and remodeled the various departments on practical business lines.

General W. H. Pratt is a pioneer of California, and his career has been most eventful. He was born in East Haddam, Conn., and comes of old New England stock, his ancestors having settled in that section of the country as early as 1635. General Pratt's well known patriotism is inherited, his forefathers having figured prominently in the war of the Revolution and in that of 1812. W. H. Pratt received his early training in the schools of his native state, alternating his school duties with work on the farm. When only seventeen he began business as a stationer on his own account, removing to Springfield, Mass., for that purpose. After two years spent in Springfield, he removed to New York under engagement to his uncle, Samuel T. Armstrong, a manufacturer of rubber and gutta percha goods, and an intimate associate of Goodyear, the inventor. Here young Pratt remained until the tidings of the gold discoveries in California reached the East, when he joined the throng of hardy spirits bound for the New El Dorados leaving New York, December 20, 1848, on the small steamer *Orus*, and arriving at Chagres in January, 1849. From Chagres, General Pratt made his way by canoe to Gorgona, and traveled on foot the balance of the distance to Panama. From Panama he came to San Francisco on the first trip of the steamer *California*. He engaged in mining on the American River, and the middle of the next November he came to San Francisco with his gold dust, on his way East, on the first trip down of the *Senator*.

He reached New York Christmas morning, 1849, and at once purchased a large stock of merchandise which he shipped to San Francisco by the Horn and by the Isthmus. Returning to "Frisco" he opened business and was highly successful until burned out in the great fire of 1850, in which he lost $30,000. A weaker man would have sunk under this misfortune, not so General Pratt. Borrowing money on his bills of lading on his goods coming around the Horn he again started for Big Bar on the American River, where he established a trading post and again made money, and finally settled in Georgetown as merchant and banker. He also owned a large hotel and store two miles from Georgetown. In the fire of 1855 all his Georgetown property was swept away. Again he rallied and erected several brick buildings in Georgetown which he had made his permanent home.

The first Republican club in El Dorado County was formed in General Pratt's parlors. He became Chairman of the County Committee, and made speeches in company with Colonel E. D. Baker and other noted orators of that time. In 1856 and 1860 he was the Republican nominee for the Senate, and received a flattering vote each time for a Republican of that period. In 1861 he attended the inauguration of President Lincoln. While in Washington he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at the Humboldt Land Office and removed to Eureka, June, 1861. When the Indian troubles began he received permission to accept Governor Stanford's appointment as Quartermaster of the First Battalion of Mountaineers, and served as such from 1863 to 1865.

In 1880 General Pratt was the nominee of his party for the Assembly. He was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Customs for the Humboldt district, which position he held from 1883 to 1888. He was also one of the Alternate Delegates to the National Republican Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency. General Pratt was married in 1855, and has four sons and three daughters.

General Pratt was appointed by the President, Surveyor General of California, April 1st, 1890. He has always been an ardent Republican and an able worker for the party.

JOSEPH EMERIC

[We are requested to use this sketch, which is taken from Bancroft's "Chronicles of the Builders," being the best record extant of the life of Joseph Emeric.]

Writing from Toulon after its recapture from the British, the French commander-in-chief remarks in his official despatch, copied in the *Moniteur* of December 7, 1793: "Among those who distinguished themselves most, and who most aided me to rally my troops is citizen Buona Parte, commanding the artillery." In the village of Nouelles, a few miles from that city, and in the year when citizen Buona Parte, better known to fame as Napoleon Buonaparte, met with his final overthrow, was born one of the most remarkable men on the roll of California's pioneers. His name was Joseph Emeric, and among those of our argonauts who have passed from earth there are few who will be longer remembered, not only as one of the most successful merchants and farmers of earlier days, but as one in whose character was blended the strongest admixture of qualities, of virtues and infirmities, of worth and imperfection, of noble and unworthy attributes. Such indeed we all possess, but in some those inconsistencies appear in greater degree than in others, and often in those most richly endowed with nature's gifts are found, as by a law of compensation, some of the most serious failings to which our common humanity is subject.

Mr. Emeric's father was a naval officer, a man of even and placid temperament, slow to anger, gentle in manner, without an enemy, and as his friends declared, almost without a fault. His mother was a woman of opposite character, possessed of strong individuality, nervous, quick-tempered, excitable, and at times even combative. Of her four children Joseph was the eldest, and in some respects inherited her characteristics, with little at least of his father's suavity, and with not a few of his mother's idiosyncrasies.

At the village school of Nouelles Joseph received his early and in fact his only education, living under the parental roof until the age of thirteen, when a series of quarrels with his mother culminated in a forced departure from his birthplace. Journeying thence on foot to Marseilles, he found employment as a messenger boy in the house of Blanc et Cie, soon afterward being appointed assistant book-keeper to the importing firm of Renard & Co. With the latter he remained for several years, winning rapid preferment, for whatever his infirmities of temper, he was a capable youth, alert, energetic, reliable, and with many of the qualities essential to a first-class business man. No better opportunity could have been afforded to acquire a commercial training, for Renard & Co.'s dealings extended over half the countries of Europe, and their correspondence was conducted in several foreign languages. Young Emeric made the best of his advantages, and at the age of twenty had become an expert linguist, speaking fluently the English and Spanish languages, and corresponding neatly in his own.

But now an untoward incident occurred. A quarrel arising between certain civilians and naval officers stationed at Marseilles, he fought a duel with one of the latter, and wounding his adversary took refuge in Paris, where for a time he remained incognito. But this little escapade cast but a passing shadow over his prospects and reputation, for in France duelling was and is still regarded as one of the most venial of offences. Thus, in April, 1836, we find him on his way to Boston, with the office of consular agent, and with the highest credentials from his former employers, by whom he had now been appointed general agent on this side of the Atlantic. Soon he became acquainted with many of the leading manufacturers in New England, his principal business being the sale of madder and teasels, the latter a plant indigenous to France, resembling somewhat the Scotch thistle, and at that date indispensable for the carding of certain fabrics. Success attended him, and in 1840 he was selected by Renard & Co. to take charge of their branch establishment at New York, where he built up a large commission business, imported heavily from France, and dealt extensively in cotton, at first in the interests of his firm, and later on his own account.

At the beginning of 1848 Mr. Emeric was one whose lot in life his fellow-man might envy. First of all he was wealthy, as wealth was computed in these early days: he was at the head of a flourishing and steadily increasing

business, and a few years before he had been married to a most estimable and accomplished lady, in the person of Miss Mary Mestoyer, the daughter of a French planter whose property was confiscated during the negro uprising at Santa Domingo. Of their children the only survivor is Henry F., of whom further mention will be made elsewhere in this biography.

We are many of us old enough to remember the commercial panic of 1848, whereby some of the most substantial cotton-firms in the Eastern States were crippled, not a few were driven into bankruptcy. Among those who suffered from this disaster were Mr. Emeric and the house he represented, their losses being mainly due to the failure of brokers to whom they had made advances. To meet his liabilities the former disposed of all his possessions, even to his homestead at Rahway, New Jersey, handing over the entire proceeds to his creditors. For some months thereafter he used his utmost efforts on behalf of the firm, making frequent trips between New York and New Orleans in the endeavor to restore as far possible their fallen fortunes. This accomplished, he took ship for California, leaving in New York his wife with her two sons—the younger, Henry F., being born on the eve of his departure—and in such straitened circumstances that the severest toil was needed to earn their livelihood. Though at first depending on her needle, the task was afterward rendered easier by turning to account her many accomplishments, for Mrs. Emeric was an excellent musician, conversed fluently and with faultless accent in French and Spanish, and in these and other subjects was reputed a most competent teacher. She was, moreover, a woman of decided character and strong intelligence, and yet of home-keeping habits and tastes, one whose management of her household, whether amid affluence or poverty, was beyond reproach, and one who was seldom known to fail in that far more difficult task—the management of her husband.

It was toward the end of February, 1849, when Mr. Emeric landed in San Francisco, his worldly effects consisting of the clothes on his back—and those of the scantiest—and in his pocket a single dollar. Among his fellow-passengers was Stephen J., now Judge Field, with whom and with George C. Gorham he was engaged in business at Bidwell's Bar, on the Yuba river, or, according to the record of the California pioneer society, at the town of Marysville. In that camp a year later, having suffered the loss of all his property, we find him again struggling to get a foothold, and becoming associated in business with Henry Videau. But soon a breach occurred between them, due to the impetuous temper of the former, and early in 1850 we find him once more in San Francisco, and once more almost without a dollar.

He was now in his thirty-sixth year, an age at which most men who succeed in life have at least laid the foundation of their success; and such reverses as he had met with would have driven many to despair, causing them, perhaps, to disappear forever beneath the tides of human circumstance. But Mr. Emeric was not the man to give way to despondency. Nothing discouraged, he at once went to work on the wharves, unloading wheat, or accepting cheerfully whatever task was offered. Within a twelvemonth he had saved enough to establish himself in business, in partnership with James F. Hibbard, for the purpose, as their agreement stated, of "cutting and selling wood, making and selling charcoal on the encinal of San Antonio (now Alameda), Contra Costa County, and doing whatever else might legally be done on said encinal." This he continued for about two years, securing among other patronage that of the principal hotels in San Francisco. Then, disposing of his interest, he conducted in that city until 1854, a grain and commission house in conjunction with Sampson Tams, under the firm name of Emeric, Tams & Co.

On winding up their affairs, or in lieu of a certain sum of money due from his partner, Mr. Emeric accepted a portion of the San Pablo ranch, and here in 1855 he commenced farming, in company with a Frenchman named Xavier Ransim. The first, or one of the first, to engage in fruit-raising, and that rather as an experiment than for profit, he planted a small orchard with the finest and most suitable species of pear, cherry, almond, and orange trees, and thus demonstrated what few had before suspected, that Contra Costa County was well adapted for a fruit-growing region. To his original tract he added year by year as means permitted, continuing to farm his own land until 1861, when he leased the estate to one Leopold Prevot, at first on shares and afterward for a money rental.

At this date he was the virtual owner of some 2,500 acres fronting on the bay, adjoining Berkeley on the south, and connected with Oakland by San Pablo avenue, the value of the property being now computed at little short of $1,000,000. But though the title was perfectly valid, and never in fact disputed, his interest was an undivided one, and to secure a partition of the estate a friendly law-suit, not yet brought to issue, has been for a quarter of a century in progress, outliving the parties interested, the judge who first tried it, and even several of the lawyers. The San Pablo grant, originally issued to the Castros, was left by the father of that family, on his decease about the year 1838, one half to his widow and the other to the children. From one of the latter Mr. Emeric purchased his interest, which through the law's delay has never yet been segregated. Meantime, however, he secured from a portion of it an average income of $5,000 a year.

During his residence at San Pablo he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Contra Costa County, in which for several years he held the position of chairman of the finance committee. When first appointed to this office he found the affairs of the county in dire confusion, caused by inefficient and careless management, but this he quickly remedied, and by his experience and financial ability placed them in excellent condition.

In 1869 Mr. Emeric again established in San Francisco, this time in partnership with Victor Dumont, a general commission business, importing largely of French goods and of wines from Mediterranean ports, and receiving a government contract to supply the Spanish armaments with coal, during the dispute with Chile. Thus he rapidly became wealthy, purchasing a number of valuable properties in San Francisco, among others a portion of the so-called Front street block, the building on the corner of Sansome and Jackson streets, in which was his office, the California Hotel on Montgomery avenue, a large and central location on Third and Folsom streets, and two fifty-vara lots on Geary street, where in his later years he resided with his wife and family.

It was toward the close of 1856 when he was joined by his wife and children; and now let us turn for a moment from the career of Mr. Emeric the elder to that of his only surviving son and heir, whose harsh experiences, due in part to parental severity, will go far to illustrate his father's idiosyncracies. But first of all it should be premised that Mr. Emeric was a man of exceedingly nervous and high-strung temperament, one who, especially in his children, could never brook the least opposition, one subject to moods and periods of extreme depression, caused in part by sickness. Moreover, his temper had been soured by the frequent reverses of his earlier manhood, and thus he had lost much of the buoyant and mercurial disposition native to his countrymen. From boyhood, as we have seen, he had toiled incessantly, often for the scantiest recompense, and thus he had learned to set great store on money. That which he had himself accomplished he expected his son to do, and under more kindly and judicious treatment he would doubtless have responded to his wishes. But that he was none the less proud of him, and never ceased to take an interest in his welfare, is displayed in a remark made when conversing on a certain occasion with Nicholas Luning and a party of capitalists. "There is not one of you," he said, "that has got a son like Henry. There is not one of them who will battle like he does."

Henry F. Emeric was born in the city of New York on the 17th of January, 1849, and thus when he landed in California was but seven years of age. Soon after his arrival he was set to work milking cows on the San Pablo ranch, and delivering the milk in its neighborhood. Here he remained for some three years, when he was sent to the Union college in San Francisco, and later to Santa Clara college, whence in 1864 he returned to his home — then in San Francisco — and was placed in his father's office. And now his troubles began, for while keeping the books, if anything chanced to go wrong, his head was apt to be used as a target on which, with ledger and day-book for missiles, Emeric the elder gave vent to his wrath. At times, indeed, the office floor was as thickly strewn with books as, we are told, was the library of Russell Lowell with scholar's litter. But this was not the worst. If a window-pane should be broken, or other accident occur, the fault was invariably laid on young Emeric, and the cost deducted from his none too ample salary. This treatment in the counting-room, and the most arbitrary discipline at home, Henry endured until 1872, when, his patience exhausted, he procured an appointment in the banking-house of Donohoe, Kelly and Company, where he became exchange-clerk and teller, all relations ceasing between father and son, the latter removing to France where his uncles lived, and remained there two years.

Returning about the close of 1875, with a promise from his father to place him in a suitable position, he was requested to take charge of the ranch for a few weeks until some occupation could be found that was more to his taste. But the weeks were prolonged into months, and the months into years, during all which time he was burdened with the entire management of the property, receiving little for his services except the hasty and sometimes violent expressions of his father's displeasure. At length he left San Pablo in disgust, and established a collection business of his own, in which he was fairly prosperous, until in the summer of 1877 he found himself in a position to marry, the lady of his choice being Miss Barbier, a relative of the late J. W. Tucker, the well-known San Francisco jeweler. She was not rich, nor was she a society woman, and the elder Emeric, not having chosen her as a daughter, was wroth, though a better, truer wife never lived; but this itself, marvelous as it may seem, was offensive to her father-in-law, whose displeasure was so great that he would have preferred it had his son's wife been less worthy. The marriage had been consummated without the knowledge of his father, who, without any good reason, for the match was in all respects a suitable one, became so exasperated that at times his anger got the better of his reason, and his son's very life was endangered.

After a period of enforced idleness, Mr. Henry Emeric procured an appointment on the police force; but this he resigned within a few weeks, to establish a bakery business, making the round of his customers and delivering bread at two o'clock in the morning, which occupation overtaxed his strength and brought on a serious illness. On

recovering he found occupation in a grocery store, and here remained until 1879, when he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall on the elevator. We next find him employed, and in the order named, as a salesman in the Golden Rule Bazaar, as business manager of the *Wasp*, and as check clerk of the Sonora railroad at Guaymas. Here in 1883 he was placed in charge of the lumber-yard of William B. Hilbert, but in July of this year was stricken with paralysis, and soon afterward returned to San Francisco.

After a stay of only a few days, he set forth for the placer mines of Lower California, reaching the Kala Mayee mines on foot by way of Trinidad bay and Santa Gertrude's, after almost perishing from thirst. Here he found all the Americans on the point of deserting the camp through fear of assassination, and was himself advised to do likewise. But he had left his wife and family in San Francisco with only $100 in their possession, and here at all hazards he was determined to try his fortune. And now came yellow fever at Guaymas, causing everything to be laid under quarantine, so that by the 1st of October there was neither food nor water at the placers, and the nearest point of supply was 125 miles distant. Many of the miners died; others left, and soon Mr. Emeric was the only American at Kala Mayee. Presently he heard that a certain Mexican had hired Indians to assassinate him, and ascertaining the name of the party, charged him with his dastardly intent, and administered a thorough castigation. Thereafter the natives took his part and displayed the utmost good feeling, except that one or two of the renegades attempted to gain possession of the pile of gold-dust which, as they imagined, lay concealed in his tent.

The placers were rich, and in spots gold could be picked up from the surface of the ground, the wind having swept away the incasing earth. But Mr. Emeric was no longer in quest of gold; his sole desire was to reach his home, and on the 4th of October he set his face in that direction. He was without a morsel of food or a drop of water, hatless, shoeless, with a broken toe swollen to enormous size, and clad only in a blue shirt and overalls, which, except for a single blanket, were his sole worldly effects. For thirty-two days he journeyed, living on black lizards, which he ate raw, and on the juice of a species of cactus, termed in the Mexican "head of old man," from which, after crushing between stones, he sucked the moisture. On the morning of the thirty-third day he was found in an unconscious state, still nearly thirty miles from Trinidad bay, whence troops had been sent in search of him. A few hours more would have ended at once his sufferings and his career. Some three weeks of kindly treatment and careful nursing restored him partially to health, and at the close of November, 1883, we find him again in Guaymas, penniless, haggard, and gaunt, so that even the American consul, an old and intimate friend, failed at first to recognize him. "Good God! is that you, Harry?" exclaimed the consul, after gazing for a while on his shrunken features and emaciated form. "Yes," he replied, "all that is left of me."

But even yet his misfortunes were not at an end. Four days after reaching Guaymas he was attacked with yellow fever, which kept him six weeks in bed, and from which he was saved only by the kind nursing of Doctor Spencer's family. While still enfeebled and barely able to walk, he accepted a position as agent on Wells, Fargo and Company's line from Guaymas to Benson. Soon afterward he returned to San Francisco, where he found employment with the gas company, and later in the auditing department of Wells, Fargo and Company, with whom he remained until his father's death.

Such, in brief, is the career of Henry Emeric, and in that career we search in vain for any justification of his father's treatment. If he was of a proud and sensitive nature, independent, self-reliant, and one who could not brook an injury, these qualities he inherited from his father, and surely they were not cause of offence. That he was a capable man, industrious, energetic, and one who would never succumb to discouragement and defeat, the incidents of his life are of themselves sufficient evidence. He has shown himself a man of character—independent, self-reliant, loyal, and intelligent. Tried as in a furnace, he never showed the white feather, nor truckled to anybody, not even his father; never did he succumb to temptations thrown in his way to make him forsake principle. His grit has been simply marvelous. At all points he is a man fitted to take the position in society to which his princely wealth would have entitled him—though fortunately he has no sympathy with men and women of society as the term is generally understood among those who consider style first and character second. He has seen the world himself, and knows how sordid and hollow this part of it is. But never again until he lay on his death-bed did his sire relent. To a friend who wrote to him from Guaymas for the means to defray his son's expenses while he lay ill of yellow fever, he answered that "if he died he would pay all the charges, but if he lived—nothing." But in turning away from this unpleasant feature in the character of Mr. Emeric, it should be remembered that his defect is one by no means uncommon to humanity, and especially to those whom the world has accounted great. We have all of us read the graphic description given by Carlyle of the scorn and abuse with which Frederick the Great was treated by his father. Napoleon said of his son that he could never become his successor, and Wellington spoke of the heir to his titles and estate—a harmless, well meaning man, but without any trace of his father's genius and

ambition—as the only disgrace to his family and name. And to compare small men with great, we have heard how George II and his worthy spouse conceived what may be termed a physical aversion to the eldest of their offspring. But these instances do not go to the point of the phenomenon under consideration; they reveal a similarity to it only in the abnormity of estrangement and bitterness between parents and children. The case of Emeric, *père et fils*, is peculiar in this, that underlying all appearances, all mutual hatefulness in behavior, and all actual malice in feeling, they had a natural regard and a deep-seated admiration of the individuality and strong points of each other.

In June, 1889, a few days before his decease, when already the shadow of the dark angel was cast athwart his couch, Mr. Emeric sent once more for his son. His first words were of reproach, whereupon the latter turned to withdraw, but was immediately recalled. And now at length he fairly relented, saying that he regretted everything that was passed, and wished that all these long years his boy had been with him. But, he added, it was probably good for him to have passed through so harsh an experience, and he hoped he would lay it well to heart. Thus the two parted in friendship and kindness, after what had proved almost a life-long separation, again to be reunited, let us hope, where earthly contentions enter not, and earthly infirmities are cast aside.

After Mr. Emeric's demise it was found that the entire property, valued at more than $1,000,000, had been left to his son, with the exception of a few legacies amounting in all to less than ten per cent of the total. They included bequests to his brother and sister in France, each of $10,000; to Archbishop Riordan and Father Maraschi, each $5,000; to certain of his old servants, smaller amounts; to the French Ladies' Benevolent Society, $5,000; to his native village for the use of the municipality $5,000; and for the poor of that village an equal sum. As it chanced that only one poor man could be found in Nouelles, he thus received an unexpected windfall; but as he was a cripple, there were few who envied him his good fortune. The will was in all respects a most sensible one, and somewhat in contrast with a previous document, dated 1879, wherein the sole legacy to his son was $5, "for the purpose of buying a pistol and blowing out his brains."

In appearance Mr. Emeric was a man of striking and singular presence, nearly six feet in height, spare of flesh, and with a lithe and sinuous frame, one with rare powers of endurance, and capable of severe and protracted exertion. His features were sharply outlined, and in their character most expressive, with arched and lofty brow, clear-cut as by a chisel, a well-shaped head, but of somewhat abnormal length, fringed with a plentiful growth of silver-white hair and beard, keen, deep-set, penetrating eyes, prominent Roman nose, large, firmly clasped lips, and massive chin, indicating the will power and firmness of purpose which were among his strongest characteristics.

In dress he was neat and tasteful, in manner and discourse, when in his better moods, sociable, courteous, and at times jocose and with a strong touch of humor. As a business man he was somewhat close in his dealings, but always with the nicest sense of honor. While accused of penuriousness, he often gave evidence of an opposite character, presenting, for instance, $500 to the man who captured the first Prussian flag in the Franco-Prussian war. On a single dinner at his Geary street residence he would cheerfully expend an equal sum, setting before his guests the choicest wines and viands, served on gold and silver plate. His associates were of the best and most select, but seldom, if we except the French consul, among his own countrymen, for those whom he had met on these shores he held somewhat lightly in esteem.

Man, it has been said, is a fighting animal, and in a few of the species has this quality been more strongly developed than in Mr. Joseph Emeric. While a successful merchant, farmer, capitalist, we cannot but think that he missed his true vocation in life. He should have been a soldier. Had he lived a few decades earlier, we should have looked for him, not in the marts of commerce or amid the retirement of a farm, but amid the ranks of the old guard at Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, Friedland. We should have looked for him in the immortal battalion of Cambronne, when closed the dynasty of him who, "ten centuries after Charlemagne let fall to earth the sword and scepter which none but he could wield, took up that sword and scepter, and towering in grandeur over the European continent, chained the revolution in France, unchained it in Europe, and wrote his deeds in gigantic history, whose dazzling lustre is still undimmed."

A. L. BOWHAY.

A. L. BOWHAY

A. L. Bowhay is the ladies' tailor *par excellence* of San Francisco, and no name is more widely known in the exclusive circles of the "four hundred." Mr. Bowhay is frequently referred to as the California Worth, and his reputation as an originator of elegant and picturesque costumes is second only to the famous Parisian. Mr. Bowhay is a native of England, but came to America when but nine years of age, and acquired his education and profession in New York. His father was for many years postmaster in Devonshire, England, and was also a noted engineer, having several valuable mechanical patents to his credit. An uncle of Mr. Bowhay was engineer of the royal man-of-war which bore the Prince of Wales on his bridal tour.

After a residence of fourteen years in New York City, Mr. Bowhay came to San Francisco thoroughly equipped for the profession which has brought him fame and fortune. He first located at 14 Post street, where he remained one year, removing thence to the corner of Market and Kearny. During the ensuing three years his business assumed such extensive proportions that he found it necessary to open his present spacious parlors and salesrooms at No. 504 Sutter street.

Mr. Bowhay's clientele is confined exclusively to the most prominent society ladies of San Francisco and neighboring cities. He imports his cloths direct from Paris and handles only the finest textures. His costumes range in price from seventy-five dollars as high as the taste and purses of his patrons may dictate.

Mr. Bowhay is always abreast of the latest departures in the world of fashion, and although a close student of the best models, his artistic taste enables him to lend to each costume an appearance of originality and freshness of design which constitutes the chief charm of his work.

JOHN McLAREN

One of the first questions propounded to the Eastern tourist by his San Francisco entertainer is, "Have you been to the Golden Gate Park?" This magnificent breathing spot is confessedly one of the most beautiful parks in the world, rivaling in its varied attractions the great Fairmount Park of Philadelphia, and Central of New York. It is also one of the landscape marvels of the age, having risen like magic from the bleak and barren sand dunes, and having been forced into being as a thing of wondrous beauty by the genius of man. As one wanders along its stately avenues and beautiful driveways shaded by the fragrant eucalyptus trees, and gazes with wonder and delight upon the rare shrubs and exotics from every portion of the world, scattered on every side, the wide stretches of greensward, the lakes and cascades, the rare and varied flora, it is difficult to believe that this sylvan spot has not always existed as part of a primeval forest, and simply been appropriated and improved by man; but, as said above, it has literally been *made* by man out of the most unpromising material. The last five years have witnessed far greater improvements in the park than any previous period in its history. New beauties have surprised the visitors each week, and a wonderful transformation has been effected, and in all directions are seen the workings of a "master hand." The author of these wonderful improvements and æsthetic changes is the man whose name heads this sketch, John McLaren. He is a native of the land o' Burns, having been born at Sterling, in Scotland, in the year 1846. He received an excellent education in the public schools and became a landscape gardener. He practiced his profession on some of the most famous estates of Scotland, old places filled with historic interest, and around which cling a hundred reminiscences of the Bruces, Wallaces, and other great chiefs of Scotland. Among these celebrated places which Mr. McLaren contributed to beautify were Bannockburn House; Blairdrummond House; and Dupplin Castle, the magnificent estate of the Earl of Kinnoul. He also practiced his art in the celebrated botanical gardens of Edinburgh.

In 1872 Mr. McLaren came to California, and removing to San Mateo county, he took charge of the well known Howard Ranch, consisting of 6000 acres. This immense tract he subdivided, planted with trees, and laid out and prepared for residence sites — an enormous piece of work.

In 1887 Mr. McLaren received the appointment of superintendent of Golden Gate Park, and in the ensuing five years, as above stated, has improved it almost beyond belief. The marks of his keen, artistic taste and scientific knowledge are to be seen on every hand. The beautiful Children's Quarters are his handiwork, not to speak in detail of numerous minor features. At this writing Mr. McLaren is devoting his chief attention to the projected lakes and cascades. This work when completed, while forming the most striking feature of the park, will be a triumph of landscape building, if we may be allowed the expression, and to it Mr. McLaren is giving the results of long years of study and experience. There is scarcely a feature in the park that has not been revised and its beauty enhanced by Mr. McLaren.

Coming of a sturdy old Scotch ancestry, he is a man of strong physical powers, and capable of a prodigious amount of work; and of this the beauty loving public is daily receiving the benefit. Mr. McLaren was married in 1876, and has one bright boy. He resides in a lovely villa at the Oak-street entrance to the park.

WILLIS POLK

It has been asserted that genius is not hereditary, and the descendants of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Charles Dickens, and other men of genius have been instanced to prove the assertion. Perhaps this is true, but it is none the less true that peculiar mental traits, like the "family look," frequently run through successive generations, and nothing is more freely acknowledged among metaphysicians than the theory of atavism which deals with the "cropping out" or recurrence in a descendant of an ancestor's peculiarities after the intervention of one or more generations. In the case of Willis Polk, the well-known architect, there has been no break in the architectural "tree" for three generations. Both his father and grandfather bore the name Willis Polk and were distinguished architects in the palmiest days of the Bourbon commonwealth, and some of the finest old mansions in Kentucky still attest their skill and artistic taste. Joel T. Hart, the most famous sculptor of his time in America, was a "double cousin" of Mr. Polk's parents, and his grandmother was one of the sculptor's models. Willis Polk the third was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and received his early education in the schools of his native city. His first lessons in architecture were received in his father's office, and here every professional and educational advantage that parental love and pride could suggest was placed within his reach. He was an eager and industrious student, and made rapid progress. After completing the office course, young Polk located in Little Rock, Arkansas, and embarked in business "on his own account," and met with flattering success. During the boom period in Kansas City, in 1886, Mr. Polk was in that town, and his services were in constant demand. Mr. Polk subsequently removed to Boston and became connected with the office of Henry Van Brunt, one of America's most noted architects. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Polk consulting architect for the United States exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and he went to Washington to enter upon the discharge of his duties. In the following year he resigned the government position above referred to, and removed to New York, where he became connected with Charles B. Atwood, the architect of the New York City Hall, and who is now designer in chief of the Exposition buildings in Chicago. Mr. Polk came to California upon the invitation of A. Page Brown, who was about to open his office in this city. Mr. Polk's engagement with Mr. Brown continued nearly a year, when Mr. Polk withdrew and began the publication of the *Architectural News*, a professional journal which attracted much attention among architects throughout the country, and attained a large circulation in California.

The rapid increase of professional business compelled Mr. Polk to sever his connection with the *News*, and he has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. Mr. Polk follows no beaten paths, and is bound by no traditions that do not appeal to his innate sense of beauty and proportion. He has a pronounced taste for artistic bric-a-brac, and makes a specialty of interior decorations. In spite of the constant draughts on his time, Mr. Polk manages to correspond quite regularly with several professional journals in New York and Boston. In his San Francisco designs Mr. Polk has given unvarying satisfaction, and he has numbered among his clients some of the most fastidious people in the city. Among others may be mentined: Major Rathbone; Mrs. Chas. Webb Howard; Mrs. Hearst; Mrs. W. B. Bowen; Alfred Wheeler; Dr. Wm. Boericke; Mrs. W. B. Bourne, and President Kellogg of the University of California.

Mr. Polk is now at work upon the Owls' Nest Club-house, and designed the models for the scenery in "Bluff King Hal," presented at the Grand Opera House.

GENERAL JOHN T. CUTTING.

GENERAL JOHN T. CUTTING

It is a distinction of which any manly man may well be proud when he is entitled to be styled a self-made man. Remarkable success in life, in the highest and noblest sense of the word, is not to be measured by the size of the check which the man can draw, nor the power which accident has given him over a portion of his fellows. True success and true nobility are synonymous. A man who through life has had only himself to depend upon, and who has by his own efforts built up a reputation for honesty, probity and integrity which has drawn irresistibly the respect and affection of acquaintances, business associates, friends, and upon whom public honors are poured by the community in which he lives, solely because of his manly qualities and known worth — such a man we declare to be the only really self-made *man*, and he is such without regard to any question of money or position.

To General John T. Cutting, Congressman from the Fourth Congressional district, has come honor from the public, through endorsement from the business community, and love and respect from his friends and associates. His quick perception and lively sympathy with his kind have made him welcome in all circles. He is one of the most approachable and genial gentlemen in San Francisco. Although still a young man, General Cutting has passed through more numerous and varied experiences than usually fall to the lot of many old men. In everything he has undertaken he has succeeded, because of his indomitable will and energy. He began life young, as Artemus Ward would say, and had the corners rubbed off in early days in the scramble for bread and butter. To-day he is the head of the large commission house of the John T. Cutting Company.

John T. Cutting was born in Westport, Essex county, N. Y., September 7, 1844. He had several half-brothers by his father's former marriage. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father when he was but ten. Many of his half-brothers were wealthy, but they treated young John so unkindly that he ran away and sought shelter with relations of his mother, in Wisconsin. Without a dollar in the world, and only eleven years old, the plucky boy started from New York State to the then distant West. His sufferings were great, and a slight idea can be obtained of them when we see him on the last day of his journey dragging his weary feet forty miles, from La Crosse, Wis., to Pine Hill, Jackson county, in that State. His relatives were poor, and he had to go to work at the tail-end of a sawmill at the rate of eight dollars a month, his hours from fourteen to sixteen a day. In the lumber panic in Wisconsin he lost even this job, and he took passage on a flat-boat to La Crosse, where he got work as a cook for a crew of eighteen men on a lumber raft about to float down the Mississippi River. Afterward he got to Chicago, where he had well-to-do relations, but they refused to help him. Finally a half-brother gave him $10 with which he bought a pair of boots and some trousers and a ticket to Paxton, Ill. At Paxton he secured work as a farm hand. He did chores about a hotel in the winter, and thus paid his board and was enabled to attend school.

When the War broke out he determined to enlist, and went to Chicago and asked to join Taylor's Chicago Battery. Captain Taylor refused to take him, as John was then too small for such hard service, being but sixteen years of age. But John persisted, and his determination won the day and he was accepted. He served with this battery until July 20, 1862, when he was discharged for disability arising from service in the field. He then became a clerk in a Chicago house, but the war fever still clung to him, and he re-enlisted on January 4, 1864, in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, in which he served until the close of the War. From that time (he had just reached man's estate) he began climbing upward. He first bought out a business at Galesburg, Ill. Afterward he went to Salt Lake City, and fourteen years ago, in 1877, he came to San Francisco and established his present business.

General Cutting has been and is prominent in this city in National, State and Municipal politics. In 1882 he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and during the last Presidential campaign he was one of the most active members of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1888, during his absence in the East, the business men nominated him for supervisor, and he polled one of the largest votes on the ticket. He has been prominent in the National Guard since his appointment as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the First Infantry Regiment, in June, 1881. He was promoted major and ordnance officer on the staff of the Second Brigade on January 10, 1882; elected colonel of the Second Artillery Regiment on December 19, 1885; commissioned brigadier-general, commanding the Second Brigade, on September 28, 1887. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, to succeed the Hon. W. W. Morrow. The district was considered a hopelessly Democratic one, but General Cutting's popularity and energy, and the determined fight made by his personal friends, won the day for the Republicans by a handsome majority, — a feat that will scarcely be accomplished again by any Republican. The career of General Cutting in Congress is looked forward to with confidence by the citizens of San Francisco and the State of California. His interest in all questions relating to the advancement, growth and welfare of this city and State is well known, and a more able and determined advocate of everything tending to the benefit of the Pacific Coast could scarcely be found.

HENRY H. LAWRENCE.

HENRY H. LAWRENCE

The accompanying portrait is a faithful likeness of Henry H. Lawrence, a pioneer of 1849, whose mental and physical energies have been so well preserved that to-day, as chief assayer of the United States Mint in San Francisco, he is one of the most efficient officers of the Federal Government. Mr. Lawrence's lineage can be traced with unquestioned authenticity directly back to Henry Lawrence, who was president of Oliver Cromwell's council. Of his immediate ancestors it may be said that they have been admirable types of the patriotic American. Mr. Lawrence's grandfather, John Lawrence, was a noted pioneer of New York, whose name is an honored heritage of the family, and a land-mark in the annals of the Empire State. He was a Quaker from New Bedford, Mass., and a near relative of Commodore James Lawrence, who distinguished himself so nobly in the naval contests of the American Revolution. John Lawrence emigrated from New England to New York State in 1789, and after living six weeks in a tent, moved with his family into a log house in Milo township, Yates county. From this sturdy pioneer ancestry sprang the subject of our sketch, Henry H. Lawrence. He was born in Yates county, New York, in 1825. His early scholastic education was obtained in the public schools, and subsequently he completed his studies in a private academy. After leaving school young Lawrence engaged in mercantile pursuits at Penn Yan, and in 1848 removed to New York city.

Upon learning of the gold discoveries, he decided to join the constantly increasing tide of immigration to California, and on the 1st of February embarked on the steamer "Falcon," which landed him at Panama, from which point he continued his voyage in the bark "Equator," arriving in San Francisco June 16, 1849. Like all the pioneers, he went first to the mines and worked on Wood's Creek, near Sonora, and also on Tuolumne River, with varying success. Joining a party of miners and prospectors, Mr. Lawrence went to the head waters of the Tuolumne River, and worked the North Fork of the Stanislaus and South Fork of the M——— and C——— rivers, with but little success. The miners were constantly followed and harassed by the Indians, and when they finally struck the emigrant trail the company separated, some going farther north, and others taking the trail to Sacramento. Mr. Lawrence, however, returned alone on the back-track, and was ten days in the wilderness before reaching the old camp on the Tuolumne River, near Jacksonville. From this point, in company with Captain R. G. Crozier, Mr. Lawrence returned to San Francisco.

The hardships which he had undergone had made deep inroads upon his health, and he was advised to go to Napa. Here he unexpectedly met a number of Eastern friends, and decided to remain. In 1850 he was elected County Clerk of Napa, at the first election, and about the same time he opened the first store, where the business portion of the town is now located.

In 1853 Governor John Bigler appointed Mr. Lawrence delegate to the first World's Fair in New York city, and while there he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Mack, the daughter of a prominent journalist of Ithaca, N. Y. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Lawrence returned to California.

In April, 1854, the old branch Mint on Commercial street, San Francisco, was opened, and Doctor L. A. Birdsall, the superintendent, appointed Mr. Lawrence as conductor, and shortly after he was promoted to the assay department. In 1865 he was appointed assistant assayer, under Benj. F. Martin, also under O. D. Munson, in the new Mint. On July 1st, 1889, President Harrison appointed Mr. Lawrence to his present office as chief assayer. His appointment was highly gratifying to all having business with the Mint, as during his long career Mr. Lawrence has gained the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

The most prominent characteristic of Mr. Lawrence is undoubtedly his deeply religious nature. His firmly rooted faith in the essential principles of the Christian religion has been the inspiration and guide of his life in all the varied vicissitudes through which he has passed. His convictions are the result of careful study and serious reflection, and his reverence for the Scriptures and the divine authority of the Savior is marked and profound. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years, and a superintendent of the Sunday School for ten years. He is a courteous and kindly gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. Mr. Lawrence has a most delightful family of five boys and two girls. His grandchildren number seven. Mr. Lawrence's residence is in the city of Oakland.

HON. GEORGE L. SEYBOLT.

HON. GEORGE L. SEYBOLT

Hon. George L. Seybolt, the efficient post-office inspector of the San Francisco division, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1835. His scholastic training was obtained in the public schools of Orange county, and in normal school at Albany. After completing the curriculum of the normal school, Mr. Seybolt taught school for two years in his native State, and then removed to Marshall county, Illinois, where he also taught for one year. In 1857 he removed to the then Territory of Nebraska, and became engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Seybolt was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives of the Nebraska legislature for the session of 1859–60, and re-elected for the session of 1860–61. In 1861–2 he was largely interested in freighting between the Missouri river and Denver, and in the spring of 1863 he took a wagon train loaded with freight from Denver to the new gold mines of Alder Gulch, near Virginia City, Montana. In the winter of 1864 Mr. Seybolt gratified a long suppressed desire to see some of the wonders of the Golden State, by taking a trip to San Bernardino, over the old Mormon trail by way of Salt Lake and St. George. In the following year, however, he returned to Nebraska and again engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until 1872. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature of Nebraska, and in 1872 received the appointment of postal clerk between Omaha and Ogden. In 1876 Postmaster-General Jewell appointed Mr. Seybolt special agent of the post-office department, with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. Seybolt's district included Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Montana. Subsequently he was transferred to the Chicago division with headquarters at Chicago. In 1881 a new division was formed, including Utah, Idaho and Montana, and Mr. Seybolt was placed in charge, with headquarters at Salt Lake. In 1884 the last mentioned division was consolidated with the San Francisco division, and Mr. Seybolt was transferred to San Francisco as inspector in charge of the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, and the then Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Alaska ; Utah having been assigned to the Denver division. Here Mr. Seybolt remained until the formation of the Cleveland administration, when he resigned, only to be reappointed one month after the Republicans returned to power in 1889. The foregoing resume will give an idea of Mr. Seybolt's extended experience in the post-office department, and of the confidence displayed by the government in his ability and integrity.

Since coming to California Mr. Seybolt has made San Jose his place of fixed residence. He owns a fine ranch near the city, and takes great interest in horticulture. Mr. Seybolt was married in 1863 to Miss Mary E. Berger of Nebraska, a union which has been blessed by a most interesting family of two boys and three girls.

CAPTAIN HENRY S. LUBBOCK.

CAPTAIN HENRY S. LUBBOCK

Captain Henry S. Lubbock, supervising inspector of steam vessels at the port of San Francisco, is one of the most familiar figures in federal official circles. Mr. Lubbock was born in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1831, and received a thorough academic education in the (at that time) famous South Carolina Society School, located in his native city. The problem of engineering was an attractive study for Mr. Lubbock in his younger days, and at the conclusion of his school days he removed to New York and served an apprenticeship at the machinists' trade, in the machine shops of T. F. Secor, which were afterward merged into the Morgan Iron Works. After acquiring his trade he returned to his birthplace and was appointed dock engineer for the Brooks and Barden line of steamers, plying between Charleston and Savannah. Mr. Lubbock arrived in San Francisco in January, 1851, having come by the Panama route on the steamer "Prometheus," of which Captain McGowan was the commander.

Captain Lubbock came to San Francisco especially to supervise the construction of the iron steamer "American Eagle," which was built by I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, and brought here in sections by the ship "George Brown," Captain Higgins. After the "American Eagle" was put together she was run on the Stockton route, Captain Lubbock being engineer, and his brother, William M., the captain. Two years later Captain Lubbock returned to the East for the purpose of bringing the steamer "Bay City" to this coast. This vessel became disabled on the voyage and put into Rio Janeiro and was there sold. Returning to San Francisco, Captain Lubbock took charge of the steamer "Sophia," for the California Steam Navigation Company, on the San Jose route, retaining the position until 1859, when he returned to the East, where he remained until 1868. The fascination of the "glorious climate" was, however, still strong upon him, and returning to California, he engaged in farming near San Jose until 1871, when he engaged in the business of mining superintendent, which he followed for seven years. For five years he was superintendent of the Flora Springs Water Works at Pioche, Nevada. In 1884 Captain Lubbock returned to San Francisco, and for two years held the position of Superintendent of Repairs in the State Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Captain Lubbock's acknowledged ability and unquestioned integrity received substantial recognition in 1887, when President Cleveland appointed him Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the First District. In this responsible position Captain Lubbock has given perfect satisfaction to the general government as well as to private owners. The district under Inspector Lubbock's jurisdiction embraces all the waters and rivers of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. Inspector Lubbock is a prominent Knight Templar, and has been a Mason since 1851, when he joined Manitou Lodge, No. 106, New York city.

In 1854 Captain Lubbock was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary J. Haughout, of New York city; and of four children born to them, two are living: Oswald, and Mrs. George Arnold, both of whom reside in Alameda.

GEORGE L. PIERCE.

GEORGE L. PIERCE

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 220 SANSOME STREET

No man, here or elsewhere, stands higher in his profession than the subject of our sketch. George L. Pierce was born at North Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1832, and was educated in his native town. At the age of eighteen he went to Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he learned the trade of a machinist. Here he remained three years and then went to Brattleboro', Vermont, where he remained until 1852, when he came to San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, in the clipper ship, "Mystery." In San Francisco he remained three years, and while there erected many flouring mills. One, of corrugated iron, on Battery street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, is still standing. When erected it was known as the "Bay Flour Mill" and belonged to Ira P. Rankin.

In 1853 Mr. Pierce went to Mexico with a large invoice of mining machinery. He remained in Mexico fifteen years, and while there constructed the largest smelting works on the continent at Peral, Chihuahua. Thence he went to Saltillo where he remained seven years, building many cotton factories and much mining machinery. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and by the defeat of the French Mr. Pierce was bankrupted. But, undaunted by disaster, he returned to San Francisco, and resumed the practice of his profession. He has constructed the great Drainage Works at Grand Island—cost $20,000,— and containing the largest Centrifugal Pump on the Coast, delivering 40,000 gallons per minute. He has also designed and built all of the celebrated A. B. Bowers Dredges, some costing as high as $75,000, and has also filled many other important contracts. Mr. Pierce's reputation as a master of his profession is not confined to this Coast, but he is known throughout the East as favorably as here. Thoroughness and perfection are his characteristics in all matters; hence his success. It is to be hoped that he may live yet many years in the active practice of his profession.

CHARLES S. TILTON.

CHARLES S. TILTON

Surveyors are generally understood to be tolerably square men, if triangles are their principal amusement. Charles S. Tilton, our urbane and beneficent City and County Surveyor, is one of the most diligent, methodical, upright members of his profession. Angles, triangles, sines, tangents and logarithms have been his passion from an early age. Surveying is to him a mere pastime. Like all mathematicians he is a man of grand character and sterling probity. His manners, however, are gracious and affable; his disposition is sociable; and his friends are as thick "as autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa."

He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1846. His constitution is robust and his mind in the bloom of its power. He springs from old Puritan stock which came to Massachusetts in the Mayflower,—from ancestors who, fearing neither the ocean nor the hardships of uncivilized life, neither the fangs of savage beasts nor the tomahawks of still more savage men, sought in the new wilderness an asylum from civil and religious persecution.

He came to California with his parents when he was about six years old, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving here in 1852. He has lived here continuously ever since. Men's minds are as different as their faces; they are all traveling to one destination—happiness,—but few are going the same road. Charles S. Tilton chose his path, and he is a living testimonial of the excellence of our public schools. He attended the public schools of San Francisco, and received a good education, and in 1863 was a graduate with honors from the San Francisco high school.

He afterwards applied himself with so much assiduity and intelligence to the study of his chosen profession, surveying and civil-engineering, that in a very short time he was enabled to accept the position in the office of George C. Potter, who was then City and County Surveyor. He remained in the surveyor's office for over twenty years, at the expiration of which he opened an office at 420 Montgomery street, where he continued the practice of his profession.

At the municipal election of 1890, he was again elected City and County Surveyor. Steady, scrupulous and laborious attention to his duties have earned for him a praiseworthy reputation. He is a Sir Knight of California Commandery, and a member of the I. O. O. F., of the F. & A. M., and of the K. of H. In politics he has always inclined towards Republicanism. In fact, he has always been an ardent, resolute and uncompromising worker in the ranks of the Republican party.

M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

JOHN WIELAND

John Wieland, deceased, whose name was so well and favorably known as one of San Francisco's most progressive business men, was the founder and proprietor of the Philadelphia Brewery, which grew from a small beginning to be one of the leading industries of the city. Mr. Wieland was descended from one of the oldest families of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, John David Wieland, was born in the home of his ancestors in 1791, and followed the business of a wine-grower and also did some farming. During his life he was a gallant soldier, and in recognition of his bravery he was decorated. He married Regina Hahn. Their son, John Wieland, was born October 6, 1829, in Wurtemberg, and attended school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Constadt and worked on farms and in vineyards. After seven years spent in this way he determined to go to America, and March 26, 1849, he bade farewell to his native land and set sail for the New World. After landing in New York he went direct to Philadelphia and apprenticed himself to a baker. In 1850 the stories of the gold discoveries of California reached the East, and he determined to see all that the United States could offer. He sailed from the port of New York on board the ship "Botner," went around the Horn, and arrived in San Francisco early in 1851, after a voyage of 165 days. He at once proceeded to work at his trade, but attracted by the gold mining reports, he went to the south fork of the Yuba river and mined on Cañon creek, meeting with great success. Later he purchased a claim on Twist Flat and continued there until the close of 1851, when he sold out and returned to San Francisco. For two months he was employed at the Union Bakery, and then bought an interest in the business, and in six months was the owner of the whole establishment. The following year he formed a partnership, the firm being known as John Wieland & Co.; and this existed until 1855. When this relationship ceased he determined to embark in the business in which he was so successful up to the time of his death. He first acquired an interest in the business of August Hoelscher; they were very prosperous, and in 1867 he purchased the interest of his partner, paying therefor the sum of $100,000. He continued to make improvements and to extend his patronage until the establishment became one of the great enterprises in the commerce of the city.

Mr. Wieland was married in November, 1853, to Miss Sophia Frederica Dorothea Schulthiess, a native of Wurtemberg, and the union was blessed with eleven children, nine of whom still survive; three of the sons were associated with the father in business, and rendered him valuable assistance. Mr. Wieland was a member of the Turn Verein, having joined in 1854; for a short time he was treasurer of the society; he was a member of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein. He was frequently urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for public office, but he steadily declined the honor. Soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he made application for citizenship, and in 1853, in San Francisco, he accepted the obligations imposed upon an adopted citizen of the United States, and was ever true to his vows.

On January 3d, 1885, he met with a sad and painful accident, which resulted in his death on the following day. The cause of the disaster was a kerosene explosion, in which his son and daughter were badly burned; and in his efforts to save them he lost his own life. This affliction caused a deep gloom to settle over the city, and many sympathizing friends did all in human power for the bereaved and suffering family. Mr. Wieland was a kind and indulgent father and husband, and a staunch and trusted friend. Mrs. Wieland survived her husband until the year 1891, when she, too, passed to the other life. She was a woman of unlimited generosity and of most gracious hospitality. The children are all natives of San Francisco, and are among her most worthy sons and daughters.

Among the representatives of the younger generation in California, few have proved themselves more popular, or have shown a greater aptitude for the business responsibilities which were borne by their distinguished father than Mr. Wieland's sons.

Robert P. Wieland is president of the A. Folsom & Son Company, carriage manufacturers, and is also president of the California Bottling Company; Charles S. Wieland is of the firm of Wieland & Dinmore, manufacturers of Dinmore's Soap, and is also president of the Clinton Consolidated Gold Mining Company; Albert G. Wieland is of the firm of Carlson Currier Company, manufacturers of sewing silk. These young men have all received their business training in their father's house, and have hosts of friends, who wish them the success which they have every prospect of realizing.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

It is a recognized fact that San Francisco has made, from time to time, the greatest effort to surpass all other cities in her hotel accommodations; and it must be conceded that the acme of perfection has now been reached. "The California" was opened December, 1890; and we have no hesitancy in saying that there is no hotel in the United States, so far as artistic taste, elegance of appointments, and lavish expenditure go, which can compare with it. The structure, which is eight full stories high, with a half-story above, afforded by the towers, is built with an exterior of carved stone and pressed brick, making a most attractive style of architecture. It is located in the midst of places of amusement and shopping stores, and can be easily reached from all the ferries and railroad depots by cable and horse cars. It is convenient for tourists to visit all military points, gardens, parks, and other places of interest in the city.

The interior is furnished on the ground floor in antique oak, the second in bird's-eye maple, the third and fourth in sycamore, the fifth and sixth in red birch, and the seventh, eighth and ninth in natural oak. Throughout the entire structure there is a delightful absence of paint and veneer, everything being massive and enduring,—a structure which one hundred years from now will look as it does to-day, except that the polished woods will grow richer with age. On entering the main office on the ground floor, with its huge fire-place across the end, one finds to the left the gentleman's reading-room, furnished with Moorish arches and Oriental frescoings. To the right are the smoking and wine rooms, reminding one of a very exclusive club or a private mansion instead of a hotel.

The furniture and carpets harmonize in color; and there seems to have been no thought of economy anywhere. The chambers are furnished like the private apartments of a millionaire. The parlors, a dream of beauty, lead to the circular music-room, which is thirty feet in diameter, with its frescoed dome, its inlaid tables, its unique cabinet, statuary, bronzes, lamps, paintings and bric-a-brac. Adjoining the parlors is the ladies' reading and writing room, finished in bird's-eye maple. The billiard-room is furnished with five of the latest improved tables. The restaurant is perfect, being 120x30 feet, with tiled floor, mirrored walls, beautifully decorated ceilings and countless electric lamps. During the evening an orchestra performs light selections, which suggest good cheer and aid digestion. Such is its gaining popularity that it is often patronized to more than its capacity by people who are not otherwise guests at the house. "The California" is unsurpassed in style of service by the best hotels of New York. Heretofore there has been no strictly European-plan hotel in San Francisco.

"The California" is positively fire-proof. In front of the hotel two lines of fire-escapes extend from the roof to the street. Hose is always attached to the pumps, ready for instant use, and the employes are thoroughly drilled should an alarm take place; while automatic clocks are placed in every out-of-the-way corner, which indicate to the clerks in the office that the night patrol are faithfully performing their duty. There is no department in "The California" upon which Mr. A. F. Kinzler has bestowed greater attention than upon the facilities for the prevention of fire and the protection of his guests.

One of the features of "The California" is the Ladies' Conservatory, which is located on the eighth floor, where tropical plants and rare flowers abound. Immediately opposite the Conservatory is the elegant Banquet Hall, complete in every detail for weddings, dances, dinners and receptions. Most of the principal banquets have been given in this house. Next to the necessities of a well-appointed cuisine, the gourmet appreciates the luxury of well-regulated private dining-rooms; and here the most fastidious taste is displayed in the magnificent appurtenances of this grand establishment. Several private dining-rooms have been most lavishly furnished for the accommodation of private dining and theatre parties. It is not alone the superb glass, cutlery, and china that attract the attention of the guest, but the exquisite taste and elaborate finish that is everywhere apparent.

THE CALIFORNIA
THE CALIFORNIA
THE CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO
A.F. KINZLER
Manager.

The wine cellars, cold-storage vaults, provision rooms, main kitchens, etc., etc., are all situated in the basement, and are always open to inspection, the manager being proud to exhibit them. The wine cellars contain the finest assortment of wines ever collected on the Coast, the cellars of the world having been ransacked to supply them. The electric system of lighting is supplied from the hotel's private plant, which consists of five dynamos and three engines of 240 horse-power, which give light to 2,500 lamps. The house is also supplied with a perfect system of gas-lighting in case of accident. The building is as complete as modern science can make it ; and every precaution has been taken to reduce all danger of fire to a minimum, it being the intention from the first to erect a structure as proof against fire as men, money and materials could make it. Scientists were consulted as to sanitation and plumbing ; and to these points special thought and attention were given.

Not unmindful of the musical tastes of the guests, the manager has arranged for soft instrumental music in the restaurant at dinner, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., the musicians being secluded from view.

The table service is similar to that of the celebrated Hotels of New York ; and the rules governing this department of the house are of the strictest character. Hitherto there has been no strictly first-class European-plan hotel in San Francisco ; and many of our representative people who have stopped with us have said on leaving that it equaled, if not excelled, in management and cuisine, any of the famous New York hotels. This of itself serves to make " The California " the most desirable and celebrated hotel on the Coast, while its advantages as a strictly first-class house, conducted on the European-plan, bring to it all those who desire to combine elegance and refinement with home comfort and retirement.

San Francisco has long needed a hotel of this description ; there are large, well-conducted, first-class houses in the city ; but up to the opening of " The California " there has never been a house which could challenge comparison with similar establishments in Eastern cities,—one which combined in every department at once the most attractive and desirable features of an elegant home, with the freedom and perfect attendance of a hotel.

Mr. A. F. Kinzler, the manager, is to be congratulated upon the great success of " The California," and for providing the traveling public with such a place of entertainment, which has been so fully appreciated by some of the most distinguished people in the world. Mr. Kinzler was formerly manager of the Hotel Brunswick, New York, and later of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, two of the most prominent hotels in America.

The rates are the same as those of other first-class hotels.

A visit to San Francisco would be incomplete without seeing " The California," unquestionably the most beautiful and luxuriously furnished hotel in America.

" The California " is located on Bush street, near Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

GEORGE E. P. HALL.

GEORGE E. P. HALL

CONSUL OF TURKEY

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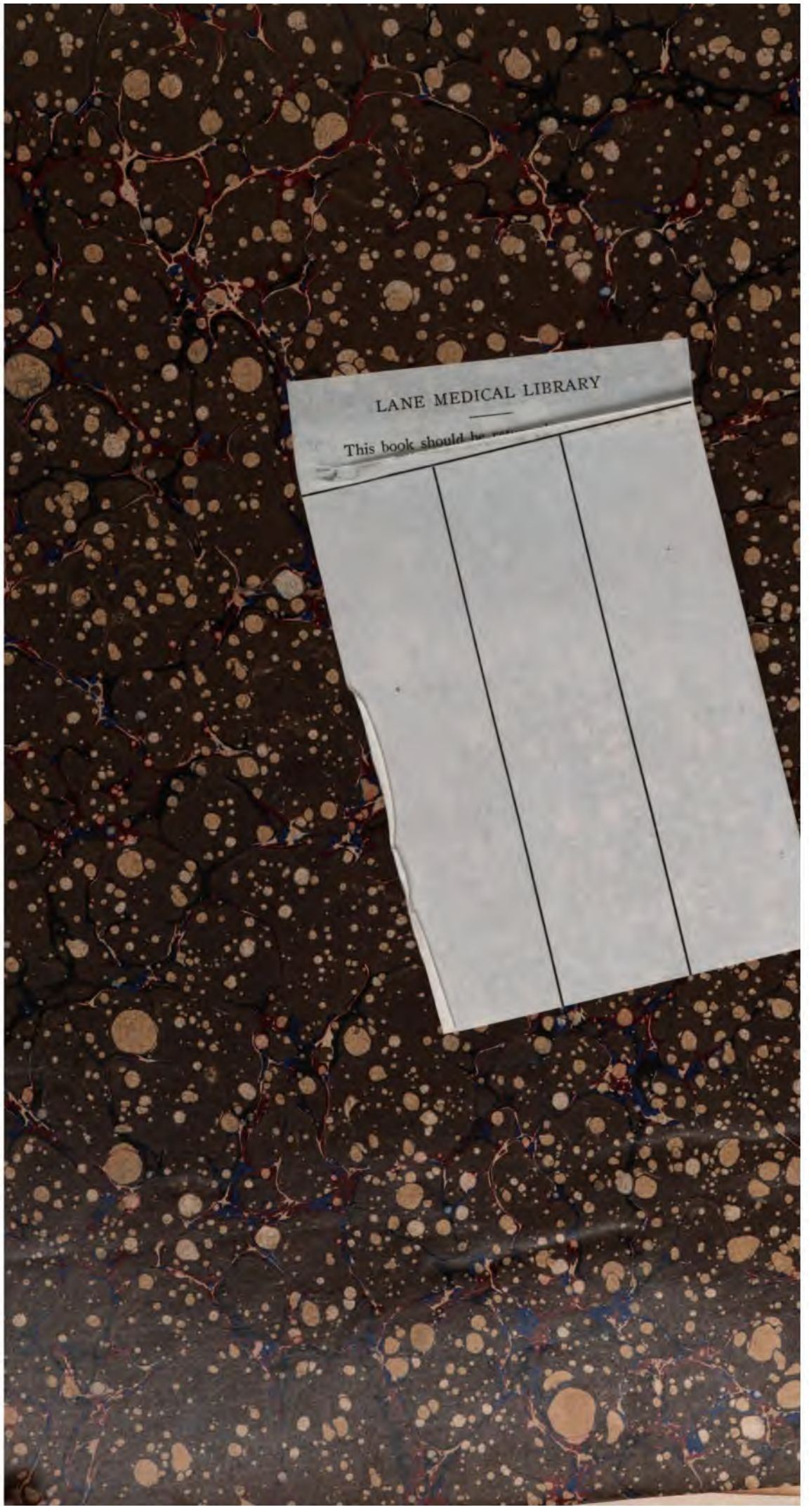
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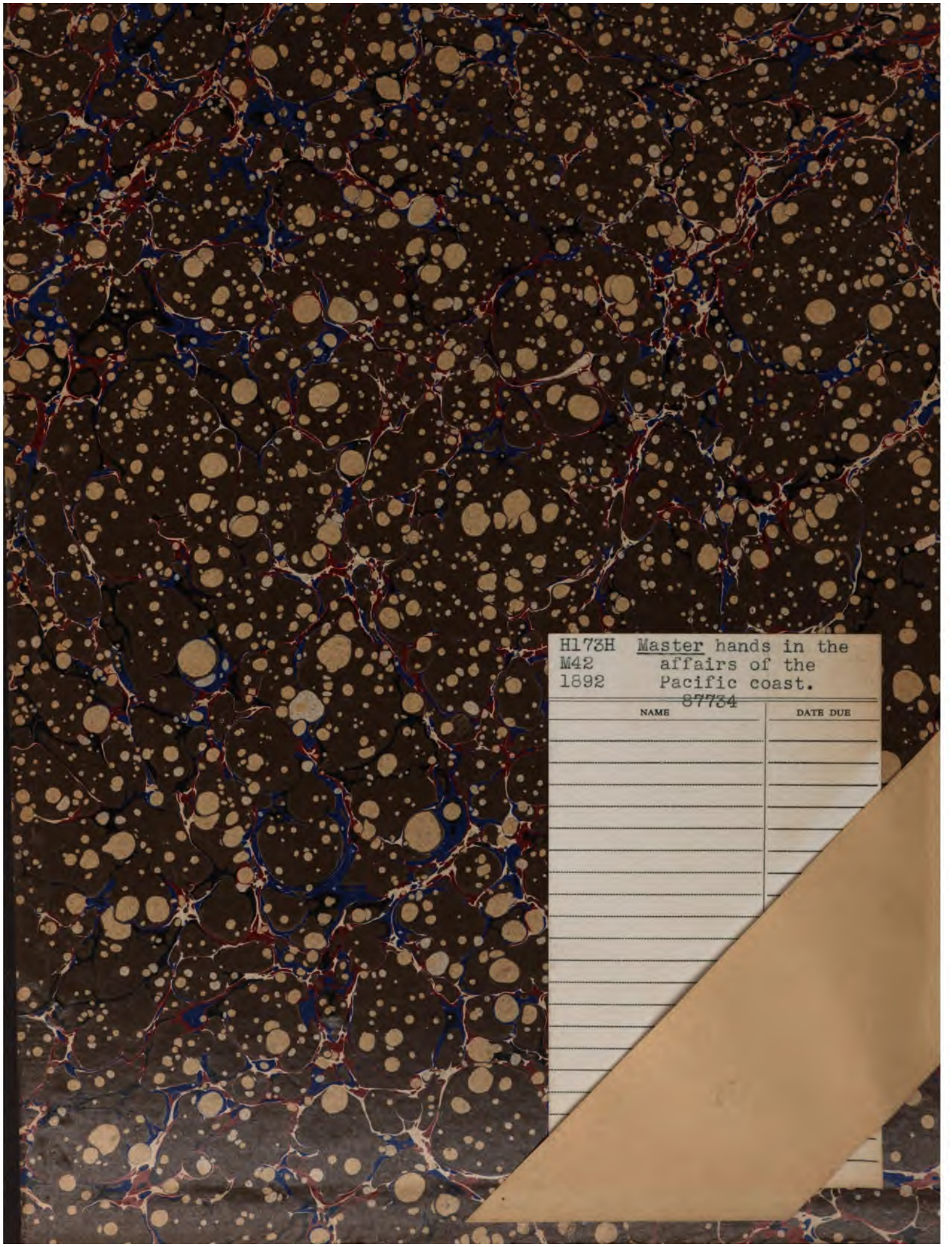

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